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## PENNSYLVANIA UNDER WILLIAM PENN.

1681-1718.

### PENN AND HIS PROVINCE.

*By Elizabeth C. Miles.*

The Julia K. Hogg Testimonial Committee awarded their prize of \$50.00 to Miss Elizabeth C. Miles, of Ursinus College, Collegeville, Pennsylvania.

Amidst great political and religious confusion, the time of Royalists and Roundheads, the strife of Anglicans, Catholic and Puritan, was born William Penn's Ancestry. Penn, the disciple of peace,—in politics a Royalist, in religion a Puritan. The time marks the strife of liberty-loving people against the personal government of an arbitrary king. Penn's position was unique—the favorite of the king, but the friend of the people. His father, a British admiral, had distinguished himself in the wars against the Dutch, had been high in favor with Cromwell, and now, after the Restoration, had become a favorite at the court of Charles II. Penn's mother, Margaret Jasper, was a native of Rotterdam, Holland. In their eldest son we find the perfect blending of the two influences, the stability of the Englishman and the liberality of the Hollander.

As a child, Penn was educated at the Chigwell free school. The neighborhood was steeped in puritanism. Penn's Early Education. This must have affected his early life. Here he came under the influence of the mystic, John Saltmarsh; and it is thought that his book

"Sparkles of Glory," one of the most remarkable productions of English mysticism, caused the experience of Penn's eleventh year, which he ever after called "a divine manifestation." That strange light in the room, that inward comfort, was the presence of the Holy Spirit. He felt the divinity within him, felt called to a holy life, and ever after was a man of purpose.

Entering Oxford at fifteen, Penn soon became noted for his linguistic attainments, speaking fluently six languages. He was of an adventurous spirit, an enthusiastic athlete. Here he came under the influence of Thomas Loe, the famous exponent of the doctrines of Fox. Penn and some of his fellow students, affected by Loe's teachings, refused to wear surplices and absented themselves from chapel services. They were fined and later expelled.

Penn suffered insults for his beliefs and repeated imprisonments. To all of which he answered: "I *Persecutions*. scorn that religion that is not worth suffering for."

Having become reconciled to his son, Admiral Penn commended him to his friends, the King and the Duke of York. William Penn inherited the claim on a debt of sixteen thousand pounds, due his father for unpaid services and for money loaned the king. He petitioned Charles II. for a grant of land "lying north of Maryland, on the east bounded with the Delaware river, on the west limited as Maryland, and northward to extend as far as plantable."

The question naturally arises, why did Penn wish this settlement of the debt? In 1660, while Penn was at Oxford, Fox talked of forming a colony in America, north of Maryland, as an asylum for Friends and the poor. In 1673 Penn interceded with Baltimore in behalf of the Friends in Maryland. Later, came his well-known connection with the Jerseys as one of the Byllynge trustees. These all helped to awaken a desire to try what he termed his "Holy Experiment."

From a desire to favor the son of his friend, the king was



*Attitude of the King and the Council.* willing to accede to his request. The claim, however, met with strong opposition in the Privy Council; but the reduced exchequer made it easier to liquidate the debt by a grant of land which yielded no revenue, than the payment of money. The matter was referred to the attorney-general to see if the land desired encroached on Baltimore's claim.

Baltimore's charter fixed the northern boundary of Maryland at the fortieth parallel of north latitude. The *Boundary Dispute.* boundary was marked by a fortress on the Susquehanna river. Baltimore wished the line to be fixed north of this so as to leave the fort on the Maryland side. To this Penn objected, for it gave him no waterway to the ocean. Of all the English colonies, this was the only one that had no sea coast, so he wished to have the head of the Chesapeake Bay. Through royal favor he succeeded in pushing the line twenty miles south of the fort. The charter was granted March 4, 1681. On the second of the next month a royal ordinance was issued, commanding "that all persons .....within the limits of the .....province, do yield all due obedience to. ....William Penn....."

#### GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE.

The Charter as drawn up by Penn conceded powers analogous to those of the Maryland Charter, which *The Royal Charter.* established a government like that of the Counties Palatine of England—a kingdom within a kingdom. The only restrictions upon Baltimore's power were the provisions for an elective Assembly, and for the forfeiture of the Charter. Penn's Charter, as submitted was revised by the attorney-general and by Chief Justice North. Clauses were inserted preserving to the king the right of veto and to the parliament control over taxation, trade and commerce. The charter granted to Penn the land bounded on the east by the Delaware river, extending west through five degrees of longitude; bounded on the north by the forty-third parallel and on the south by the fortieth. In return, Penn was

to pay annually a fealty of two beaver skins and one-fifth of all the gold and silver "hereafter discovered."

The name suggested by Penn was New Wales. On the king's objecting, he proposed Sylvania, to which the king prefixed Penn, in honor of Admiral Penn.

The first instrument of government was the concessions, agreed upon by Penn and the purchasers July 11th, 1681. Some of the principal provisions were these. Purchasers were not to have more than a thousand acres of contiguous territory unless they planted a family upon each thousand acres. This arrangement is suggestive of the familiar device of William the Conqueror for avoiding the growth of great feudal manors. To protect the Indians, all buying and selling was to be done in public market; the value of deceitful ware was to be forfeited to the treasury of the province; all differences between planters and natives were to be settled by arbitrators *i. e.*, by six planters and six natives; a man wronging an Indian was to incur the same penalty as if he had committed the offense against his fellow planter. All cattle not marked after the expiration of three months were to be forfeited to the Governor. The reason for this is interesting: "that so people may be compelled to avoid the occasions of much strife." These concessions might be amended with the consent of "the parties hereunto subscribed."

The first frame of government was drawn up for the colony April 25, 1682. It was prefaced by remarks on the origin, nature and end of civil government. And it was accompanied by a set of "Laws agreed upon in England." "Government," Penn writes, "was instituted for two ends; first, to terrify evil doers; secondly, to cherish those that do well." Now follows a sentence that bears a striking resemblance to the political philosophy of his friend Locke. "Any government is free to the people under it.....where the laws

rule, and the people are a party to those laws, and more than this is tyranny, oligarchy, or confusion."

A. The organization of the government was, in brief, as follows:—

- (a) Governor—Proprietary or deputy.
- (b) Council—Seventy-two persons.
  - 1. Elected by freemen—one-third annually.
  - 2. Term of office—three years.
  - 3. Quorum—in important matters two-thirds, otherwise one-third. In theory their sessions were continuous.
- (c) Assembly—two hundred to five hundred.
  - 1. Elected yearly by freemen.

Important cases in (b) and (c) to be decided by ballot, no measure to be passed on the day of its introduction.

#### B. FUNCTIONS AND POWERS:

Governor and council to initiate legislation; see to the execution of all laws and ordinances passed by the assembly; manage the public treasury; provide for and manage public schools; reward inventors and discoverers; erect standing law courts. Council to divide into four distinct committees for the "more perfect enforcement of law." Governor to appoint public officials from lists presented by council and assembly.

In less than one year the colony had outgrown the old frame of government. Both council and assembly were too large for efficient service and the frame did not provide for representation by districts. *Second Frame of Government.* At the request of the people, Penn gave them a new frame of government, April 2, 1683, *o. s.*, known as the Pennsylvania and Delaware frame. Changes effected were: council to consist of three from each county—never to exceed seventy-two; assembly to consist of six from each county—never to exceed two hundred. A sort of cabinet was provided for, in that one-third of the council with the governor should have general management of peace, justice, the treasury, trade, and the improvement of the province.

These documents give us an insight into the general condition and growth of the colony as no secondary sources could. The Pennsylvania and Delaware *Third Frame of Government*. frame had been in operation only three years when the freemen informed Penn that it was not "suitably accommodated to present circumstances;" accordingly, he granted the third frame, November, 1696. The council to consist of two from each county instead of three; the assembly to consist of four from each county instead of six; franchise and conditions for office-holding, greatly restricted,—qualifications being:

1. "Free denizens of this government."
2. An age limit of twenty-one years.
3. Ownership of fifty acres of land—ten of it cleared—or fifty pounds in money.
4. Two years' residence. Hereafter, Councilmen and Speaker of the Assembly to receive five shillings per day; Assemblymen, four shillings. Legislators to be men of "most note for virtue, wisdom and ability." To satisfy religious scruples, an affirmation was substituted for an oath.

Penn present, all was peace; Penn absent, all was war. In 1686 he had written from England: "Pray stop those scurvy quarrels that break out to the disgrace of the province. All good is said of the place and but little good of the people." When in 1701 he found it necessary to return to England, fearful lest disputes might again arise, Penn declared: "Friends, if in the constitution by charter there be anything that jars, alter it." "You will find me ready to comply with whatsoever will render us happy by a nearer union of our interests."

So at their request he granted a charter of privileges, October 28, 1701. It provided that no person believing in one God should be molested on account of his religion; but only those "who profess to believe Jesus Christ the Savior of the world" could take part in government, and then only on promising allegiance to the king and fidelity to the proprietary. A long step in advance was taken by the provisions that all criminals should have the same privileges of witness and counsel as their prosecutors, and that no forfeiture of property should follow

suicide or intestacy. It was Penn's original idea that the council should govern, and the assembly control; the council to have initiatory power in legislation, the Assembly to have the power of approval. By 1693, however, the assembly had usurped all initiatory power and the council had become merely an advisory board to the governor. Accordingly, this charter provided for a legislature consisting of one house; the proprietary to be represented by a governor and council, who had the right to veto. Except this clause as to religious freedom, this charter could be amended with the assent of the governor and six-sevenths of the assembly. This put an end to disputes with the proprietary as to the form of government, which was now like that of the neighboring royal provinces; and this charter remained the fundamental law until the American Revolution. But the controversy over the taxation of the proprietary lands was not ended till long after Penn's death. The people claimed that these lands should be taxed just like the lands of private individuals. The proprietary claimed exemption from taxation, on the ground that he was a representative of the sovereign.

#### PROVINCIAL AFFAIRS IN GENERAL.

To the settlers of various nationalities already on his lands Penn sent a letter by his cousin, William Markham, who came out in April, 1681, as deputy-governor of Pennsylvania. In this letter Penn assured them, "You shall be governed by laws of your own making. . . . I shall not usurp the right of any, or oppress his person." With a friendly letter and presents, as tokens of good will from Penn, Markham succeeded in conciliating the Indians, who did much to alleviate the sufferings of the planters that first severe winter. The immigrants who had bought land immediately built cabins; but the others dug caves in the river bank; later, when they had found a location that suited them, they purchased the land and built houses.

Penn himself had hoped to come within five months; but he was busily engaged in plans for the colony,—*Penn in his* drawing up a frame of government and making *Province.* grants of land. In the summer of 1682 he sailed in "The Welcome," landing at Newcastle, October 24th. His first considerations were to establish peaceful relations with the Indians and to organize his government.

Of the famous Shackamaxon treaty with the Indians there is no documentary evidence—the "parchment" is *Treaty with* not in existence. This has led to the belief, as *the Indians.* Boyd (Political History of the Republic, p. 64) says, that it is not historic but "a pretty piece of imagination, due, perhaps, to West's painting. Penn's treaty was simply Penn's policy." Though there is no documentary evidence, the prevailing opinion among historians is that this treaty was made, but that it was not a treaty for land but a "meeting of verbal conference.....in which presents were bestowed, mutual civilities exchanged.....promises of friendship and good will were severally made."

Sharpless asserts that the whole of Pennsylvania was purchased of the Indians, and some of it several times over.

The earliest land treaty on record was that of June 23, 1683, when Penn met the Indians to confirm and ratify publicly the treaties the Commissioners had made with the Indians.

Shortly after Penn's arrival he began the organization of his government, the foundation of which was religious liberty and political equality. He issued *Organiza-* tions summoning the freemen to elect represent- *tion of the* atives to a general assembly. This assembly met *Government.* at Upland (later Chester) December 4th, 1682, and accepted Penn's first frame of government; which thus became the first constitution of Pennsylvania. This first assembly sat three days and passed twenty-one laws. The Swedes and the Dutch were invested with all the rights of Englishmen. Prisons were to be made work-houses; the criminal taught a trade, and every effort made to reform him. This remedial treatment of criminality was one of the greatest contributions of the Quakers to civilization. Capital punish-

ment was to be abolished, except in cases of murder and treason. This was a great step in advance, for in England there were listed two hundred and forty capital offenses and in New England, the home of the Puritans, there were over a score. In accordance with Quaker custom the Scriptural names of the days and months were to replace the heathen names, and first day was to be observed as the Sabbath.

Having no ministry for which to provide a university training, the Friends lacked the educational incentive of the Cavaliers and Puritans. But great attention was paid to elementary education, which was made compulsory. At twelve years of age the boys had to learn a trade. Free scholarships were established in the "Public School" (later, "Penn Charter").

Of the site selected by Markham for the chief city of the province, Penn wrote to his wife: "Of all the *Philadelphia* places I have seen in the world, I remember not one better seated." The plan for the city was drawn up in England; the streets were to cross each other at right angles; land was reserved for four parks; each house was to be in the center of a lawn, so that Philadelphia might be "a green town which will never be burnt and always be wholesome." So many palatable reasons have been advanced for the naming of the city that discussion of the subject has come to be unprofitable.

Following English precedent, a close corporation was constituted under the name of the "Mayor and Commonalty of the City of Philadelphia;" and consisting of a mayor, a recorder, eight aldermen and twelve common councilmen. As with all close corporations, the officers were named in the charter and the body was self-perpetuating, and hence not responsible to those whom it governed.

The mayor was elected annually by the two houses. The other officers held for life, subject to removal for misconduct.

The Mayor had no veto power, though he alone might summon and preside over the common council. Neither councilmen nor aldermen represented any particular sections or wards,



the main distinction being the added judicial power of the latter.

The religious peace of the first ten years was broken by the coming of "the turbulent spirit," Keith who believed that the Friends put too much stress on the *Keith's Schism 1692*. "Inward light" and not enough on the Scriptures. His views were condemned as heretical in the yearly meeting, and he was tried in county court. According to Watson, in neither trial was he given a hearing. The schism thus created was perpetuated by the subsequent return of Keith and most of his followers to Episcopacy."

In March, 1693, the privy council deprived Penn of his proprietary rights, placing Pennsylvania under Governor Fletcher of New York. This has been *Penn deprived of and restored to his proprietary rights.* falsely attributed to Penn's suspected complicity in the Jacobite plots. But William III. states in his letters patent that the popular scruples against bearing arms endangered the province. At length, however, yielding to the prevailing discontent in the colony and perceiving the superior excellence of Penn's oversight, the king restored the proprietor to his rights, August 1, 1694.

From 1696 to 1701 Penn was a second time in his beloved province. On his departure three political parties sprang into existence; one, devoted to proprietary interests, composed of the wealthy and highly educated Friends; the second, a popular party, composed mainly of country Friends and sympathetic Germans; the third, a non-Quaker opposition party, whose ultimate objects were to make Pennsylvania a royal province and to secure the establishment of the Episcopal Church.

Penn's steward, Ford, presented a false claim for fourteen thousand pounds. To meet this, Penn was *Penn's Financial Reverses. His Death.* obliged to mortgage his province, and, later, to sell it to the crown. The deed was made out, and it is said in 1712 Penn received "earnest money." The deed was never executed, for Penn had so lost his mental faculties as to be in-

capable of conferring a legal conveyance. After six years of feeble health, he died at Ruscombe, 1718.

Among the early founders of our Republic, Penn stands pre-eminent. In the light of the events recorded in even this brief sketch, it is no fulsome praise to echo the sentiment of DuPonceau, that William Penn was "the Lycurgus of the seventeenth century."

A complete bibliography accompanied the article on "PENNSYLVANIA UNDER WILLIAM PENN."

"HISTORIA."

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## HEROINES OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

*By Mary E. M. Richardson.*

When at home they watched and waited,  
Not to them came "dailies" freighted  
With dispatches war-created.

From their best beloved sundered,  
Who were gone where cannon thundered,  
In suspense they toiled and wondered.

While to homely tasks attending,  
And 'neath heavy burdens bending,  
Prayer to Heaven they were sending.

Through that week of years. If ever  
Faltered they in long endeavor,  
They despaired,—oh, never! never!

It was they—their own pain spurning—  
Who, from purpose high ne'er turning,  
Kept the hearthstone fires burning,

And amid their children's prattle  
Heard full oft the muskets rattle;  
Felt full sore the doom of battle

Strength and courage superhuman  
Was vouchsafed to each brave woman  
Who, in that great Revolution

Bore her part in stern denial,  
Danger, desolation, trial,  
For which freedom was requital.

In their graves they long have slumbered  
Whose brief mortal lives were cumbered  
By perplexities unnumbered.

And, while they in peace are sleeping,  
We, to-day, in joy are reaping  
What they sowed with bitter weeping.

We in grateful mem'ry hold them,  
With exalted thought enfold them,  
And with true souls have enrolled them,

Who, with grand self-abnegation,  
Sorrow, toil and tribulation,  
Helped to found and save our Nation.

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No more delightful month could have been selected by the Daughters of the American Revolution for their meeting at St. Louis than October. Thousands of loyal, patriotic women will assemble to make the day one grand success.

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A large party of the Daughters resident in the Tidewater will go to the St. Louis Convention next October. Mrs. John R. Walker, Vice-President General from Missouri, promises them, on behalf of the Missouri members, a cordial welcome. Mrs. H. N. Page, regent of the Norfolk Chapter, will probably be one of those who make the trip.

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In Heaven we place a manly trust,  
That truth and justice shall prevail,  
And every scheme of bondage fail.—Hopkinson.

## MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL.

"Build thee more stately mansions."

Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, *Chairman.*

Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson,	Mrs. Sara T. Kinney,
Mrs. John W. Foster,	Mrs. Elizabeth C. Churchman,
Mrs. Daniel Manning,	Mrs. Charlotte E. Main,
Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth,	Mrs. Duncan V. Fletcher,
Miss Mary Desha,	Mrs. Ira Y. Sage,
Mrs. John R. Walker,	Mrs. Charles H. Deere,
Mrs. Addison G. Foster,	Mrs. James M. Fowler,
Mrs. Julian Richards,	Mrs. Maria Purdy Peck,
Mrs. William P. Jewett,	Mrs. W. E. Stanley,
Mrs. Matthew T. Scott,	Mrs. Rosa Burwell Todd,
Mrs. John A. Murphy,	Mrs. C. Hamilton Tebault,
Mrs. Franklin E. Brooks,	Mrs. A. A. Kendall,
Mrs. Julius J. Estey,	Mrs. J. Pembroke Thom,
Mrs. Walter H. Weed,	Mrs. Charles H. Masury,
Mrs. James R. Mellon,	Mrs. William J. Chittenden,
Mrs. Greenlief W. Simpson,	Mrs. William Liggett,
Miss Clara Lee Bowman,	Miss Alice Q. Lovell,
Miss Lucretia Hart Clay,	Mrs. Wallace Delafield,
Mrs. Henry E. Burnham,	Mrs. Walter Tallant,
Miss Elizabeth Chew Williams,	Mrs. Abraham Allee,
Mrs. Althea R. Bedle.	Mrs. John W. Johnston,
Mrs. John N. Carey,	Mrs. E. Gaylor Putnam,
Mrs. A. E. Heneberger,	Mrs. L. Bradford Prince,
Mrs. Robert E. Park,	Mrs. Charles H. Terry,
Mrs. J. V. Quarles,	Mrs. John H. C. Wulbern,
Mrs. Miranda Barney Tulloch,	Mrs. Sarah M. Loundsberry,
Mrs. Tennis S. Hamlin,	Mrs. Orlando J. Hodge,
Mrs. William E. Fuller,	Mrs. Mary Phelps Montgomery,
Mrs. Augusta D. Geer,	Mrs. Wilbur F. Reeder,
Mrs. Jonathan P. Dolliver,	Mrs. Charles Warren Lippitt,
Mrs. Henry L. Mann,	Mrs. Henry W. Richardson,
Mrs. M. E. S. Davis,	Mrs. Charles B. Bryan,
Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood,	Mrs. John Lane Henry,
Mrs. Edward Bennett Rosa,	Mrs. Mary M. F. Allen,
Mrs. J. Morgan Smith,	Mrs. F. Stewart Stranahan,
Mrs. Walter Talbot,	Mrs. Eleanor Washington Howard,
Mrs. John F. Swift,	Mrs. John A. Parker,
Mrs. John Campbell,	Mrs. D. B. Spilman,

Mrs. Thomas H. Brown,  
Mrs. Frank W. Mondell,  
Mrs. J. Heron Crosman,  
Mrs. John Miller Horton,  
Mrs. David D. Bruce,  
Mrs. Edwin A. Warfield,  
Mrs. A. Leo Knott,  
Mrs. John R. Webster,  
Miss Eliza Titus Ward,  
Miss Calista Baker,  
Mrs. A. E. Patton,  
Mrs. Frank Getchell,  
Mrs. J. Ellen Foster,  
Miss Elizabeth F. Pierce,  
Mrs. William Lindsay,  
Mrs. A. H. Tuttle,  
Mrs. S. R. Weed,  
Mrs. Henry F. Blount,  
Mrs. Joseph E. McWilliams,  
Mrs. S. V. White,  
Mrs. William H. Coleman,  
Mrs. John Middleton,  
Miss Julia T. E. McBlair,  
Mrs. George M. Sternberg,  
Miss Susan R. Hetzel,  
Miss Mary Pearre,  
Mrs. Julia K. Hogg,

Mrs. Clement A. Griscom,  
Mrs. Russell A. Alger,  
Mrs. Mark Hanna,  
Mrs. Joseph B. Foraker,  
Mrs. Stephen B. Elkins,  
Mrs. Francis S. Nash,  
Miss Virginia Miller,  
Mrs. James McMillan,  
Mrs. Helen M. Boynton,  
Mrs. H. A. Willard,  
Miss E. Emma Herbert,  
Mrs. John C. Hazen,  
Mrs. James S. Peck,  
Mrs. John R. Garrison,  
Mrs. W. Cumings Story,  
Mrs. Walter Geer,  
Mrs. A. G. Brockett,  
Mrs. James P. Brayton,  
Mrs. de B. Randolph Keim,  
Mrs. Leverett H. Sage,  
Mrs. Ogden Fethers,  
Mrs. J. Eakin Gadsby,  
Mrs. Calvin E. Hull,  
Mrs. Amos G. Draper,  
Mrs. Eugene Dupont,  
Mrs. Daniel Lothrop,  
Mrs. Walter Acker.

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MRS. J. W. STILLWELL (*nee* Matilda Wallace) of the Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter, D. A. R., Indianapolis, Indiana, recently presented the Memorial Continental Hall fund her individual gift of fifty (\$50) dollars. Mrs. Stillwell, although seventy-eight years old, takes an enthusiastic interest in all matters pertaining to the D. A. R. Mrs. Stillwell is a Kentuckian by birth and a Virginian in ancestry, that fusion of blood which has given forth so many heroes of justly celebrated fame. She holds her membership in the D. A. R. through her grandfather, Col. William Fleming, of Botetourt Co., Virginia, who was one of the commanders at the momentous battle of Point Pleasant, October 10, 1774, which, as is now generally conceded, "was virtually the first in the series of those brilliant

achievements which burst the bands of British tyranny; and the blood of Virginia, there nobly shed, was the first blood spilled in the sacred cause of American liberty." Col. Fleming also served as active governor of Virginia in 1781 at the time when Thomas Jefferson, then governor, was compelled to flee at the approach of the notorious Col. Tarleton.

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The work on Continental Hall goes bravely forward. A solid foundation is being laid where soon shall rise the walls of our memorial. The work is being thoroughly done under the best of supervision.

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Below is a copy of a letter being sent to Chapter Regents. It is hoped that it will meet with a generous response.

2144 CALIFORNIA AVENUE N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.,

June 21, 1904.

*Madam Regent:* I send you herewith ten copies of a picture of the Memorial Continental Hall which is being built by the Daughters of the American Revolution to commemorate the deeds of their illustrious ancestors. It will contain, as you perhaps know, a large auditorium to be used for our annual meetings; a library to hold our valuable collection of books of reference for genealogical work, etc.; a room to be used as a museum for historical relics; rooms for the meetings of the National Board, for the National Officers and for the clerical force necessary to carry on the work of the organization. Several thousand of these pictures were printed and placed on sale at the last annual meeting; a considerable number remain and we desire to dispose of them for the benefit of the Memorial Continental Hall fund. The price is ten cents a copy and I will be glad to have you remit one dollar in payment for the enclosed copies and to receive your orders for as many more as you may be able to dispose of. If you do not care to retain these ten copies please return them to Mrs. Richard C. Du Bois, 2028 Sixteenth street N. W., Washington, D. C., who has kindly consented to attend to the sale of these pictures, and to whom all orders and remittances should be sent.

You will be glad to know that the contractors are now at work upon the foundation for our building and that the work of construction is to be pushed forward as rapidly as the funds at the disposal of the Me-

morial Continental Hall Committee will permit. Having been reappointed chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, I beg leave to again urge upon you the importance of using every effort to raise the necessary money for the early completion of the great patriotic work which we have undertaken. If every Daughter of the American Revolution would contribute the sum of five dollars for this purpose we would have sufficient funds to complete the building in accordance with the plans which have been adopted. Some perhaps cannot afford to pay this amount, but others will gladly contribute more.

I trust that you will bring this matter to the attention of your Chapter and that a strenuous effort will be made to raise your portion of the funds necessary for the completion of the building. We all desire that if possible this may be accomplished before our next annual meeting and under the administration of our honored and beloved President General, Mrs. Cornelia Cole Fairbanks.

Very sincerely yours,

MARTHA L. STERNBERG,

*Chairman of Ways and Means Committee, N. S. D. A. R.*

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Mrs. Darwin, ex-treasurer general, desires to correct an error made unwittingly in pages 75 and 301 of the fifth report of the Daughters of the American Revolution to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. By some inexplicable mischance, the contribution of \$100.00 from Ann Story Chapter, of Rutland, Vermont, made at the congress of 1902, is credited in these two pages as the personal gift of Mrs. Horace H. Dyer, of that chapter. Mrs. Dyer does not wish the chapter to lose its proper credit. And Mrs. Darwin is more than glad to have her mistake corrected.

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Our fathers live; they guard in glory still  
The grass-grown bastions of the fortified hill;  
Still ring the echoes of the trampled gorge  
With God and freedom.—*Holmes.*

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Freedom not won by the vain,  
Not to be courted in play;  
Not to be kept without pain—  
Stay with us.—*Lowell.*



## GEORGE ROGERS CLARK.

The achievement of George Rogers Clark in obtaining for the United States the Old Northwest Territory is too often a forgotten episode in our Revolutionary history. That he and his men endured the most extraordinary hardships and rendered magnificent service to their country is not to be forgotten, and especially by those Daughters of the American Revolution who live in states which owe a heavy debt to Clark should he be gratefully remembered. In Illinois a George Rogers Clark Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution flourishes, and in Indiana is a chapter named for his mother, Ann Rogers Clark. Kentucky Daughters have honored him in naming the Fincastle Chapter at Louisville.



George Rogers Clark.

Daughters of the American Revolution were interested members of the committee in charge of the celebration of George Rogers Clark Day, June 24, at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

It was a beautiful occasion, that of the celebration given in honor of George Rogers Clark. Kentucky had insisted that to her be given the privilege of sheltering the participants in the memorial exercises. A beautiful statue of George Rogers Clark stands under the impressive dome of her state building at the Fair. Around that statue were gathered patriotic men and women and children on the afternoon of June 24, 1904.

Perhaps that date may become memorable as marking the beginning of a better appreciation by Americans of the extraordinary service of a patriot whose name should be known to every school child in the United States.

June 24 was selected as the day for the celebration because it was on June 24, 1778 that Clark and his little band left Kentucky for Illinois and Indiana on an expedition that changed the map of the United States.

Judge Walter B. Douglas, the president of the Missouri Historical Society, was chairman of the committee in charge of the celebration. He presided at the meeting in the Kentucky Building, and used a gavel loaned for the occasion by the Fin-castle Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution, of Louisville, Kentucky. The mallet and handle of this gavel are made of wood taken from the fort at Corn Island, Kentucky, built by Clark in 1778. It was presented to the chapter by Mrs. John Middleton, of Louisville, through whose kind interest it journeyed to St. Louis to play its part in honoring the man for whom the day was named.

Judge Douglas asked Dean Davis, of Christ Church Cathedral, St. Louis, to invoke divine blessing upon the assemblage, after which a short and spirited address was made by Gov. David R. Francis, the president of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company. Col. J. Stoddard Johnson, of Louisville, Kentucky, followed with a sketch of the life and character of Clark which showed intimate study and profound sympathy with the subject.

Vincennes, Indiana sent her mayor elect to participate in the ceremonies. Clark took Kaskaskia, Illinois in the summer of 1778, and the following winter he made the heroic and ever-to-be-remembered journey from Kaskaskia to Vincennes. Kaskaskia is no more. The Mississippi has left nothing of it for us to-day. Vincennes, however, is a thriving city, and loyal to its benefactor, Clark.

At the close of Col. Johnston's address the statue of Clark which stands in the center of the building, was unveiled by Master George Rogers Clark, the son of Mr. John O'Fallon Clark of this city, and the great-grandson of Gov. William

Clark, of the famous Lewis and Clark expedition (a brother of George Rogers Clark) and, therefore, a great-grand nephew of George Rogers Clark. This child is descended, through his mother, from Col. Auguste Chouteau, one of the founders of St. Louis, and for many years a leading citizen of Missouri.

After the statue had been uncovered Judge Douglas introduced Mayor George E. Greene, of Vincennes, who made an eloquent speech reciting the valor of Clark and the value to posterity of his achievement.

In closing the program Judge Douglas remarked that it should not be forgotten that Missourians had a claim to participate in memorializing Clark; that the Creoles of both sides of the Mississippi had assisted Clark in substantial ways, facts that are matters of record, and that these same patriots of French blood had left descendants many of whom are now citizens of this state.

It is interesting to relate that descendants of Charles Gratiot and Gabriel Cerre were participants in the celebration and members of the committee of arrangements. Four Frenchmen there are whose names are linked with the history of Clark's campaign in the Illinois country—Father Gibault, the patriot priest, Francois Vigo, Charles Gratiot and Gabriel Cerre.

At the close of the program a reception was given by the members of the Clark family, descendants of Gov. William Clark, to the guests of the afternoon.

MARY LOUISE DALTON.

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The Daughters of the American Revolution are making arrangements to go to St. Louis October eleventh. The full program will appear in next month's issue.

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The picture of Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, our President General, was made from the one in the Daughters of the American exhibit, in the Government Building, at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. It was taken April, 1904. We are glad to be able to reproduce it here.

## REVOLUTIONARY RECORDS.

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This department is intended for hitherto unpublished or practically inaccessible records of patriots of the War of American Independence, which records may be helpful to those desiring admission to the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and to the registrars of chapters. Such data will be gladly received by the editor of this magazine.

### OBITUARY NOTICES OF REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS.

Miss Janet McKay Cowing, regent of the Sa-go-ye-wat-ha Chapter, Seneca Falls, New York, has copied nearly two hundred obituary notices of the deaths of Revolutionary soldiers from newspapers of those times, for the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE. It is hoped that these will aid many to complete their records.

FROM THE *Saturday Courier*, PHILADELPHIA.

FARR.—At Rockport, Mr. Jabez Farr, aged 86. He fought at Bunker Hill. [Dec. 7, 1844.]

GAW.—On the 14th inst., at St. Georges, Del., Chambers Gaw, a soldier of the Revolution, aged 84. [Oct. 26, 1844.]

FISK.—Died at his residence in Swanton, on the 17th ult., the Hon. James Fisk, in the 82d year of his age. A patriot of the Revolution. [Dec. 14, 1844.]

BILLINGTON.—Thomas Billington, aged 95, died in South Kingston, R. I., a few days since. He served during the whole War of the Revolution. [Jan. 9, 1847.]

STEVENS.—In West Waterville, Me., Thomas Stevens, a soldier of the Revolution, aged 89 years and 2 months, formerly of Boothbay. [June 12, 1847.]

CLOUGH.—In Phillips, Conn., on the 17th of May, 1847, John Clough, a Revolutionary pensioner, aged 87.

DANFIELD.—On the 24th of May, 1847, at Reading, Pa., John Danfield, a Revolutioneer, in the 95th year of his age.

MALTBY.—At the residence of his son, Southington, Trumbull Co., Ohio, on the 1st of April, 1847, Mr. Benj. Maltby, in the 97th year of his age. He freely devoted his property and personal efforts to his country's defense, exposing his life in her cause.

CRAFT.—Died at Whately, Mass., on the 29th of July, 1847, Mr. Graves Craft, aged 88. He served in the War of the Revolution, and was a pensioner. He was at West Point at the execution of Major Andre.

WHITE.—In Killingly, Conn., on the 4th of June, 1847, Samuel White, in the 90th year of his age.

FOOTE.—In Lee, on the 27th of April, 1847, Fenner Foote, in the 92d year of his age.

LEE.—In Rahway, N. J., on the 8th of June, 1847, Thomas Lee, in the 91st year of his age.

HOIT.—In Bridgewater, on the 20th of May, 1847, Nathan Hoit, in his 84th year.

FUGITT.—An old soldier named Fugitt, living in Washington City, who was in Washington's army during the Revolution, died last week, aged 98. [Sept. 11, 1847.]

# HONOR ROLL, HANNAH WOODRUFF CHAPTER, SOUTHTON, CONNECTICUT.

SURGEONS.—Dr. Josiah Root, assistant apothecary general; Dr. Theodore Wadsworth, surgeon's mate.

CAPTAINS.—John Alcox, Hezekiah Bissell, Joseph Churchill, Nathaniel Lewis, Abijah Savage, Daniel Sloper, Ambrose Sloper, Lucius Tuttle, Robert Wells, Langford Weaver.

LIEUTENANTS.—Hawkins Hart, Reuben Hart, Amasa Hitchcock, Elihu Moss, Elisha Root.

ENSIGNS.—Marvin Beckwith, Jedediah Cady, Thomas Cowles, Eli Smith.

SERGEANTS.—Joseph Enos, Samuel Gardner, Jeremiah Lord.

CORPORALS.—Amos Hitchcock, Samuel Hotchkiss, John Lay, Sr., Jonathan Low, Reuben Rundlett.

COMMISSARIES.—Ezra Bronson, Josiah Cowles.

MUSICIANS.—Daniel Clark, Moses Cook.

PRIVATE.—Samuel Alcott, Benona Atkins, Joseph Atkins, Samuel Arnold, Josiah Barnes, Daniel Baldwin, Seth Bryant, Sr., Timothy Dutton, Isaac Dyer, Ichabod Frisbie, Daniel Frost, Joseph Greeley, John Hamlin, Timothy Hatch, Levi Johnson, Philip Kibbey, Asahel Langdon, John Lay, Jr., Timothy Lee, Lemuel Lewis, Thomas Payne, Isaac Peck, Jesse Plumb, James Powers, Asa Reed, Elisha Richards, Joshua Robbins, Elijah Royce, Robert Sargent, Samuel Shepard, Lemuel Shepard, Martin Sheldon, Jehial Spencer, Thomas Spencer, Jedediah Stow, Peter Taulman, Aaron Webster, Robert Wilson, Samuel Woodruff, Amos Woodruff, Elihu Carter, Shoemaker.

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Why will we live and not be glorious?

## REAL DAUGHTERS.

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MRS. BETSY LEONARD NEWTON.

The earliest ancestor of whom our third "Real Daughter," Mrs. Betsy Leonard Newton, gives us any account is Solomon Leonard, who was born about 1610, Pontypool, Monmouthshire, England, who came to this country about 1630 from Leyden, Holland, that shelter of persecuted believers. Though for a time a member of the little Pilgrim community of Plymouth, he later settled at a neighboring point across the bay, in what became the incorporated town of Duxbury, Massachusetts, in 1637; and still later, in 1645, he became one of the original proprietors of Bridgewater, Massachusetts, where he died in 1675, his wife Mary surviving him. A grant of land which he received from the colony tells us of valuable services to his government which are now unknown.

Of his six children, Jacob was born in Duxbury about 1647, and Jacob Leonard had a sore experience as a prisoner. For nearly twenty-five years he was driven, with wife and children, from one home after another by the persistent incursions and assaults of the Indians; living in Weymouth and Worcester, from which town his family was forced during King Philip's War; flitting from one village to another for safety, and fleeing as danger reached them.

They made a futile attempt also to found a home in the vicinity of Quinsigamond Lake, but the harassing natives still followed. In 1690 (during the troublous time known as King William's War) he was one of the force sent against Canada to bring to an end the terrible barbarities being committed by the French and Indians. For these services he was given by the Massachusetts colony a grant of land in Ashfield, Massachusetts. Jacob finally settled in Bridgewater about 1693, where death gave him lasting peace, in 1717.

His eldest son, Joseph, was born in Bridgewater about 1670.

The tranquil records of church and town give us the simple story of industrious, godfearing lives during the two generations following Jacob—Joseph, who died in 1749, and his son Joseph, the father of ten children, who was in his eightieth year at the outbreak of the Revolution, and who died in 1789.

Joseph's eldest son, Dan Leonard, born in Bridgewater in 1725, took to wife, when at the age of twenty-five, Mary Dunbar, a descendant of John Winslow and Mary Chilton. He was a drummer in the French and Indian War, and was sent with General John Winslow to help the English in the distasteful task of dispersing the neutral French Acadians from Nova Scotia in 1755. Two brothers, Seth and David, were with Dan in this expedition; one of them, Seth, losing his life while doing his county's commands.

In Bridgewater, upon October 13th, 1756, the year following the expedition to Nova Scotia, the first of twelve children, a son, was born to Dan Leonard, whose memory is held in honor to this day for his high principle, his strong character, his wisdom and kindness of heart. Dan, his father, died just at the approach of the great struggle for independence, 1771. The son, Ziba, in 1774, joined a company of minute men—growing rapidly a man, this boy of eighteen, in these quick growing times,—and on the momentous 19th of April, 1775, received orders to march to Boston.

The captain of this company of minute men, Capt. James Allen, was a carpenter—the soil of patriotism is not always rich with gold,—and in this simple home Ziba was learning his trade; but trade and profits were all forgot when the stirring message came to hasten to the relief of Boston, the heart and soul of the Massachusetts colony.

Ziba was regularly enlisted at Milford, May 2nd, 1775, and, according to the custom in the early part of the war, discharged when his services were not required for active duty in December, 1775; reënlisted and served a year; discharged and reënlisted again. He was at Little Compton and Harland Ferry in charge of boats conveying troops from the island of Rhode Island at the time of the battle of Quakers' Hill, in August, 1778. Some time later when returning from the West Indies,



on a merchant ship he was captured and held prisoner for a short time. In 1783, at the age of twenty-six, having now time to devote to gentler thoughts, better suited to his years, he married Chloe Shaw of Middleborough.

He bought a farm in Buckland, Massachusetts, the year of his marriage and settled upon it with his young wife, then aged nineteen. For a quarter of a century this was their home. Here was born a large family of children, Betsey, the youngest and twelfth, coming to them the year after their removal to Ashfield, the adjoining town where Ziba purchased a farm in 1808. The stalwart youthful soldier had then reached the prime of life, and the memory of his youngest daughter could hardly recall him earlier than his sixtieth year, and yet the picture she gave us, at the age of eighty-seven, is clear and distinct, a tender remembrance of the honest, sturdy, active, capable man; genial and kindly, intelligent and alert. His long life ended July 7th, 1845, his wife having been taken from him five years before at the age of seventy-six.

She was a farmer's daughter whose brother had married a sister of Ziba, the family ties being thus already happily formed. A little, loving, wise woman, this Chloe, small and slight—weighing less than one hundred pounds—with winning manners and sweet face. Fond of pretty things, but putting aside the indulgence of them as frivolities frowned upon by the strict, spiritual minded community, as she put aside her rebellious curly locks under a cap to avoid offense to the unworldly, godly folk, but keeping through all the severity of this stern piety a cheery, generous, forgiving disposition.

Ziba Leonard's son, Ziba, Jr., was a soldier in the War of 1812, following the traditions of his loyal ancestors. At the age of seventeen, Betsey was a member of the Congregational church, and when twenty-five, in 1834, she became the wife of Abel Densmore Newton, a descendant of old Revolutionary stock. His father was a soldier of the War of 1812, his grandfather and two great-grandfathers (for one of whom he was a namesake) served in the Revolutionary war. But this man of belligerent sires was a man of most peaceful occupation. He was one with an inheritance of principles; duty and patriotism

and love of his fellow men were not merely pretty words for public use—"where they would do the most good,"—they were not impersonal, they had a meaning and even an individual application. Abel Newton when he met Betsey Leonard had been three years a missionary among the Indians upon Mackinaw Island. His health becoming seriously affected he returned to the east for a rest, recovered his health and secured Betsey for a wife. Within a week from their wedding day, which was April 29th, 1834, they started upon their wedding trip to the west via the Erie Canal, on their way to an Indian mission at La Pointe upon one of the Apostle Islands, Lake Superior. La Pointe was then also a trading post of the "American Fur Company," with whom Mr. Newton obtained some employment, the mission board at that time giving no compensation to their missionaries.

At the expiration of four years' labor Abel and Betsey left their work of teaching the poor Indians how to live, work and study, and with little of this world's goods moved their family to Green Bay, and a few years later to De Pere, where Abel's faithful, Christian life ended January 7th, 1889.

Now a few words of Mrs. Newton's vigorous and cheerful old age, truly like a golden sunset in the warmth and serenity of its influence. Her eyes, though dimmed, still give her continual enjoyment in reading books and magazines, and the active brain is clear and bright, interested in all questions old and new concerning the bustling growing world, but the steps have grown feeble. The trembling hands, once constantly occupied, have laid aside the busy needle.

A long list of more than twenty-five premiums received by her in various exhibitions since her seventy-eighth year, gives some indication of her aptitude and diligence in old time gracious handiwork.

Nine children came to gladden their home, five of whom are now living. Of the four sons, three grew to manhood, and if they had not wholly attained that estate when the guns were fired on Fort Sumter no doubt as to their part, whether as man or boy, rested in their boyish breasts. In September of 1861 father and mother sent forth their lads of eighteen and twenty-

one years with blessing,—the aching hearts which watched and waited beat bravely with blood from patriots' veins. Edward, the eldest son, tall, erect, muscular, daring and resolute, genial and bright—well might they look proudly after him as he left them for the encounter with that great, unknown, terrible thing, *war*. He served nobly with his regiment, and at the end of three years came home stricken down by disease, and after nearly a year of suffering, passed away, a sacrifice in truth to his country.

James, the youth of eighteen, served through the whole four years, winning his commission of second lieutenant, enduring the horrors, privations and sufferings of march, battle and prison as did many thousand others. When peace settled down upon the country, he went back to take up life where he had left it, completing his education in school and college, and by three years' special study abroad. After such preparation he was elected to the professorship of modern languages at Oberlin College, which chair he held with great success and honor for sixteen years. Ill health compelled the resignation of his chosen work; and seeking a new home in the milder climate of California, he succumbed to the dread disease consumption in 1892, at the age of forty-nine, leaving a record which may well stir his mother's heart with pride.

Samuel Newton, the third son, remained at home during the earlier years of the war, but in 1864, his twenty-year old valor could no longer remain aloof from the awful conflict; part and lot in it he too must have; and again the loyal parents, with prayerful, overflowing hearts bade their boy God speed, the last and youngest. True his service was not long—he was discharged July 29th, 1865, after proving his sterling worth as a soldier. The large, tall, strong man was brought home to his family from the hospital a weak, frail creature weighing ninety-four pounds, and for thirty years past he has not known the blessedness of health.

Let us pay homage to this heroic American mother who bears these brief records, of the chivalric patriotism that gave so richly to serve our country's honor.

Pausing to think of the anguish and suffering implied in

these brief records, of the chivalric patriotism that gave so unsparingly of all that is dearest, can we fail to look back to the influences that united to make such American manhood and womanhood? The least that we can do is to testify our appreciation of such self-sacrifice and real nobility, is to be ever ready with word and deed which will prove our veneration for our country's heroes, keeping in our heart of hearts true reverence and unwavering allegiance to the principles by which our forefathers made our country great and free.

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#### WARS OF THE UNITED STATES.

- War of the Revolution, from April 19, 1775, to April 11, 1783.  
 Northwestern Indian wars, from September 19, 1790, to August 3, 1795.  
 War with France, from July 9, 1798, to September 30, 1800.  
 War with Tripoli, from June 10, 1801, to June 4, 1805.  
 Creek Indian war, from July 27, 1813, to August 9, 1814.  
 War of 1812 with England, from June 18, 1812, to February 17, 1815.  
 Seminole Indian war, from November 20, 1817, to October 21, 1818.  
 Black Hawk Indian war, from April 21, 1831, to September 31, 1832.  
 Cherokee war, from 1837 to 1839.  
 Creek Indian war, from May 5, 1836, to September 30, 1837.  
 Florida Indian war, from December 23, 1835, to August 14, 1843.  
 Aroostook troubles, from 1836 to 1839.  
 Mexican war, from April 24, 1846, to July 4, 1848.  
 Apache, Navajo, and Utah war, from 1849 to 1855.  
 Seminole Indian war, from 1856 to 1858.  
 Civil war, from 1861 to 1865.  
 War with Spain, from April 25, 1898, to April 11, 1899.

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The cuts of Mrs. Wallace Delafield and Mrs. Western Bascom were furnished through the kindness of Mr. Newton L. Collamer, the courteous editor of the *Historical Bulletin*.

The *Bulletin* is the organ of the National Genealogical Society.

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A world is thy Realm; for a world be thy laws  
 Enlarged as thine empire, and just as thy cause,  
 On Freedom's broad basis, that empire shall rise,  
 Extend with the main and dissolve with the skies.

—Timothy Dwight.

## WORK OF THE CHAPTERS.

**Mobile Chapter** (Mobile, Alabama).—The last meeting of the Daughters of the American Revolution for this season was



Mrs. R. H. Clarke,  
Regent, Mobile Chapter.

brought to its close June 14, with one of the largest and most representative gatherings that this band of patriots has ever entertained. It was a gala occasion, this celebration of Flag day, and the home of the regent, Mrs. R. H. Clarke, was draped and ornamented with flags that told of the celebration even before the exercises, which were most interesting, began. The program opened with the invocation by Miss Maude Simpson.

America—Sung by the chapter.

Piano Solo—Miss Byrd.  
Commissioners appointed

by President of the United States,

Claiborne—Mrs. Chalkley.

Delivery by Loussat of Territory to United States—Miss Knott.

St. Louis; its Founding and Growth—Dr. Moses.

The Influence of the Purchase Upon the Destiny of the United States—Mrs. Clarke.

"Our Flag" (music by Mrs. Nina Picton Mercereau)—Mr. Halliwell, accompanied by Mrs. Leslie.

"The Flag of Our Country"—Poem written by Miss Metta Thompson, the chaplain, read by Mrs. Rhett Goode.

Song—Miss Daise Thorne.

Ode to the Flag—Miss Knott.

Historian's Report—Mrs. William Fitts.

Reading of Prize Essay—Miss Bernice Burwell.

Presentation of Medal—Dr. Moses.

Song—Miss Nellie Percy.

This program in its variety offered delightful entertainment for all, the lovers of music, the literary and the poetry lovers.

The celebration of Flag day by the Mobile Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, adds one more successful and enjoyable entertainment to the long list of many given by them.

**The Little Rock Chapter** (Little Rock, Arkansas,) has spent a very pleasant and profitable year. The October meeting was held at the home of Miss Daisy Delony, with Miss Delony and Mrs. Dwight Crawford as hostesses. The regent announced the program for the year to be a study of the Revolutionary war, each member gave a sketch of her summer outing with mention of all the Daughters from various chapters met; and with several delightful readings by Mrs. J. E. Williams and piano selection by Miss Pilcher, and the presentation of a water-color sketch of a colonial girl, beautifully painted by Miss Delony, to each member.



Mrs. Katherine Braddock Barrow,  
Regent, Little Rock Chapter.

The November meeting, with Mrs. Harry Howard Foster as hostess, had for its leading feature a paper on the "Causes

which led up to the American Revolution," excellently prepared and read by Miss Julia McAlmont Warner. This was followed by a description of the adoption by the Union of the Betsey Ross flag, read by Mrs. Helen M. Norton, state regent, Mrs. Foster dramatically unfurled a beautiful flag from the stairway, and it was greeted with applause. Colonial cheer, sweet cider and ginger bread, concluded the day's pleasure.

The December meeting, with Mrs. John Barrow as hostess, had for its topic "The Boston Tea Party," the principal paper, prepared and read by state regent Mrs. Helen M. Norton; was followed by the singing of "America," to the new tune written by Mrs. Arthur Edward Johnstone, of New York. Mrs. Foster sang, accompanied by Mrs. Barrow, and the tune was unanimously adopted by the chapter, because besides its beauty and harmony, it was written by an American for Americans. Then followed the reading of the "Ballad of the Boston Tea-party," by Oliver Wendell Holmes, delightfully read by Mrs. Dwight Crawford.

The January meeting, with Mrs. Lucien W. Coy as hostess, had as its principal paper the discussion of "The Revolutionary War from July, 1774, to the Victory at Fort Moultrie," prepared and read by Mrs. John Barrow. This was accompanied by the passing of a number of views of historical spots in and around Boston, most of the battles of this period of the Revolution having been fought in the vicinity of Boston. Then "The Ride of Paul Revere," by Longfellow, which commemorates the arousing to arms for the battle of Lexington, the first battle of the American Revolution, was read by Mrs. Barrow. Considerable business was disposed of at this meeting, the nominating of Mrs. Lucien Coy for state regent, and the election of Mrs. Logan Roots and Mrs. John Barron as delegates and alternate to the Continental Congress.

The February meeting, with Mrs. John Jabine, had as one of its leading features a talk on the history of our order, by Mr. Fay Hempstead, one of the leading members of the local chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution; Miss Julia Warner gave an interesting talk on "Salem Witchcraft," and the singing of America.



The March meeting was held at the Woman's Club house, and each member was permitted to invite ten guests. Mr. Cutts Howard delivered an address on "Chief Justice Sewall of Witchcraft fame," Mr. Howard being a direct lineal descendant in the ninth generation of Justice Sewall. Miss Warner gave a talk on Witchcraft, and Miss Holtzman sang "The Star Spangled Banner" and "The Sword of Bunker Hill." Mrs. Foster sang the new version of "America" and the entire audience joined in the singing of "America" to the old tune. Mrs. Barrow accompanied on the piano.

The April meeting with Mrs. Winfield Scott Holt as hostess, had for its topic "National music of all Nations." "The Star Spangled Banner," sung by Miss Eleanor Ewing; "Mexican National Air," by Mrs. John McClure, Jr.; "The Watch of the Rhine," Germany's national air, by Miss Ewing; "The Marseilles," French national air, by Mrs. McClure, and Mrs. Logan Herbert Roots, returned missionary from China, gave a talk on Chinese music. The election of officers for the ensuing year was held, resulting as follows: Chapter regent, Mrs. John Barrow; vice-regent, Mrs. C. J. Lincoln; secretary, Mrs. Fannie Dale; treasurer, Miss Julia Warner; historian, Mrs. W. S. Holt; registrar, Miss Daisy Delony.

The May meeting, held with Mrs. John McClure, had for the topics of its leading papers "The Declaration of Independence" and "New York in the Revolution," both prepared and read by Mrs. Harry Howard Foster. Mrs. Holt and Mrs. McClure, Jr., gave several vocal duets, and the applications of several for membership were considered. Our chapter mourns the death of Mrs. Upham-Reeve, a charter member, who died May 23d. Our chapter is justly proud of its excellent library, which is rapidly growing. Its volumes may be classified as follows: American history, American literature, American art, American biography, and American genealogy. Our intellectual and talented treasurer, Miss Julia Warner, is chairman of the book purchasing committee, and has aimed to secure the very best to be had under each head. We have responded to all calls from the National Society to the best of our ability. We expect to plant our tree, grown in the first sod

turned by Mrs. Fairbanks and Mrs. Lockwood on the Daughters of the American Revolution lot in Washington, District of Columbia, at an early date. Mrs. Lucien Coy, state regent, being a member of our chapter, the planting will naturally be under the auspices of our chapter, probably in the state house yard in Little Rock.—KATHERINE BRADDOCK BARROW, *Regent*.

**Sequoia Chapter** (San Francisco, California).—Monday, April 19th, 1904, marked a red-letter day in the social life of Sequoia Chapter, as we met around the festive board to celebrate the anniversary of the first battle of the American Revolution. The chapter was the guest of our honored regent, Mrs. William Ashburner. The breakfast was given in the rooms of the Sorosis Club. The walls were decorated with clusters of flags, intermingled with an abundance of beautiful ferns, and formed a fitting setting to the company of stately dames and fair demoiselles. They filed in at the appointed hour, more than a hundred of them, and seated themselves at the beautifully decorated tables, thus completing the picture, each table being a living bouquet of itself. A short program of professional talent finished up the day.

Miss Gertrude Wheeler sang delightfully three numbers, "Land of My Birth—Dear Native Land," "My Own United States" and Kipling's "Recessional." Mrs. Louise Humphrey Smith recited "The Rising of 1776" and "Warren's Address to His Army." All the above numbers were enthusiastically received and applauded. The whole assembly then stood and sang in closing, "My Country 'tis of Thee." We dispersed with a feeling of gratitude to our efficient and gracious regent, who was also our charming and generous hostess.—SUSAN MERRILL FARNAM, *Historian*.

**Connecticut's "Regents' Meeting"** at "Elmwood," June 7th, 1904.—Those readers of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE who were interested in the account of the dedication last October of "Elmwood," the home of Chief Justice Oliver Ellsworth, at Windsor, Connecticut, may be pleased to know a little of the practical uses the Connecticut Daughters of the Ameri-

can Revolution are making of this, their state home. In response to the call of Mrs. S. T. Kinney, state regent, about fifty ladies assembled at "Elmwood" at noon June 7th, for the regular regents' meeting. There were the active chapter regents, all ex-regents, and Mrs. Kinney's council. After an informal basket luncheon, and inspection of the grand old house, with its antique furnishings, the state regent called this, the first formal meeting, to order in the famous drawing-room of the historic homestead, using for the first time the interesting new block and gavel which were presented last February. The block is made from wood taken from Mt. Vernon, and its inscription describes it:

"This gavel block was cut from a beam in the Mount Vernon home of George Washington, first President of the United States. It is presented to the Daughters of the American Revolution in the State of Connecticut by Mrs. Eleanor Seldon Washington Howard, of Virginia, a great-great-granddaughter of John Augustine, brother of General George Washington, from whom he inherited the property. Mrs. Howard was the last person bearing the name of Washington to be born in the historic mansion at Mount Vernon—February, 1904."

The gavel inscription reads:

"This gavel, of historic Charter Oak, was presented to the Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution by Sara T. Kinney, State Regent.—February, 1904."

Mrs. Kinney spoke of the traveling library for the foreign element in the state, and Mrs. Jabez Backus, regent of the Norwalk Chapter, which chapter had inaugurated the plan, explained its workings. These books are published in the Italian and Hungarian languages, and are distributed among those people in Norwalk first, and later it is intended to send them to any chapters in the state who desire them, and eventually they come to be used in the same way for the benefit of the poorer classes among the Italians and Hungarians throughout Connecticut. Contributions have been asked to pay for the library and many of the Connecticut chapters have responded. Among the items of business discussed was the status of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, and considerable enthusiasm

was aroused in its behalf. The regents voted to compile Connecticut's share in the forthcoming Daughters of the American Revolutionary directory.

Mrs. John M. Holcombe, ex-regent of the Ruth Wyllys Chapter of Hartford, gave an account of the work in which she has been so interested, as a member of Connecticut's St.



Connecticut House at St. Louis Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

Louis Exposition Committee, and enthusiastically described the beautiful Connecticut house and its furnishings on the exposition grounds. Also told how her hope has been that Connecticut may in the future be known as the "Constitution State," and receive its rightful recognition, as it justly deserves, for the great part it played in the history of our country, when it was in its infancy.

One feature of the day's enjoyment was the planting of an osage orange tree. About two years since there were planted thirteen seeds of this tree, in the first ground which was unearthed for Continental Hall, one for each of the thirteen original states. Connecticut's tree now will grace the lawn at "Elmwood." Mrs. D. W. Northrop, the first regent of Wadsworth Chapter (the first chapter in Connecticut), made a few

remarks, and after each Daughter of the American Revolution present had contributed her shovelful of earth to the little orange tree, the singing of America very appropriately ended this, "Elmwood's" first regular business meeting, and what was to those present a delightful Daughter of the American Revolution red-letter day.—MRS. CLARENCE EVERETT BACON, *Secretary*.

**Illinois State Conference.**—The eighth annual conference was called to order June 2d, at 10 o'clock a. m., in the First Congregational church, Moline, the state regent, Mrs. Charles H. Deere, presiding.

Mrs. William Butterworth, regent of the Moline Chapter, cordially welcomed the conference to Moline.

In the absence of the state vice-regent, Mrs. D. N. Law, Mrs. Edwin T. Walker, of Springfield, responded for the chapters of the state, and in closing requested all to repeat with her the words "Long live our beloved state regent and the Moline Chapter."

Roll call showed twenty-two chapters out of thirty-two in state represented; forty-seven regents, delegates and alternates and twelve visiting Daughters present.

The state regent's report showed one chapter, Urbana, organized during the year; two chapters of Children of the American Revolution in state; twenty members have died, including one "Real Daughter;" Illinois subscribed over \$1,300 for Continental Memorial Hall fund, an increase of \$500 over last year. The state regent also recommended a uniform date for annual meeting of chapters.

Treasurer's report showed a balance of \$394.00. \$300 was appropriated to Continental Memorial Hall fund. A gavel made from wood grown in the churchyard at Jamestown, Virginia, was presented to Illinois Daughters of the American Revolution by Mr. Richardson of South Carolina, which was accepted with thanks.

An interesting report on Fort Massac was read by Mrs. C. F. Kimball, of Bloomington, in the unavoidable absence of

Mrs. M. T. Scott, vice-president general, showing progress being made in getting the grounds in order.

Mrs. L. D. Dunn, of Moline, was appointed to write the history of Illinois Daughters of the American Revolution.

The election of officers resulted in the election of Mrs. Edwin T. Walker, of Springfield, vice-regent; Mrs. James Rawson Kimball, of Rock Island, secretary; Mrs. William P. Dickie, of Bunker Hill, treasurer.

The invitation of Mildred Warner Washington Chapter, of Monmouth, seconded by the Puritan and Cavalier Chapters of the same city, to hold the ninth annual conference at Monmouth, was accepted.

Mrs. Kimball, of Bloomington, moved that the conference indorse Mrs. Charles H. Deere, of Moline, for vice-president general at expiration of term of Mrs. Scott.

The conference were royally entertained at a reception on Thursday evening by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Deere at "Overlook." The members and visitors were also driven to Rock Island arsenal, that beautiful island in the Mississippi river, where among other interesting sights, they were shown the monument on the sight of old Fort Armstrong, recently erected by Fort Armstrong Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Rock Island. On Friday afternoon Mr. Deere invited the conference to take a trolley ride to Campbell's Island, about five miles above Moline, which was the sight of a bloody battle during the Indian war.—ANNETTE GUYER KIMBALL, *State Secretary*.

**Peoria Chapter** (Peoria, Illinois).—Mrs. John W. Rowcliff, regent of the Peoria Chapter, greeted the Liberty Bell on its trip to St. Louis in the following words, after which the chapter placed a wreath to show their true welcome:

"For twenty days Congress was tossed on a sea of perplexity. The representatives of the people assembled in solemn conclave and anxiously surveyed the perilous ground on which they were treading. The result of the long and fearful conflict that must follow was more than doubtful. At length, Richard Henry Lee, shaking off the fetters that galled his noble spirit, arose on the 7th of June, 1776, and in a clear, deliberate tone,

every accent of which rang to the farthest extremity of the silent hall, proposed the following:

"*Resolved*, That these United States colonies are, and ought to be, free and independent States, and all political connection between us and the States of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved."

"John Adams, in whose soul glowed the burning future, seconded the resolution in a speech so full of impassioned fervor, thrilling eloquent and prophetic power, that Congress was carried away before it as by a restless wave.

"The die was cast and every man was now compelled to meet the issue.

"A committee was appointed to draft a declaration of independence. Taking this up, article by article, debates and discussions continued for three days. At length the 4th of July was appointed for action. It was soon known throughout the city, and before Congress assembled the streets were filled with excited men. All business was forgotten. No sooner had the members of Congress taken their seats than an immense, dense mass of people crowded the entrance to the State House. The bell-man mounted to the belfry, to be ready to proclaim the joyful tidings of freedom as soon as the final vote was passed. A bright-eyed boy was stationed below to give the signal.

"It was expected that the final vote would be taken at once, but hour after hour wore on. The multitude grew impatient. The old bell-man leaned over the railing till his heart misgave him and hope yielded to fear.

"But at length the door opened and a voice exclaimed: 'It has passed.'

"The word leaped like lighting from lip to lip, followed by huzzas that shook the building.

"The boy sentinel clapped his hands, and shouted 'Ring! Ring!'

"Electrified into life by the joyful news, the bell-man made the bell ring out with a clang that startled every heart in Philadelphia like a bugle blast.

"More than twenty years before this bell had been brought from England and around it had been cast the prophetic motto, 'Proclaim Liberty Throughout All the Land, Unto All the Inhabitants Thereof.'

"Although its loud clang had often sounded over the city, the proclamation engraved on its iron life had never been spoken until that memorable day.

"Liberty Bell was cracked in tolling, July 8, 1835, for the death of John Marshall, Chief Justice of the United States. Since that time it has been silent.

"To-day, in the name of the 75,000 patriotic citizens of Peoria, in the name of 15,000 patriotic children, in the name of Peoria Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, we welcome and crown thee. Oh! Liberty Bell. Thou dost merit 'well done.'"



A mighty cheer was heard when Mrs. Rowcliffe, Mrs. Starr and Mrs. Ellis adjusted the floral wreath to the bell.

The mayor of Philadelphia said that no other such reception had been accorded the Liberty Bell since it left Philadelphia.

**Colonel Timothy Bigelow Chapter** (Worcester, Massachusetts).—In accordance with a recommendation by the regent, Mrs. Forbes, a series of lectures on historical subjects and good citizenship has been arranged by the patriotic committee of the chapter, Mrs. C. C. Baldwin chairman, for the benefit of the foreigners in the city, and the chapter has been represented at these lectures by delegations of its members.

Historical papers have been read at the regular meetings and the historical research committee, Mrs. Charles F. Marble, chairman, has definitely located several sites and houses of historic interest, three of which have been marked by the chapter with wooden tablets. The site in Lincoln Square on which stood the house owned and occupied by Col. Timothy Bigelow, the house of Governor John Hancock, built about 1741, which was also the birthplace of Governor Levi Lincoln and at one time the home of Governor John Davis, and the house which was the residence from 1785 to 1831 of Isaiah Thomas, "patriot, printer, author,"—"founder of the *Massachusetts Spy* and the American Antiquarian Society." The tablets are a pearl gray with lettering of the chapter blue, and much of the work in connection with the research which resulted in the unearthing of the three historical places was done by Miss Cora Start.

In January a whist party under the auspices of the committee on the care of the graves of Revolutionary soldiers and Memorial day, was enjoyed by a goodly number and added a substantial sum to the fund of that committee, while a dramatic and musical recital the evening of February 8th, arranged by the social committee, enabled the chapter to add fifty dollars to its annual contribution to the Memorial Continental Hall fund. At the fourth annual banquet of the allied patriotic societies of Worcester, held the evening of January 12th, the toast-master paid many compliments to the good work of the Daughters of the American Revolution and the

Daughters of the Revolution, introducing Mrs. Forbes, regent of the Col. Timothy Bigelow Chapter, as representative of the former. Mrs. Forbes spoke of the aims of the society to perpetuate the memory of the men who did such valiant work and gave an interesting description of three Worcester women who were stirred by different motions at the March meeting in 1775 at the opening of the Revolution.

On Saturday, May 7th, the Junior Daughters of the chapter planted an oak tree on the common near the monument erected to Colonel Timothy Bigelow, in his memory. Exercises consisting of music and addresses were held in the corridors of the city hall, the first address being by Miss Louise Bigelow of Brookline, a great-great-granddaughter of Colonel Bigelow. The concluding feature of the exercises indoor was the presentation to the Junior Daughters of a flag by Miss Aimee Bigelow Frost, a great-great-great-granddaughter of Colonel Bigelow, and its acceptance by Katherine C. Robson. The exercises on the common opened with the tree planting, when every member of the Junior Daughters placed a shovel of earth on the roots of the tree. A poem written for the occasion by Rev Dr. Frank Crane was read, and the exercises closed by the singing of "America" by the audience.

On Memorial day the Bigelow monument on the common was decorated by the chapter and a wreath of evergreen placed on all known graves of Revolutionary soldiers, the committee being assisted in the work of placing the wreaths by the Junior Daughters. During the year papers, magazines and novels have been forwarded to the soldiers of the army and navy, and our "Real Daughters" have been visited on their birthdays by members bearing with them flowers and greetings from the chapter.

Since the incoming of the new year death has claimed two of our members, Miss Jennie Rice of Westborough, who died May 6, 1904, and Miss Mary J. Keyes of Berlin, who died May 11, 1904.

At the annual meeting held Tuesday, May 10th, all the

officers were unanimously reëlected and Wednesday, June 8th, the annual field day outing was enjoyed by about fifty members and guests. The day was passed at the Wayside Inn, South Sudbury, Massachusetts, where General Washington and General Lafayette stayed during their visits to the spot, and which is immortalized in one of Longfellow's poems because of its historic associations. A pleasant feature of the outing was the presence of one of our "Real Daughters," Mrs. Elizabeth Brown Morse, of Westborough, the fact that "Real Daughters" can so seldom attend such gatherings making it especially noteworthy and interesting.—ELLA W. HARLOW, *Historian*.

**Missouri Daughters.**—Daughters of the American Revolution day at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition was celebrated



Mrs. Wallace Delaford,  
State Regent, Missouri.

with appropriate Flag day exercises on June 14, at the Missouri building. Mrs. Western Bascome, of St. Louis, was chairman of ceremonies. An interesting program was arranged: Invocation, Right Rev. Daniel S. Tuttle, Bishop of Missouri; "America," sung by the audience; address of welcome, Mrs. Wallace Delaford, regent of Missouri; reading, Joseph Rodman Drake's well-known poem, "The American Flag," by Mrs. W. M. Strother, of Virginia; address, General Edwin S. Greely, president general Sons of the American Rev-

olution; elevating and patriotic address, by Mrs. Donald McLean, of New York, and right eloquent she was. It was the

first time many of the western Daughters had had an opportunity of listening to a talk made by this talented woman,



Mrs. Western Bascome,  
State Vice-Regent, Missouri.

whose fame as an orator has been so long known. Mrs. Gilbert McClurg, regent of the Colorado Cliff Dwellers' Association, made an address in behalf of the Louisiana Purchase states. A number of telegrams from Daughters who could not be present were received. The program closed with the Star Spangled Banner sung by the audience.

The Daughters and their guests enjoyed the social hour in the large art gallery of the Missouri building immediately after the conclusion of the program in the auditorium. The flag committee had decorated the auditorium and receiving room with flags and plants, and the building presented a gala aspect indeed.

General E. S. Greely stood in the receiving line, while his aids, Majors E. T. Pall and Kennard King of New York escorted the visitors to the lines of hostesses. The ladies who received were:

Mrs. Western Bascome, chairman of ceremonies for Flag Day; Mrs. Wallace Delafield, Mrs. Donald McLean, Mrs. Winthrop G. Chappell, of the Jefferson Chapter; Mrs. John N. Booth, of the St. Louis Chapter; Mrs. E. A. DeWolf, Regent of the Laclede Chapter; Mrs. W. H. Coleman, of Indiana; Mrs. Tomb, Regent of the Elizabeth Benton Chapter, of Kansas City; Mrs. James O'Fallon, Mrs. George H. Shields, Mrs. W. M. Strother, of Virginia; Mrs. O. J. Hodge, State Regent of Ohio; Mrs. Richard Cunningham, former State Regent of Kentucky; Mrs. Walter S. Tallant, State Regent of Montana; Mrs. Phelps Montgomery, of Oregon; Mrs. Daniel Manning, Mrs. Gilbert McClurg, Mrs. Roscoe

Thomas, of St. Joseph, Mo.; Mrs. James R. Bozarth, of Hannibal, Mo.; Mrs. Thomas O. Towles, of Jefferson City; Mrs. G. B. Macfarlane, of the Columbia Chapter, Missouri; Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Alphonse de Figueiredo, State Secretary of Missouri; Miss Jane B. Glover, State Treasurer of Missouri, and Miss Mary Louise Dalton, State Historian.

Mrs. Ben F. Gray, Jr., was chairman of the reception committee, the members of which welcomed visitors and conducted them to the hostesses, and to the refreshment tables. Mrs. Gray's committee follows:

Mrs. John N. Booth, Mrs. James J. O'Fallon, Mrs. Western Bascome, Mrs. Ashley Cabell, Mrs. J. M. O'Fallon, Mrs. John A. Ockerson, Mrs. Wallace Delafield, Mrs. H. N. Spencer, Mrs. Kate Howard, Mrs. Dan Nugent, Mrs. J. C. Van Blarcom, Mrs. E. T. Campbell, Mrs. John W. Harrison, Mrs. Simeon Ray, Mrs. Richard Shapleigh, Mrs. E. Tutt, Mrs. James H. Wear, Mrs. George H. Shields, Mrs. W. A. Hardaway, Mrs. J. C. Cabanne, Mrs. Robert McAdams, Mrs. Olin, Mrs. Hortense Forbes, Mrs. Max Kotany, Mrs. Stephen Slocum, Mrs. Willard Bartlett, Mrs. George M. Wright, Mrs. J. W. Williamson, Mrs. W. D. Parrish, Mrs. A. W. Southward, Miss May Thomson, Miss Elsie Ford, Miss Florence Harrison, Miss Edith Delafield, Miss Agnes Donaldson, Miss Jessie Wright, Miss Edith Morrell, Miss Edwina Tutt.

A flag committee, with Mrs. Henry H. Denison as chairman, had charge of the decorations. Mrs. Denison wrote to many of the leading stores of the city and asked them to decorate in honor of Flay day, to which request they cordially responded. The St. Louis Chapter, through the flag committee, presented to each Daughter and guest of the afternoon a small flag, and these flags were waved in response to the thrilling and eloquent addresses of the afternoon.

Mrs. Denison's committee follows:

Mrs. I. Shreve Carter, Mrs. Perry Bartholow, Mrs. J. C. Barrows, Miss Olive M. Cuthbert, Mrs. Arthur Gale, Mrs. John Green, Miss Nettie Hale, Mrs. Robert G. Hogan, Mrs. Edith Howard, Mrs. T. D. Kimball, Mrs. Samuel W. Lee, Mrs. M. P. McArdle, Mrs. Wallace Montague, Mrs. Frank G. Nifong, Mrs. John C. Ockerson, Miss Katherine L. Owen, Mrs. Francis Raymond, Jr., Mrs. L. K. Rumsey, Miss Leila Simpson, Mrs. Ford Simpson, Mrs. Van Slyke.

A register for visitors had been arranged for, and it was kept open for the record of names all through the afternoon.

It was placed under the large bell in the art gallery, a bell which has been made for the battleship *Missouri*, and to be presented by the citizens of Missouri. This register is now kept in Daughters of American Revolution headquarters in the general history section of the fair at the Anthropological building, and all visiting Daughters are expected to register their names, address and names of their chapters.—MARY LOUISE DALTON.

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Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, president general National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, was unable to be present to the great disappointment of the Daughters assembled. A telegram from her extended her greeting to the Daughters.

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NORFOLK, VIRGINIA, June 11, 1904.

*Mrs. Weston Bascome, State Vice Regent and Chairman Committee of Ceremonies:*

Will you please express to our honored guests, the Daughters of the American Revolution, my deep regret at being unable to join in the welcome extended them by the Missouri Daughters.

Bearing in mind that June 14th is Flag Day, I sent as my representative one of my most treasured possessions—our country's colors.

A messenger ever eloquent of patriotism and achievement.

This beautiful flag has been *dedicated to the service of the Daughters of the American Revolution*. To-day will add luster to its record, which is brief, but full of honor and inspiration.

Presented me at Kansas City, Missouri, by a patriotic lady, Mrs. Joseph T. Bird, it was first unfurled in honor of the Elizabeth Benton Chapter; later it waved an enthusiastic welcome for our honored President General, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks.

Last week the "Old Dominion" claimed its services, following the flag, the "Great Bridge" Chapter entered the high school of Norfolk, Virginia, and our hearts were thrilled by the grand chorus of young voices ringing out triumphantly in the "Star Spangled Banner, Oh Long May It Wave."

Three descendants of the men who fought with Lee and Stonewall Jackson, know but *one flag*, they are taught to love, honor and reverence "The Stars and Stripes."

The flag now returns to *its birthplace— and mine*, to do honor to dear

old Missouri; to the Daughters of the American Revolution, and to the Louisiana Purchase, the crowning act of statesmanship of the author of the Declaration of Independence.

ALICE B. EWING WALKER,  
*Vice-President-General N. S. D. A. R. from Missouri.*

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Greetings from the members of the Ypsilanti Chapter:

With many regrets that distance and time  
Forbid us to join you in "Missouri Hall,"  
These lines are sent from our Michigan band,  
With best of good wishes and thanks to you all.

Hail! Sisters: we bid you a cordial "God-speed,"  
Hail! Daughters: who cherish in far Western lands,  
The memory of heroes, whose struggles secured.  
The bountiful blessings that now fill our hands.

Could the Fathers and Mothers of those troubled times  
Have foreseen in futurity's prophetic ray,  
This great recompense for their sorrows and tears  
That their Daughters bring here in their honor to-day;

'Twould have brightened the contest they bore so long  
To rescue this land in battle's dark hour.  
May every Daughter her inheritance guard  
That gives to our country its glory and power.

GEORGIANA W. OWEN.

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The Missouri Daughters have united in expressing their thanks to Mrs. George H. Shields, for her patriotic work as a Daughter of the American Revolution, and as a loyal daughter of Missouri in building up the work of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, and in planning a day, June 14, when the Missouri Daughters were at home to all others.

*Resolved*, That we, the several chapters of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, in the State of Missouri, do hereby express to our recent State Regent, Mrs. George H. Shields, our most sincere and grateful thanks for the good and efficient work which she has done for the growth and maintenance of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution while State Regent of Missouri.



This resolution, with the added expression of admiration for the work done June 14, was signed by all the chapters of the state.

**John Marshall Chapter** (Louisville, Kentucky).—The John Marshall Chapter met May 7, at the home of the regent, Mrs. William Hughes, when the third contest in United States history was read.

The prize winner was Mrs. S. M. Cutler, who received a handsome plant. Mrs. Howard Griswold was chairman of the committee which awarded the prize.

Mrs. Sallie Marshall Hardy made an interesting report of the National Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The special guest of the afternoon was Mrs. James R. Bozarth, regent of the Hannibal Chapter, of Hannibal, Missouri. She made a few remarks in which she told of the work done by her chapter.

**Boudinot Chapter** (Elizabeth, New Jersey).—Mrs. E. G. Putnam, state regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution, on Friday afternoon last at 4 o'clock, assisted by members of the Boudinot Chapter, planted a small osage orange tree in Sheridan Park on Broad street just south of St. James Methodist Episcopal church.

Mrs. Putnam, state regent, threw on the first spadeful of earth, and she was assisted by Mrs. Everett T. Tomlinson, regent of Boudinot Chapter; Mrs. Benjamin H. Campbell, vice-regent, and a score of other prominent Daughters.

After the tree was planted the Daughters met at Mrs. Putnam's residence, where Miss Mary Cecilia Ryan presented her report of the proceedings of the National Congress of Daughters of the American Revolution held in Washington last month.

The tree was a small osage orange bedecked with ribbons and the national colors. When the ground was broken, on October 11, 1902, for the Memorial Continental Hall, in Washington, District of Columbia, to be built by the Daughters of the Amer-

ican Revolution, Mrs. Mary Lockwood, one of the founders of the society, placed the first earth, which was then turned, in a large flower vase which occupied a conspicuous place on the platform. She then called the roll of the thirteen original states and the representative of each state planted a seed of the osage orange.

At the conclusion the vase was removed to the United States propagating gardens, where its precious contents were carefully nurtured until the seeds had germinated into strong, well-developed plants. The roll of the famous thirteen commonwealths which drove the dragon flag of St. George and all the king's men off the soil of the former British colonies, was again called on April 19, 1904, and the regent of each state received the plant assigned to it, to be taken within its borders and planted in a public park or place, where it can be seen and enjoyed as a personal recollection of the time, occasion and sentiment of its growth.

It is interesting to know of this particular plant that it will grow over an extended area from Florida to Massachusetts. In its wild state in the south it attains a height of sixty feet, with spreading branches thickly clothed with foliage of the most vivid green, which is made even more conspicuous by its showy fruit, in size, color and external appearance resembling a large orange.

**The Jacob Bennett Chapter** (Silver City, New Mexico), second chapter in the territory, was organized June 10th, 1903, with eighteen members, five of them descendants of Jacob Bennett, including our regent, Mrs. Nettie A. Ashenfelter. We now have twenty-three members. Although our chapter is young, we are trying to perpetuate those principles which made our country as well as our organization possible.

Our study for the year has consisted of Revolutionary topics, alternated with the history of New Mexico. We have also celebrated Flag day both years since our organization, hoping thus to awaken a deeper love and reverence for our country's banner. To further the study of United States history we gave a beautiful gold medal to the normal student pro-

ducing the best essay, the subject being of Revolutionary import, and found it possible to send a donation of five dollars to the Continental Hall fund. Last, but not least, this year we observed Decoration day. This beautiful custom of decorating our soldiers' graves has seldom been observed in this great west, but our chapter left the flag on the graves of thirty-four departed heroes. We hope before May 30th of next year to locate and in some way mark all graves of soldiers. So, although we are only a small band and in the far west, yet we hope to work slowly but surely for those principles for which our forefathers bled and died, namely, home, country and God.—(MISS) SARAH ELLIS, *Historian*.

**Fort Greene Chapter** (Brooklyn, New York) unveiled a bronze tablet on February 9th of this year in memory of the American soldiers killed in the battle of Long Island, August, 1776, whose bodies lie buried beneath the Flatbush Dutch Reformed church.

This ceremony was an incident of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the church. Mrs. S. V. White, regent of the chapter, made the presentation address.

In memory of the American Soldiers  
Killed in the Battle of Long Island  
August 26th, 1776, whose bodies lie  
buried beneath this Church  
Erected by Fort Greene Chapter, National Society,  
Daughters American Revolution Feb. 9th, 1904.

The Rev. Cornelius Wells, pastor of the church, accepted the gift in behalf of the church.

Mr. Walter S. Logan, president of the New York State Society, Sons of American Revolution, made an interesting address, which was followed by a short speech by Mrs. Ellen H. Walworth, one of the founders of the Society, and by the reading by Mr. Will Carleton of his poem the "Island Battle," written for the occasion.

This poem was published in *Harper's Weekly* and later by their courtesy an autograph edition was prepared, from which we take the closing stanzas.

Across the trembling vale and hill,  
Not asking why or what 'tis for,  
The hosts of Europe, trained to kill,  
Commence the day's unequal war.  
Now Hessians, from their own homes wrung,  
Through others' homes are dashing;  
Now scythes of death by England swung—  
Their sharpened steel are flashing.  
Now English heroes who have brought  
Their fame from battles fiercely fought,  
Do well what they were sent to do  
And rend the future city through.

Half fed; half trained, but in their eyes  
The light of grand events,  
The patriots of the land arise  
Unto the land's defense.  
Out-generaled, still they strive at odds,  
The lore of future battles learning;  
Outnumbered, still their fight is God's,  
And they immortal fame are earning.  
They who emerge from this, henceforth  
Are men of grander worth;  
And they who in the carnage die  
Will still fight from the sky.

Through mists of night, our soldiers sweep  
Across the river's friendly ways,  
But from their muffled oars there creep  
Grim prophecies of future days.  
"You, Hessians, yet will gild the fame  
Of this day's tall defender;  
You, proud Cornwallis, wince at shame  
Of personal surrender;  
You, court and king, will wonder why  
You fought this battle; by-and-by;  
You, England, will some day love best  
This new-born nation of the West."

Mrs. W. C. Beecher, vice-regent of the chapter, unveiled the tablet. Excellent music by the church choir was a feature of the program, and the church was beautifully decorated with flags and greens.

The tablet was guarded by a number of members of the twenty-third regiment and several minute men.

# PARLIAMENTARY LAW TALKS

*By Mary Belle King Sherman.*

In the Parliamentary Law Department of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE the principles of Parliamentary Law, as suited to the everyday needs of ordinary deliberative bodies, will be set forth. These principles will be illustrated by short drills in which the making, stating and general treatment of motions will be shown. Questions by subscribers will be answered. Roberts' Rules of Order will be the standard of authority. Address 4614 Lake Avenue, Chicago.

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## COMMITTEES.

Committees are an important part of the working machinery of all deliberative bodies. As it is impossible for the assembly to give all questions that come before it the careful attention in detail that is required, committees are created for the purpose. It must be remembered, however, that a committee, either standing or special, has only such powers as are conferred upon it by the by-laws of the organization or by resolution of the assembly. The committee, therefore, may take final action only when empowered to do so by the assembly.

## KINDS OF COMMITTEES.

There are three kinds of committees ranking in the order named: I. Committee of the Whole. II. Standing. III. Special.

The motion to refer a question to a committee is debatable—the debate may extend to the main question. It is also amendable and requires a majority vote. It ranks above indefinite postponement and amendments to the main motion, but yields to all other motions. The effect of a prevailing motion to refer a question to a committee is to remove the main motion, and amendments, if any, from the assembly and place it in the hands of the committee to take such action as is indicated in the motion to refer. In case a committee neglects or refuses to report, the assembly may withdraw the matter referred and discharge the committee.

## TO CREATE A SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

A committee may be nominated from the floor; by the Chair, by a committee; and appointed by the Chair. The latter method is the one most frequently used. Sometimes only the chairman of the committee is appointed and she given power to select her committee. The nomination of a committee by any of the foregoing methods is followed by a vote by voice or by ballot. Whenever there are more nominees than there are places to be filled, the only fair practice is to take the vote by ballot that all nominees may be voted upon simultaneously. When the "aye" and "no" method is used, the names of the nominees are voted for in the order of presentation until the necessary number receive a majority vote. When the Chair appoints the committee he names the specified number of members and no vote is taken. It frequently happens that the member who makes the motion to refer a question to a committee is named first by the Chair in appointing the committee, but there is no law requiring the presiding officer to name him at all. Neither is the Chair required to name first, or even at all, the member who offered the resolution about to be referred.

The chairman of a committee may or may not be chosen by the assembly. But if the chairman of a special committee has not been chosen by the assembly the person first named on the committee shall act in that capacity unless at its first meeting the committee elects another chairman. This the committee is competent to do by a majority vote. The choice of a chairman, however must be made from the membership of the committee.

The personnel of a committee should be suited to the kind of work to be undertaken. For instance, a committee appointed for investigation and deliberation should be composed of members representing all the interests involved in order that the question may receive full and careful consideration from every aspect. If, on the other hand, the assembly has decided upon a certain course and then places the matter in the hands of a committee for management in detail, the committee should be composed of only those who are in sympathy with the project and will work harmoniously for its perfection.

## GENEALOGICAL NOTES AND QUERIES

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It is asserted, after much reflection, that there is scarcely an important fact in the annals of this country, but either had its origin or became intimately involved in a point of genealogy.—*Sir Harris Nicholas.*

Contributors are requested to observe carefully the following regulations:

1. Write on only one side of the paper.
2. Give full name and address of the writer.
3. All proper names should be written with great plainness.
4. When possible give dates, and the places of residences of ancestors for whom the inquiry made.
5. Enclose a two cent stamp for each query. When a personal answer on a doubtful point is desired send extra stamp.

A special request is made for answers or partial answers to queries that the value of the department may be enhanced to all subscribers.

All answers will be inserted as soon as received.

Queries will be given in the order of the dates of their reception.

*Mrs. Lydia Bolles Newcomb,  
Genealogical Department, American Monthly Magazine,  
New Haven, Connecticut.*

Attention is called to rules 3 and 4.

### ANSWERS.

183. HALL.—Theophilus Hall, Jr., son of Rev. Theophilus Hall, was born in Wallingford, Conn., Aug. 26, 1741; married Elizabeth Couch, daughter of Capt. John. He enlisted in Capt. Nathaniel Wales' Co., 1777, for Burgoyne's campaign and served through the war.—E. M. B.

353-2.—DENSLOW.—A. D. W. inquiries for the Denslow family prior to 1700. Nicholas Denslow was born about 1576. He was in Dorchester, Mass., 1630, and received a grant of land 1637, as shown in "map of meadows beyond the Napanset River." (See N. Eng. Gen. & Hist. Reg., Vol. 35). He died March 8, 1666, ninety years old.

They had two sons, Henry<sup>2</sup> and John<sup>2</sup>. Henry settled first at Windsor Locks, Conn. He was killed by the Indians 1676. His wife was admitted to the church June 4, 1665. Their children were Susannah,<sup>a</sup> b. Sept. 3, 1646, married Aug. 1, 1666, John Hodge; Mary,<sup>a</sup> b. Apr.



10, 1651, married 1669 Thomas Rowley; Ruth,<sup>3</sup> b. Sept. 19, 1653; Abigail,<sup>3</sup> b. Feb. 5, 1656; Deborah,<sup>3</sup> b. Dec. 21, 1657, married 1697 John<sup>3</sup> (Thomas,<sup>2</sup> John<sup>1</sup>) Hoskins who came to America in ship *Mary and John*, 1630, and was delegate to General Court, 1639; Samuel,<sup>3</sup> b. Dec. 19, 1659, married 1686 Patience Gibbs; Hannah,<sup>3</sup> b. Mar. 1, 1652, married 1687 Henry Burt; Elizabeth, b. Feb. 11, 1665, married 1686, William King, of Northampton, Mass. John<sup>2</sup> Denslow married June 7, 1655, Mary Eggleston. He died Sept. 14, 1689. Their children were John,<sup>3</sup> b. Aug. 13, 1656; Mary,<sup>3</sup> b. 1658; Thomas,<sup>3</sup> b. Apr., 1661; Rebecca (Savage says Deborah), b. May, 1663; Joseph,<sup>3</sup> b. 1665; Benjamin,<sup>3</sup> b. 1668; Abraham, b. 1670; George,<sup>3</sup> b. Apr., 1672; Isaac,<sup>3</sup> b. 1674; Abigail,<sup>3</sup> b. 1677.

Temperance<sup>2</sup> daughter of Nicholas<sup>1</sup> married Thomas Buckland who was freeman 1635; was in Pequot war 1637, for which services he received grant of land. Joanna<sup>2</sup> daughter of Nicholas<sup>1</sup> was second wife of Major Aaron Cook in Dorchester 1630—a man of mark in Windsor and of renowned military career in Conn.—A. L. S. and from "Hist. of Ancient Windsor."

431. DAVIS—ANDREWS.—Will C. M. B. give authority for Mabel Davis, wife of Elisha Andrews. Hist. of Wallingford calls her Mabel Andrews.—T.

466. (2) WEAVER—SMITH.—A descendant of Evi Smith of Salem writes: "Evi Smith had no daughter Elizabeth; he had but two daughters, Mary and Hannah, and they married brothers, David and Edward Bassett. I never knew of but the one Evi Smith and he came from Philadelphia to Salem."—E. S. B.

Can M. J. give dates of the marriages of Josiah Weaver and Elizabeth Smith or more definite information?—L. B. N.

469. JOHNSON.—Ebenezer Johnson is supposed to be the son of Peter Johnson, of Fairfield, Conn., and was born about the time his father settled in Fairfield, 1649. He went to Derby, 1668; married 1671 Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Wooster. He married 2nd 1676 Hannah (probably Tomlinson). In 1694 (Derby Records) he secured land from his "father Edward Wooster's estate." He had one daughter (1st marriage) Elizabeth who married Jeremiah Johnson, Jr., b. 1654, son of Jeremiah, of New Haven. Ebenezer Johnson had (2nd marriage) Eunice, b. 1678; Hannah, b. 1680; Peter, b. 1684; Ebenezer, b. 1687; Timothy, b. 1693; Charles, b. 1696. Between the years 1671-1693 he had several grants of land and was an important man both in civil and military affairs. He was land commissioner for many years, was one of the committees to treat with the Indians and to settle boundary lines between Derby and adjoining towns, was constable, tax rater and on committee for building the meeting house, also for hiring the school master. In 1688 he was commissioned by the General Court as captain and in 1704 was appointed sergeant-major of

New Haven Co. militia. In 1710 was commissioned colonel. As early as 1701 he was called the "Worshipful Major Johnson" and "The Honorable Major Johnson." Dr. Trumbull says, "About this time, (1706) Major Johnson transacted almost all the public business of the town."—"Hist. of Derby." "Derby Records."

471. WINANS.—In N. J. Archives, Vol. 22, is found the marriage of Jacob Winans and Betsey Williams, Jan. 20, 1763.

QUERIES.

486. (1) **TEBBS—HEATH.**—Daniel H. Tebbs (Tibbs) of Virginia, b. 1755, married Sarah Heath. "During the Rev. War letters of marque were given him." I should like to obtain record of the letters of marque granted to Tebbs and Bullard. His son William Travis Tebbs was born on shipboard Jan. 9, 177—. The ancestry of Sarah Heath also desired.

(2) **ROBERTSON—SIMPSON.**—George and James Robertson, brothers, married Susan and Margaret Simpson, sisters. George lived in Culpeper Co., Vir. He entered 1776 the Rev. army. His daughter Margaret was born Jan. 18, 1777, and was two years old before her father saw her. He died in Vir. and his widow moved to Ky. where the daughter Margaret married W. T. Tebbs of Fleming Co. The war record of George Robertson is desired. Also the ancestry of Susan Simpson.

(3) **MATLACK—HANCOCK—FOSTER—HEWIT.**—William Matlack married, 1681, by Friends' ceremony Mary Hancock. They had nine children—among them, George and Timothy Matlack. George married 1st Mary Foster; 2nd, ———. Had ten children, one of whom, Benjamin, married Sarah Hewit and lived near Haddonfield, N. J. Their son Caleb lived in Holmesburg, Penn. and died 179—. Rev. record of Benjamin and Caleb desired.

(4) **HUBBARD—TURNER.**—The Rev. record wanted of ——— Hubbard a manufacturer of starch in Philadelphia. He married Ann Turner.—C. T. M.

487. **DYER—TALMAN.**—Mary Dyer, of Dartmouth, Mass., was married at New Bedford, Mass., Dec. 25, 1727, by Rev. Sylvester Richmond to Timothy Talman, grandson of Peter Talman and Joan Briggs, of Taunton. Who were the parents of Mary Dyer? They had children, William, Hannah, Nestor and Timothy. What was the date of birth of Timothy?—M. F. W.

488. **HALL—COOK.**—Can any one give the ancestry of Abner Hall and wife Elizabeth who were residents of Hingham, Mass., prior to 1773, at which date he died. His widow died 1782. Also ancestry of James Cook, of Hingham, who married 1777, Lucy, daughter of Abner and Elizabeth Hall.—E. B. W. C.

489. **DUNCAN—DUSENBERRY.**—Correspondence is desired with any

one who can give the ancestry of Elizabeth Duncan (or Denton) who married 1736 Jarvis Dusenberry, or of Hannah Gibbs who married 1762 Henry Dusenberry, or of Sarah Lane who married prior to 1776 William Dusenberry. All these marriages were probably in New York.—C. F. C.

490. (1) LORD.—Wanted ancestry and name of the first wife of William Lord who was born 1623; settled in Saybrook, Conn.; died May 17, 1678. He was son of Thomas and Dorothy Lord of Hartford.

(2) MITCHELL—CATLIN.—Ancestry of Michael Mitchell who married Sarah Catlin, daughter of John of Deerfield and Mary Baldwin, married 1662; b. 1644; d. Apr. 9, 1704. John Catlin was slain by Indians Feb. 23, 1704.

(3) CHAPMAN.—Name and ancestry of Lydia, wife of Benjamin Chapman, of Saybrook, 1695, son of Robert Chapman, Jr. He married about 1720.—A. J. H. D.

491. GILBERT—ALLING.—Eber Gilbert married Dec. 25, 1794, Mabel Alling at Ludlow, Vt. Who were her parents? Rev. record desired.—L. E. C. S.

492. (1) CURTIS.—I desire the ancestry of Ephraim Curtis, b. 1742, Litchfield, Conn.; d. May 3, 1809. Also of his wife Rachel Bishop, b. Oct. 20, 1752, New Haven, d. March 6, 1841.

(2) WIRE.—Ancestry of Jacob Wire (Weir), b. in Hunterdon Co., N. J., Sept. 14, 1772; d. Oct. 25, 1859, in Buffalo, N. Y. His mother's name was Abigail (?) Schuyler.

(3) HAGER—WIRE.—Ancestry of Anna Hager, b. Morris Co., N. J., Jan. 5, 1781; d. 1873; married Feb. 5, 1799, Jacob Wire.—W. R.

493. RAMSAY.—A William Ramsay was in Rev. war from N. Car. He was 1st lieutenant in Capt. Chas. Polk's Co. of light horse. Was this the same William Ramsay (see query 393) who came to Davidson Co., Tenn., in 1783? As many N. Car. soldiers received land grants for services, can any one familiar with N. Car. records tell where William Ramsay's grants were located or give any clue to identify these men?—W. B. McG.

494. (1) KELLOGG—SWEET.—Martin Marble Kellogg was a native of N. Y., where he married Nancy Sweet and moved to Huron Co., O. Their Pamela married my grandfather. I am desirous of learning of the ancestry of either Martin Kellogg or Nancy Sweet, or of any Rev. service of either family.

(2) What were the "U. E. lists" that soldiers drew land under after the Rev. war? Where can information of them be found?—P. I. M.

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"Thought and deed, not pedigree, are the passports to enduring fate."

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"Too low they build, who build beneath the stars."

# NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE Children of the American Revolution

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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT GENERAL IN CHARGE OF ORGANIZATION.

*Madam President and Friends of the Convention:* As a new officer in your service I cannot yet tell you of any large work accomplished since my election, last June to fill out the unexpired term of my predecessor. But perhaps you may be interested in knowing what I have tried to do.

During the extensive correspondence of these months, it has come to my notice that many once active local societies have entirely disintegrated, because their older members reached the age limit for membership, and new members have not been added. In all these cases, I have tried to revive the interest of the local presidents and have urged them to set the remaining members at work to find new recruits for the ranks. Children can often do this better than their elders. Noble ideals are not so numerous that we can afford to let the names commemorated by our societies be forgotten. So I am hoping that the new members may be interested to keep the brave, old names alive.

In a number of places, particularly in the far west, new presidents have been appointed in accordance with the requests of the state directors. To all these the thought has been suggested that the societies they organize should be nurseries of good citizenship, when the future men and women may learn of the *duties* to their fellows, which devolve upon them by reason of their descent from those who builded the nation. They are not "to sit the idle slaves of a legendary virtue carved upon their father's graves," but to prepare themselves for the active work that surely lies before them in helping the newcomers to our shores to become American citizens worthy of the father's ideal. "New occasions teach new duties." How far these suggestions have proved serviceable may, perhaps, appear in next year's report.

As more than 6,000 children have been admitted to the society, and many of them are such very young people, it has seemed to me that we have now, perhaps, reached an importance when we might with propriety adopt a souvenir spoon, of sterling silver, and designed in some way especially unique and appropriate for the daily use of a

child of Revolutionary ancestry. As a christening-gift for a baby, or a birthday gift for an older child, what could be more fitting? The idea seemed to me such a pleasant one that I hope it may command itself to you. Several jewelers have been asked to submit designs and estimates for the consideration of your National Board of Management in case you approve the idea. The design can be patented and owned exclusively by the society. If you choose, the spoons may be sold only on presenting a permit and the profits on their sale may be devoted to the Memorial Continental Hall fund or some other purpose, as you decide.

Since the Daughters of the American Revolution have for the past two years considered the work of the children worthy a place in the parent society's annual report to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, it seemed desirable that a complete record of the young people's work should be obtained for the headquarters. With this in view, I have written a personal letter to almost every one of the local presidents, and have received many interesting replies. My correspondence of these ten months shows the following totals: 351 letters written, 221 notices about the prize loving cup addressed and mailed, 293 programs for this convention issued, 175 credential blanks mailed and 258 letters and 63 credential blanks received. I am happy to tell you that the correspondence proved as I anticipated how much more had been done by the children than is generally known. I was thus enabled to present to the Daughters of the American Revolution a record of work done by 50 societies of the children, work really worthy of the high honor of being printed in one of the country's public documents. Twelve illustrations accompanied these reports and will help to beautify them when published. The work of the children thus becomes a part of their country's permanent record, and in after years it can be referred to by those who want to know what has been done by this youthful army, never, we hope, to be conquered. The honor thus done to the society by the Government in publishing these records, is as yet hardly realized. But when the children do understand, I think they will be eager to do more work worthy this privilege of "making history." In the beautiful story of Esther, we read that the chamberlains of King Ahasuerus, searching the records, found the name of a man whose loyal service had been forgotten. When the king learned of the omission he ordered royal robes and the royal charger for this man whom the king delighted to honor. And it comes to my mind that our legislators may some day be moved to look over their records. If that day ever comes, I think that the loyal service of the Daughters and the Children of the American Revolution will at last be understood and appreciated.

With this in my thought, I have used every effort to make this record plain and accurate in all its details. And ever as I have

transcribed the words I have seemed to be aware, as in a vision, of the brave young eyes looking eagerly forward to the fulfilment of life's promise; of the clasp of little fingers working faithfully for their country's good, and of the patter of little feet coming swiftly to do their country's service. And I have written for their sake.

GERTRUDE B. DARWIN.

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MAY MEETING, 1904.

The regular monthly meeting of the National Board of Management, Children of the American Revolution, was held at 10 o'clock on the morning of May 12th, in room 420, 902 F Street, Washington, District of Columbia.

Present: Mrs. Burrows, National President; Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Marsh, Mrs. Tweedale, Miss Hetzel, Mrs. Baird, Mrs. Paul, Mrs. Darwin, Mrs. Howard and Miss Tulloch.

After the recital of the Lord's Prayer the minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

The treasurer's report was read by the secretary. It showed a balance of \$101.69, and was accepted.

The registrar reported the names of 30 applicants, and the recording secretary was authorized to cast the ballot for their election to the society.

The deaths of Priscilla Bond, of the Signal Lantern Society, Boston, Mass., and Alice Elizabeth Peck, of Hiawatha Society, Syracuse, N. Y., were announced.

The vice-president in charge of organization reported that she had written 8 and received 8 letters since the last meeting. She presented the name of Mrs. Boihmer for president of the Philadelphia Society, and on motion it was confirmed.

It was moved and carried that Miss Hetzel be allowed clerical assistance in her work as registrar, and that Mrs. Darwin aid her in the selection of bookcases for headquarters.

Mrs. Darwin presented designs of the contemplated souvenir spoon of the society, and with Mrs. Paul and Mrs. Howard was appointed a committee to take charge of the matter.

Mrs. Taylor moved that the shape in which the constitution and list of officers is now printed to be changed to a more convenient form.

The motion was carried and Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Darwin and Mrs. Howard were appointed a committee to execute it.

Miss Martha N. Hooper was elected national corresponding secretary in place of Mrs. James Knox Taylor, resigned.

Mrs. Taylor was authorized to send the Baird-Huey letter to Mrs.

Hamlin, to be placed in the safe of the Church of the Covenant, and obtain a receipt therefor.

A rising vote of thanks was given Mrs. Paul and Mrs. Tweedale for their very efficient management of the refreshments at the reception during convention week.

Respectfully submitted,

ELIZA COLMAN TULLOCH,  
*Recording Secretary.*

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THE SIGNAL LANTERN SOCIETY.

This society was organized under the auspices of Paul Revere Chapter, with Mrs. Charles H. Bond as president, and Mrs. Charles A. Ufford as vice-president. The remaining offices being filled by members of the society: Secretary, Mildred Bond; treasurer, Gladys Hale Russ; registrar, Louise Robinson Ufford; historian, Eleanor Cox.

Although but one regular meeting had been held since the society was organized, the customary exercises in Christ church, April 19th commemorative of Paul Revere's ride, were in charge of the Signal Lantern Society, and a committee from Paul Revere Chapter.

The chimes of old Christ church rang out their patriotic melodies, proclaiming religious liberty and freedom, with the same sweet harmony, notwithstanding the fact that they were the first brought to North America.

The galleries were filled with about two hundred children of foreign parentage, from the North End, who came by special invitation from the Signal Lantern Society and their bright, happy, interested faces, expressed their hearty appreciation.

The exercises opened with an organ voluntary by Mrs. Emma Le Baron Tilton, a member of Paul Revere Chapter, and the old organ which was brought to the church in 1758, and is capable of producing "uncertain sounds," responded heartily to the skilful manipulations of the talented organist.

Mrs. Charles H. Bond presided. She said:

"Our chief aim has been to cultivate a spirit of true patriotism, and instill into the minds of the children, a love of country. We have, in furtherance of this purpose, invited here to-day some two hundred of the young people of this neighborhood, whose ancestry doubtless would not entitle them to membership in the Signal Lantern Society, but whose love for their adopted country, we hope to increase and stimulate through our own enthusiasm."

Mrs. E. Everett Holbrook, past regent, extended the greetings of Paul Revere Chapter, closing with the thought that as the Signal Lantern Society advanced, and assumed larger duties and responsibilities, "the members of Paul Revere Chapter would be watching for the Signal Lanterns, from the opposite shore."



Governor John L. Bates, of Massachusetts, delivered the salutation, referring to the fact that millions of people in the country would deem it a privilege to visit the Old North church, and think of the many great things which had occurred since the signal lanterns were placed in its tower in 1775.

Gov. Bates said: "I believe that if Massachusetts has a right to be proud of anything, it is of the fact that she has always been devoted to liberty. And how could it be otherwise with men and women who came here first in order that they might have freedom, and opportunity to worship God in accordance with the dictates of their conscience? It is a pleasure to bring greetings to the Daughters of the American Revolution, and to the Children's Signal Lantern Society, who are keeping alive patriotic memories."

Gov. Bates in closing urged his youthful listeners to be "patriotic in times of peace," which was quite as possible as in times of war, for the "red coats are ever present, essaying to injure the nation and its constitutions."

Gladys Hale Russ recited Paul Revere's Ride in a spirited manner, after which came the surprise of the day, when a large gold-fringed silk flag, was presented to the society by Master Kenneth Bond, ten years of age, dressed in Continental style. It is the gift of Mrs. Charles H. Bond.

In behalf of the Signal Lantern Society, Louise Robinson Ufford accepted the flag, closing with the thought, "when we remember that forty-five states, and several territories and districts, are under this one flag and one constitution, may the sight of it inspire us *all*, to greater loyalty and devotion to the memories of the past, and the splendid possibilities of the future."

The members of the society then arose and gave the pledge of allegiance:

The Rev. Paul Revere Frothingham gave the closing address, paying a graceful tribute to Gov. Bates and his definition of patriotism.

Two solos were rendered by Miss Lillia Snelling, of New York City, and Marshall W. Cox recited Mrs. Lothrop's poem—"Our Flag of Liberty."

The Massachusetts song, composed by Mr. E. J. Cox, and dedicated to Gov. Bates, was sung by Mr. J. Russell Abbot, the audience joining in the chorus.

The exercises closed with the singing of "America," and our foreign guests in the gallery, could not have sung their own national hymn with any *more* enthusiasm than they contributed to this occasion.

These "bits of wayside work are very sweet," and as we "look abroad to view the land *our fathers loved so well*," we stretch our hands into the future with powers to mold the destinies of unborn millions.

MARIA BLISS UFFORD,  
*Historian.*



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THE NATIONAL SOCIETY  
OF THE  
Daughters of the American Revolution

Headquarters, 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

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1904.

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Wisconsin, .....	MRS. THOMAS H. BROWN, 182 Fourteenth St., Milwaukee.
	MRS. OGDEN H. FETHERS, 51 St. Lawrence Place, Janesville.
Wyoming, .....	MRS. F. W. MONDELL, New Castle (The Cochran, Washington).
	MRS. H. B. PATTEN, 208 West Twenty-second St., Cheyenne.

### HOW TO BECOME A MEMBER.

Any woman is eligible for membership in the NATIONAL SOCIETY, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, who is of the age of eighteen years, and is descended from a patriot man or woman who aided in establishing American Independence, *provided the applicant is acceptable to the Society*. Family tradition alone in regard to the services of an ancestor, unaccompanied by proof will not be considered.

All persons duly qualified, who have been regularly admitted by the National Board of Management, shall be members of the *National Society*, but for purposes of convenience, they may be organized into local Chapters (those belonging to the National Society alone being known as members-at-large).

Application Blanks and Constitutions will be furnished on request by the State Regent of the State in which you reside, or by the "Corresponding Secretary General" at headquarters, 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Applications should be made out in *duplicate*, one of which is kept on file at National Headquarters and one returned to file with a Chapter should one be joined.

The application must be *endorsed by at least one member of the Society*. The application, when properly filled out, should be directed to "Registrars General, D. A. R., Room 52, 902 F Street N. W., Washington, D. C."

The initiation fee is One Dollar; the annual dues are Two Dollars.

The sum of three dollars, covering the initiation fee and the annual dues for the current year, must accompany each application presented to the National Society direct for members-at-large. The sum of two dollars, covering the initiation fee and one half the annual dues for the

current year, shall accompany each application forwarded to the National Society, through any local *Chapter*. All remittances should be made to the Treasurer General D. A. R., 902 F Street, Washington, D. C. By a check or money order. Never in currency.

No application will be considered until this fee is paid. If not accepted this amount will be returned.

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At the April meeting of the National Board of Management, D. A. R., the following motion was unanimously passed:

"*Resolved*, That the following notice be inserted in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE: 'Chapters shall send to headquarters, D. A. R., 902 F Street, Washington, D. C., notice of deaths, resignations, marriages and all changes of addresses and list of officers.'"

**PROCEEDINGS**  
**OF THE**  
**THIRTEENTH**  
**CONTINENTAL**  
**CONGRESS**

**OF THE**  
**Daughters of the American Revolution**  
**(Concluded)**

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Washington, D. C.  
April 18 to 23, 1904



PROCEEDINGS

THIRTEENTH  
CONTINENTAL  
CONGRESS

OF THE

Daughters of the American Revolution  
(Continued)

Continued from  
the previous page

PROCEEDINGS OF THE THIRTEENTH CONTINENTAL CON-  
GRESS, NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS  
OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

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MORNING SESSION, THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1904.

At 10:09 a. m. the bugler called "Assemble to Guard."

The congress was called to order at 10:10 a. m., by the President General, Mrs. C. W. Fairbanks.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will unite with the Chaplain General in invoking the Divine blessing upon the day's labor.

CHAPLAIN GENERAL. Our Heavenly Father we thank Thee that Thou hast spared our lives during the night and kept us in health and strength, and that we are able to come together for this work this morning, which work we think is of Thy Divine plan. We pray Thee, Heavenly Father, that Thou mayst be with us during this day and help us to spend it as we should wish to have spent it when we come to meet Thee. We thank Thee that in every hour, in every phase of life, we can see that it is of Thy planning, of Thy choice, and that nothing is in vain in Thy sight. We pray Thee, Our Heavenly Father to be with us in the deliberations of this day and that they may be for the best interests of Thy cause. We pray Thee to be with the officers and to help them to guide and direct the members of this society wisely. Be with us in all the business of this Society, in the selection of officers, and in everything which we may do. We pray that Thou wilt be with us also, dear Father, in our pleasures, and grant that as we meet together we may cement our friendships for each other and may realize that we are sisters engaged in a great cause, and that we may learn not only to work together, but that we may learn to love each other. We pray especially, Heavenly Father, that to-day Thou wilt be with our Congress of the United States. We realize that they are engaged in a very serious matter, something that affects the destiny of the future, and we pray that as the investigation goes on Thou wilt guide it, and reveal and turn and overturn so that the laws of our nation may be revered, respected and honored. Dear Father we pray that Thou be with all that have anything to do with this work and grant to give us grace as we go to our homes to do our share towards expurgating the wicked things that come into our Nation. Be with us during this day and give us strength to do all its duties, we ask for Jesus' sake. Amen.

Mr. PERCY FOSTER. Shall we all unite in singing "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean?"

The congress sang the patriotic hymn, "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean."

The minutes of the session of Wednesday morning and afternoon were read aloud by the Recording Secretary General.

The motions of Wednesday evening were read by the Recording Secretary General.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the minutes read, are there any corrections?

The President General called Miss Williams, of Maryland, to the Chair.

Mrs. HENRY. Madam Chairman, it was stated in the minutes that Miss Miller presented the petition of Mrs. Lee. Mrs. Henry presented the petition and Miss Miller seconded it. I simply rise to make the correction.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any further corrections?

Mrs. MARSH, of Illinois. Madam Chairman, in regard to Mrs. Stevenson's medallion, the medallion which bore her name, that matter was sent up in writing.

SECRETARY GENERAL. It was never sent up.

Mrs. MARSH. Could you write it over again?

Mrs. JOY, of Michigan. I did not understand exactly what was stricken out in the proposed second amendment.

READER. The clause that was stricken out is at the bottom of page 13, then beginning at the top of page 14.

Mrs. JOY. But the Recording Secretary General read only "it shall be carried only on the left breast."

READER. The remainder of the sentence was accepted.

MISS MILLER. Madam Chairman,

I move the acceptance of the minutes, as corrected.

The motion was seconded by Mrs. Ballinger and Mrs. Guss.

The motion was put and carried.

The Reader read an announcement of the election of State Officers, as follows: (See corrected list, Friday evening session, p. 33.)

(The President General here resumed the chair.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to announce she has appointed a committee upon the Jamestown pilgrimage. The chairman will be Mrs. Hugh Nelson Page. The other members are, Mrs. F. E. Brooks, Mrs. Rosa, Mrs. Barnes, Mrs. Brockett and Mrs. Lyons. Mrs. Page, the chairman, asks that the committee meet her immediately after these names are announced.

By direction of the Chair the Official Reader read the reports from Mississippi, North Dakota and Kentucky. (See June number Magazine, pp. 686, 728 and 655.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Have we another report?

Miss FRAZER, State Regent of Pennsylvania, read her report.

Mrs. KEIM.

I move it be accepted.

(Motion seconded and report of Pennsylvania accepted.)

(See June Magazine, p. 745.)

Mrs. PAGE, of Virginia. Madam President and ladies of the congress: I am going to ask a favor of this congress. We have gone to a great deal of trouble to get up this Jamestown Pilgrimage for your pleasure, and we would like if possible, and agreeable to the President General and the National Board for the National Board to meet on Tuesday morning instead of Monday, so as to enable the members of the Board to go on this pilgrimage and get back in time for the meeting. We will bring you back here on Tuesday at 8 o'clock in the morning. You will go to Old Point Comfort Monday morning and return on Monday night, arriving here on Tuesday morning. I would like if possible for you to grant this request.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The congress has heard this request of Mrs. Hugh Nelson Page, chairman of the Committee on the Pilgrimage to Jamestown. The Chair requests you to announce your wishes in the matter. She will say to you that if she hears no objection, it shall be so ordered. If you wish to discuss it, say so. Do you wish to discuss this matter?

Mrs. MURPHY, of Ohio. Madam President, would it not be better to see how many of the Board are going first? Those of us who are not going would not like to stay over a day here for that purpose.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is there any further discussion on this matter? The Chair invites your discussion of the matter. Do you wish to postpone the Board meeting until Tuesday morning?

Mrs. MURPHY. Madam President,

I move that the number of the members of the Board who are going to Jamestown be counted before the house votes to postpone date of Board meeting.

Seconded by Mrs. Hodge, of Ohio.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Put it in writing. The Chair failed to get the full meaning of what the lady said.

Mrs. BRYAN, of Tennessee. Madam President, I simply say it would be almost impossible, as so many of the ladies here have traveled on limited tickets, for them to stay over, on the tickets they have, and it would be impossible to get the tickets extended.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are there any further remarks to be made?

Mrs. McLEAN, of New York. Madam President, it is a very kind invitation that has been extended to us, and I can imagine no more delightful trip than the 24 hours that we would spend there on these historic spots, and I merely rise to express my own opinion, and, I doubt not, the opinion of the whole congress, that we should grant this request. [Applause.]

Mrs. RICHARDSON, of South Carolina. Madam President, I would like to say for South Carolina that we appreciate the invitation to Jamestown and we would like very much, if it can possibly be arranged, to accept the invitation. If there is any way any lady could suggest by which we could fulfill our official duties and at the same time accept this invitation, South Carolina would like to accept it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair would say that the lady who has offered it suggests that the Board meeting occur on Tuesday instead of Monday, and then all the members that choose to could participate in this pilgrimage. The Chair is waiting for a motion.

Mrs. RICHARDSON. If the majority of the State Regents can remain over,—if their tickets permit them to remain over,—would that be satisfactory?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will find out when this motion is voted on. There is no way in which the Chair can tell. Is that motion presented in writing?

The Official Reader read the motion as follows:

"I move that the number of members of the Board who are going to Jamestown be counted before the date of the Board meeting is postponed."

Signed Mrs. J. A. Murphy and seconded by Mrs. O. J. Hodge.

Miss MILLER. Madam President, none except members of the Board would have any right to vote upon that, would they?

Mrs. BALLINGER. Madam President, there seems to be a little misapprehension in regard to the extension of tickets, but I think if the railroad companies understood the object of this delay they would only be too glad to grant it. And, another thing, I think the permission to defer this meeting would have to be confirmed by the house, instead of by the Board.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The point is well taken.

Mrs. BALLINGER.

I move that the Board be asked to have their session on Tuesday instead of Monday.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is a motion already before the house. If

you will discuss it, I will be pleased to have you. You can make your motion as a substitute motion, Mrs. Ballinger. You have the privilege.

Mrs. BALLINGER. It was the same motion,—I did not know it had been offered.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You may move a substitute.

Mrs. BALLINGER. Allow me to second the motion—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been seconded by Mrs. O. J. Hodge, but the Chair, with all deference to the ladies who formed the motion, thinks it does not convey the idea. If you wish to make the motion you have spoken of, the Chair will entertain it.

Mrs. BALLINGER.

I only move that the Board defer their meeting until Tuesday morning.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. This is a substitute motion. A substitute motion has been offered for the motion of Mrs. Murphy.

MISS MALLET, of the District of Columbia. I second the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you desire to discuss this substitute motion? Are you ready for the question?

A VOICE. What is the question?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Reader will read the motion and the substitute.

READER. Original motion of Mrs. Murphy was as follows:

"I move that the number of members of the Board who are going to Jamestown be counted before the date of Board meeting is postponed."

Mrs. Ballinger's substitute is as follows:

"I move that the Board meeting be deferred until Tuesday."

(Cries of "question.")

The question was put and Mrs. Ballinger's substitute motion was agreed to.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Now, it remains with the Board of Management to say whether they will remain or not.

Mrs. FOWLER, State Regent of Indian, read her report.

On motion of Mrs. Little, seconded by Mrs. Deere and Mrs. White, the report of Indiana was accepted. (See June Magazine, p. 638.)

Mrs. LITTLE, of New York. Madam President, it is impossible in three minutes to do justice to the magnificent work that has gone on in every part of New York, and I will only say in behalf of the State that it is once more the Banner State of the National Society of the Daughters

of the American Revolution. [Applause.] (See June Magazine, p. 703.)

Mrs. DEERE, of Illinois. I hope my report will come within three minutes.

(The President General called Mrs. Jewett, of Minnesota, to the Chair.)

PRESIDING OFFICER. If there is no objection the report of the State Regent of Illinois will be accepted.

There was no objection and the report of Illinois was accepted. (See June Magazine, p. 635.)

PRESIDING OFFICER. We ask the courtesy of the house to hear from the State of Florida next, as Mrs. Eagan is Chairman of the House Committee and has other important business.

Mrs. EAGAN, of Florida. Madam Chairman, I am very sorry to say that the State Regent from Florida, through illness, is not able to be here, and her report has not appeared. In her absence, I will give you greetings from the "Sunny South," the land of perpetual sunshine, and tell you of a little incident in connection with the formation of a chapter in one part of the State that I think may interest you.

While forming a new chapter in Pensacola the name it should bear was being considered. One of the members recalled having heard that a wife of one of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence was buried in the old Spanish cemetery. A journey to this place, followed by hours of search, resulted in disappointment, when by chance we met an old negro, who in reply to our questions said: "Certainly, certainly, missus, I've known where dat place is all my life, but none of dese new people know anything about it." And with tottering steps the old man led us to a remote spot in the cemetery, where, hidden by vines, covering a tree that had grown out of the very grave itself, we found a brick wall about four feet high, upon which a slab had formerly rested. After a half hour's work, tearing away the vines, we discovered a slab, sunken to the depth of the wall, upon which was the following inscription:

"Died, in Pensacola, Florida, September 30th, 1773, aged 73, Dorothy Walton, a native of the State of Georgia, a matron of the Revolution, Consort and Relict of George Walton, a Signer of the Declaration of Independence."

About this time the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, purchased the old home of George Walton, at Augusta, Georgia, "Meadow Gardens," the Augusta Chapter being the custodian. It seems pathetic that this historic and distinguished couple should not rest side by side, although by this separation the wife became the patron saint of Dorothy Walton Chapter, [applause]—but the lesson we learned from this separation in death formed an inspiration for this Florida chapter, and even in death their good works seemed to follow Dorothy Walton,—the matron of the Revolution.

Miss MASSEY, of Pennsylvania. In regard to what we have just



heard, I would ask how could a lady be a "matron of the Revolution," when she died in 1773?

Mrs. EAGAN. My dear madam, will you pardon me if I have made a mistake?

Miss MASSEY. My question is simply, how could she be a "matron of the Revolution?"

Mrs. EAGAN. I presume I have made a mistake. I will get it out of a book and read it to you. (After a pause.) Ladies, I should have said Sept. 30, 1830,—quite a mistake. Although it might be all the same a hundred years to come, I wish to correct it now. (For Florida report see June Magazine, p. 623.)

Mrs. ORTON. of Ohio. I would suggest that while we recognize it as the right of each State Regent to read her own report, in which she has a justifiable pride and interest, that in the interests of the various States it would be wise to select a lady with the best carrying voice.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Does Mrs. Orton mean to present that as a motion?

Mrs. ORTON. No, but merely a suggestion.

PRESIDING OFFICER. That has been suggested before. Now, I would like to say for the benefit of the house that last night the reports of the State Regents were not called for alphabetically, but this morning we are going to adopt the calling for these reports by roll, and Miss Richards will now proceed.

Miss JOHNSTON, of the District of Columbia. Madam Chairman, I would like to say, in reply to the criticism of the statement of the lady from Florida, that the battle of Alamance was in 1771, and that we had plenty of "patriot matrons" then. [Applause.]

Miss BENNING, of Georgia. Madam Chairman,

I move that any unoccupied seats in this part of the House be given to the ladies in the galleries.

(Motion seconded and carried.)

Mrs. STULL. Madam Chairman, may I call for the order of the day?

PRESIDING OFFICER. This is unfinished business, which is the order of the day.

Mrs. GRAHAM, of Georgia. A question of personal privilege.

PRESIDING OFFICER. The lady will state it.

Mrs. GRAHAM. I am compelled to leave the city and I would like to leave my contribution to Continental Hall Fund.

PRESIDING OFFICER. It is only with unanimous consent that that can be done, and I hesitate to ask it because there are many others who wish to do the same thing, and who have asked me to allow them to do so.

Mrs. GRAHAM. I am compelled to leave the city at 12 o'clock; and my chapter asked that I present it in person.

Miss STRINGFIELD.

I move that the consent of the house be given that Mrs. Graham may present it now.

Mrs. FAIRBANKS. Madam Chairman, a question of personal privilege. It is my privilege to present to the congress the Secretary of the District of Columbia Sons of the American Revolution. [Applause.]

Mr. LEON L. L. FRENCH (Secretary of the District of Columbia Society of the Sons of the American Revolution). Madam Chairman and Ladies: I fear that my remarks will have to be very few, as I am rather busy and have but a short time. But last night, at our meeting, the Sons of the American Revolution, District of Columbia Society, passed a resolution unanimously with reference to your Thirteenth Annual Congress, and I was directed to come down here and read it. This has also given me a very pleasant opportunity.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 21st, 1904.—*To the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution:*

At a meeting of the District of Columbia Society, Sons of the American Revolution, held on the twentieth inst., it was unanimously

*Resolved*, That the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution in the District of Columbia extends its hearty congratulations to the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution on the auspicious circumstances attending its Thirteenth Annual Congress.

*Resolved*, That this society has watched with satisfaction and extreme pride the growth and prosperity of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and expresses the hope that what has already been achieved is but the promise of more abundant success in the future.

*Resolved*, That the Daughters of the American Revolution, by the success that has attended their patriotic labors, have set an example to the Sons of the American Revolution worthy of emulation, and made all patriotic societies their debtors.

*Resolved*, That the best wishes of our society will attend the Delegates during their labors while in the city, and follow them when they return to their homes and friends.

LEON L. L. FRENCH,  
*Secretary.*

Mrs. JEWETT (in the chair). I suggest that a vote of thanks be given to the Sons of the American Revolution for the interest they have taken in our Continental Hall, and for the resolutions presented to us by their Secretary.

Mrs. IREDELL. I second the motion.

Also seconded by Mrs. Knott and Mrs. Richardson (South Carolina).

Mrs. KNOTT, of Maryland. There is a motion before the house.

(The President General, Mrs. Fairbanks, resumed the chair.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What motion is before the house?

Mrs. KNOTT. A lady wants to present her Memorial Continental Hall Fund.

Mrs. ORTON. And that was interrupted by the introduction of the gentleman from the Sons of the American Revolution.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Parliamentarian informs me that the Chair had not stated the request of the lady who desired to report in regard to the Continental Hall Fund. The President General introduced the local Secretary of the Sons of the American Revolution before she had time to put that motion. Therefore she must stand excused, and the Chair will entertain that motion now.

Mrs. SAGE, of Georgia. Madam President, I move that Mrs. John M. Graham, a member of my delegation, be permitted to make her contribution to Continental Hall. It is at the request of her chapter that she do it in person. She is compelled to leave the city at noon and she wishes to make some preparation before going, and she asks this special privilege.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Does she desire it as a special privilege to leave that check now for the contribution to Continental Hall Fund?

Mrs. SAGE. Yes, Madam President.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is no time like the present! The chairman of the Continental Hall Committee accepts it with most profound gratitude. [Applause.]

I am reminded by the Parliamentarian that I did not ask you to vote on that, and therefore we will now vote on it.

(The question was put and the request unanimously agreed to.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. James M. Graham, \$100 from the Joseph Habersham Chapter.

Mrs. WINSTON, of the District of Columbia. Madam President,—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair stated the other day that there was a brief report about John Paul Jones.

Mrs. WINSTON submitted the following:

WHEREAS, It is fitting and proper that the remains of John Paul Jones, the naval hero of the War of American Independence, should not lie in an unmarked grave in a foreign land, therefore be it

*Resolved*, By the Army and Navy Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, that we heartily endorse the joint resolution (No. 42, 58th Congress, first session), introduced by Hon. Henry T. Rainey, providing for the removal of the remains of Commodore John Paul Jones from France to the United States, or if that be impossible, for the erection of a suitable monument to mark his last resting place, and that the Continental Congress, Daughters of the American Revolution is respectfully requested to take suitable action endorsing said resolution and to do whatever may be necessary to secure its passage by the Congress of the United States.

Passed by the Army and Navy Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, March 14, 1904.

J. E. BORDEN,  
*Recording Secretary.*

NANCIE OTIS WINSTON,  
*Acting Regent.*

MISS TEMPLE.

I move to accept it.

Mrs. HENRY. and Miss JOHNSTON. I second the motion.  
Also seconded by Mrs. Keim.

Mrs. BALLINGER. Madam President, when I was in Paris I was told that there was a square full of houses over the grave of John Paul Jones and I wanted to know where we could put the testimonial?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Winston can probably answer.

Mrs. WINSTON. There are buildings, now, over the block to which you allude, but it has been proven that the body of John Paul Jones is lying underneath in a leaden casket, so that if the United States, which he so valiently served, wishes to exhume his body it could be easily done.

Mrs. GOOLRICK, of Virginia. Madam President, I wish to second the motion in the name of the Betty Washington Lewis Chapter. John Paul Jones once lived in Fredericksburg and we take particular pleasure in seconding the motion.

Miss BRAZIER, of Massachusetts. In the name of the John Paul Jones Chapter, which desires to continue its patriotic work in honoring this early naval hero, I desire to second the motion.

Miss HARVEY, of Pennsylvania. Madam President, I would like to say that this work was begun several years ago by the Philadelphia *Times*. They found the spot; but they met with some objection from the French Government. The French Government said that if the spot was proved, they would tear down the buildings and dedicate the spot

as a square, and they suggested that the Americans raise a suitable memorial on the spot. This may be news to many ladies here.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Did you second this motion?

MISS HARVEY. I would like to second the part that speaks of appropriately marking the spot.

Mrs. RISING, of Minnesota. I am glad to second the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are you ready for the question?

(Cries of "question.")

The question was put and the resolutions were agreed to.

Mrs. RICHARDSON, of South Carolina.

I move that the President General appoint this committee.

(Seconded and carried.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I will appoint a committee to act upon these resolutions. The committee will be—

Mrs. LIPPITT. Madam President,

I move the order of the day.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will resume the order of the day.

Mrs. MCCARTNEY.

I move that the order of the day be not proceeded with until after the President General appoints the committee.

(Motion seconded.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. McCartney will send her motion to the desk. (The motion was put and carried.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I name on this committee, Miss Marion H. Brazier; Mrs. Eleanor Holmes Lindsay, of Kentucky; Miss Desha, Founder, Daughters of the American Revolution; Mrs. Franklin Rising, of Minnesota; Mrs. Nancie Otis Winston, Acting Regent of the Army and Navy Chapter. This is your committee.

TREASURER GENERAL (Mrs. Shute). Madam President, a question of personal privilege. It is expected, when the contributions for the Memorial Continental Hall are called for, that the State Regents or Chapter Regents will present the same to the chairman of Continental Hall Committee, Mrs. Fairbanks, in the envelopes that have been distributed through the congress. Please see that the checks are properly endorsed, either to the Treasurer General, or if they have been made payable to Chapter Regents or State Regents, see that they are properly endorsed.

The envelope should state only the amounts contained therein. State Regents and Chapter Regents can report in their reports the money that

has been sent during the year. These envelopes should only state the amount enclosed, what is in the envelopes, as contributions. No other money except contributions for Continental Hall Fund should be in there. Do the ladies understand?

(Cries of "yes, yes.")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Have you heard the statement of the Treasurer General; do you understand it?

(Cries of "yes, yes.")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. This is a very important thing for you to understand.

A DELEGATE. We do not understand it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will ask the Reader to read it.

A DELEGATE. We cannot hear hardly anything back here.

TREASURER GENERAL. Do you understand about the envelopes?

(Cries of "no, no.")

TREASURER GENERAL. The Pages distributed the envelopes throughout the congress. If the ladies will state on the envelopes the amount enclosed,—only the amounts that are contained therein,—and see that all checks are properly endorsed, the contributions will be called for directly after the chairman of the Continental Hall Committee gives her report.

Mrs. SAGE, of Georgia. There are some members who are not present; what are we going to do about those?

TREASURER GENERAL. You must put your pledges on the envelope,—you must say that it is a pledge and not money.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. She means to write on the outside of the envelope that it is a pledge, and not money.

The Chair will resume hearing the State Regent's report. She has several reports from State Regents. Have you passed any motion which would prevent me from calling on any State Regent?

PARLIAMENTARIAN. Yes.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Therefore, I shall not be able to call on those ladies who have asked me. We will proceed alphabetically.

READER. Has the State of Alabama been heard from?

A DELEGATE. No.

Mrs. MORGAN SMITH, State Regent of Alabama, submitted her report. On motion the report of Alabama was accepted. (See June Magazine, p. 579.)

READER. Arizona.

No response. (See June Magazine, p. 601.)

READER. Arkansas.

No response.

READER. California has been heard from. (See Magazine, p. 601.) Colorado has been heard from. (June Magazine, p. 603.) Connecticut.

Mrs. KINNEY. [Applause.] Madam President, the three minutes' time limit for State Regents' reports is doubtless very well in its way.

but it places some of the State Regents in the position of the philosopher who sat next to the society lady at table. The society lady turned towards him with that smile that some of us understand and said, "I understand that you have evolved a new theory of creation. Please give it to me in two words." Now, I must beg the President General to excuse me for trying to evolve in a three minutes' report something that takes half an hour. There are about forty-four chapters in Connecticut and every one of them is doing magnificent work in the State, and I should much prefer that you should read the report in detail in the magazine. Perhaps, however, you may be glad to know that our collective work has been exceedingly interesting. Two years ago the Connecticut chapters published a book called "Patron Saints,"—brief sketches and illustrations of the various women for whom our various chapters were named. This year we have another book in press called "Patron Daughters." It is an account of the one hundred "Real Daughters" upon the membership rolls of the Connecticut chapters, with a history of the father of each one of them, with such original data as can be secured. The book will be fully illustrated and we hope it will be valuable as well as an interesting contribution to the literature of the day.

The most interesting thing that has occurred in our State during the last year has been the gift that came to the Connecticut chapters, of which some of you have heard. The unique feature of this gift is that the house, the original homestead in which Oliver Ellsworth, Chief Justice of the United States, lived and died, has been presented to the Connecticut Daughters by every living descendant of Oliver Ellsworth. Of course Colonial homes have been presented to other chapters, and some have been acquired by gift, but I think this is the only case on record where every living descendant of a Revolutionary patriot has presented the homestead to the Daughters on the rolls of any chapter in any one State. We are very proud of it. We have restored the house. It is furnished with the old Colonial furniture. Much of it was in the original homestead. We invite the whole 4,000 Daughters in the congress to come and picnic with us some day in summer. You will find as full a report as possible in the report which I will submit. [Applause.] Upon motion the report of Connecticut was accepted. (See June Magazine, p. 605.)

READER. Delaware.

Mrs. CHURCHMAN, of Delaware. Madam President, in order to facilitate the business and not because the Regent has not anything to say, we will submit our report to the Secretary General for the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

Upon motion, the report from Delaware was accepted. (See June Magazine, p. 619.)

The Reader read the report for the Regent from Georgia. (See June Magazine, p. 625.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If the Chair hears no objection Mrs. Sage, of



Georgia, will deliver an invitation which comes in connection with this report. There is no objection.

Mrs. SAGE. Madam President and members of the congress: We are to unveil a monument of Elijah Clark, at Athens, Georgia, at the State meeting. He is the patron saint of the chapter—the Elijah Clark Chapter. We invite you to come down and be our guests during the conference. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. On behalf of the congress we return our thanks for this kind invitation.

Mrs. PECK, of Iowa. Madam President, we have a very interesting report. We have in Iowa 27 chapters. These have been organized since the last report to congress. I wish to present the reports of the chapters, their contributions to Continental Hall, because I understand they will not be ready when the report is given.

(Mrs. Peck named the different Iowa chapters and the sums contributed, amounting in all to \$276.00.) (See June Magazine, p. 650.)

Miss MILLER. May we not change the order of procedure a little by having the Continental Hall Committee come now and the State Regents come afterwards?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to say that it is now five minutes of twelve o'clock and the Chair does not think there is sufficient time before recess for the report of the Continental Hall Committee.

READER. The next State is Kansas. Have we heard from Kansas?

Mrs. STANLEY, of Kansas. Madam President General and members of the Thirteenth Continental Congress: I have the honor to submit to you my first report as State Regent of Kansas.

On motion the report of Kansas was accepted. (See June Magazine, p. 654.)

Mrs. GETCHELL, of Pennsylvania. Madam President,

I move that the Continental Hall shall be made a special order immediately after recess.

(Motion was seconded.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded that the report of the Continental Hall Committee be made a special order of business this afternoon.

(The motion was put and carried.)

Mrs. BARLOW, of Connecticut. President General, when are the nominations to come?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The nominations for Vice-Presidents General will come on directly after the reports of the committees this afternoon.

READER. Louisiana.

(No response.)

READER. Maine.

Mrs. KENDALL, State Regent of Maine. Madam President, Maine has not the glories of Virginia, but she can shine in the reflected light of Massachusetts, because she once belonged to Massachusetts. But we stand second to none in loyalty to the National Society. We have 13 chapters in Maine, one of which was organized this year, and we have a membership of 500 Daughters in the State of Maine. [Applause.] Since we have now become the vacation ground of all the United States we expect a great many Daughters to come to Maine and we want them to. We hope all the Daughters will visit us.

Upon motion, the report of Maine was accepted. (See June Magazine, p. 660.)

READER. Maryland.

Mrs. THOM, of Maryland. As my report will be in the Magazine, I do not take up the valuable time of the congress, especially as there is so much important business before us. [Applause.]

(See June Magazine, p. 667.)

READER. Massachusetts. Massachusetts has reported. (See June Magazine, p. 668.)

READER. Michigan.

Mrs. CHITTENDEN. Madam President and members of the Thirteenth Continental Congress: Michigan never anticipates the joy of being able to proclaim herself the banner State, although we are very proud of what we have and we are happy to report that we have to-day 17 chapters, three new ones having been added in the past year. They have all been doing magnificent work along the lines of the society. They have contributed generously, thanks to the good work done by the State Vice-Regent, to the Continental Memorial Hall. They have done splendid work in the settlements among the foreign population in various places. They have placed flags in the schools. They have offered prizes to the pupils and have done various good work which I will not take the time to repeat. One chapter, realizing that this society has grown to such proportions that we must have an oar in everything, have designed a unique design for marking the graves of Revolutionary heroes. We hope to have an opportunity of considering this and we pray an earnest consideration of this. [Applause.]

On motion the report of Michigan was accepted. (See June Magazine, p. 678.)

READER. Minnesota.

Mrs. RISING, State Regent of Minnesota. Madam President, I am going to take a few moments to tell you we are doing good work along patriotic and philanthropic lines in Minnesota, and along all lines connected with this organization. We have 14 chapters. When I tell you that to visit some of the chapters we have to travel all night and part of the day, you will realize that distance counts in Minnesota. The largest chapter, the St. Paul Chapter, has 193 members. That chapter

gives \$56 this year for Continental Hall. [Applause.] The next two chapters in point of size are Minneapolis Chapter, of which Mrs. Burrows is Regent, and Colonial Chapter, of which Mrs. Thompson is Regent. The latter chapter has led us all in philanthropic lines in the past. Last year it offered prizes for the best essays and 17,000 essays were written in Minneapolis at that time. They are doing fine work in the mission work in Colonial Chapter, and this year they bring \$200 to Continental Hall Fund. [Applause.] The Daughters of Liberty Chapter, Duluth, bring \$50. The Monument Chapter, \$40.75. I must not forget my own chapter (Wenonah), which brings \$75 this year. The Elizabeth Dyar Chapter brings \$10. In all the amount we bring this year is \$530. [Applause.]

On motion the report of Minnesota was accepted. See June Magazine, p. 682.)

READER. Mississippi has been heard from. (See June Magazine, p. 686.) Missouri.

A DELEGATE. Our State Regent is absent, but I suppose her report has been sent to the Board. (See June Magazine, p. 687.)

READER. Montana.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is the State Regent of Montana here, or is the Vice-President General from Montana here? (No response.) The Reader will go to the next one. (For Montana, see June Magazine, p. 691.)

READER. Nebraska.

Mrs. SAMUEL REES. Madam President, our State Regent is present in the city but absent from the congress this morning. She has a report to make and a contribution also.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will hear from her later. (For Nebraska, see June Magazine, p. 692.)

READER. New Hampshire.

Mrs. MARKLAND submitted report of New Hampshire.

On motion report of New Hampshire was accepted. (See June Magazine, p. 694.)

READER. New Jersey.

Miss HERBERT. Madam President, the State Regent of New Jersey was taken suddenly and seriously ill and cannot make her report.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair hears with deep regret that owing to the sudden illness of the State Regent, New Jersey is not able to give a report. (See June Magazine, p. 697.)

READER. New Mexico.

(No response.)

READER. New York. New York has been heard from (p. 703). North Carolina.

Miss STRINGFIELD. May I add a few words to my report of yesterday?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You may.

Miss STRINGFIELD. I gave a brief summary of what the different chap-

ters of the State have been doing and in doing so I failed to say that at our State Conference of the chapters they voted that to the students of the State Normal School, which is a woman's college, should be given a gold medal annually for the best essay on the unwritten history of North Carolina. We decided it was best to offer it for an essay on unwritten history, so that it might encourage original investigation on the part of the students. (See June Magazine, p. 724.)

READER. The next is North Dakota. (See June Magazine, p. 728.)

A MEMBER. That was given yesterday. (See June Magazine, p. 728.)

READER. Ohio.

Mrs. HODGE, State Regent of Ohio, read the report of Ohio.

On motion, the report from Ohio was accepted. (June Magazine, p. 728.)

READER. Oklahoma.

(No response.)

READER. Oregon.

(No response.)

READER. Pennsylvania (p. 745). It has been read. Rhode Island.

Mrs. LIPPITT, State Regent of Rhode Island, read her report.

On motion, the report from Mrs. Lippitt was accepted. (June Magazine, p. 757.)

READER. South Carolina.

Mrs. RICHARDSON, State Regent of South Carolina. Madam President, may I ask the indulgence to read my report from the balcony?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Go ahead.

Mrs. Richardson read her report.

On motion, the report of Mrs. Richardson was accepted. (June Magazine, p. 759.)

READER. Tennessee.

Mrs. CHAMBERLAIN, State Regent of Tennessee, read her report.

On motion the report of Mrs. Chamberlain was accepted. (June Magazine, p. 764.)

READER. Texas. (The Reader read the Texas report.)

On motion the report from Texas was accepted. (June Magazine, p. 768.)

READER. New Mexico.

Mrs. PRINCE, State Regent of New Mexico, submitted her report.

On motion the report of Mrs. Prince was accepted. (June Magazine, p. 701.)

READER. Missouri.

Mrs. SHIELDS, of Missouri, submitted her report, which was read by the Reader.

On motion the report of Mrs. Shields was accepted. (June Magazine, p. 687.)

READER. Utah.

(No response.)

READER. Vermont.

Mrs. STRANAHAN. Vermont's report will be found later in the Magazine. (June Magazine, p. 769.)

READER. Washington.

Mrs. PARKER. My detailed report will appear in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE. I only want to say that distances also count with us in the State of Washington and we are very proud of our six chapters. There has been an increase in the membership of each chapter the past year, and there is one new chapter in process of organization. The chapters have all contributed to the Continental Memorial Fund and they also have remembered the Washington State Historical Society. A conference was held in Tacoma last June and a State organization effected. [Applause.]

On motion the report of Washington was accepted. (June Magazine, p. 775.)

READER. Virginia. Already submitted. (June Magazine, p. 770.)

READER. West Virginia.

(No response.) (June Magazine, p. 777.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will now hear the report of Wisconsin.

Mrs. BROWN. Madam President, with Wisconsin we have the consolation of knowing that the list is nearly completed. It is a pleasure to report increased interest in the Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, in the State of Wisconsin. Since the State Regent's last annual report the number of chapters in the State has been increased by the formation of two chapters, viz: the Munedoo Chapter of Columbus, organized July, 1903, with 14 members, and the Nequi-Antigo-Siebah Chapter of Antigo, organized March, 1904, having 15 charter members.

Wisconsin now has 18 chapters, all engaged in strengthening and extending the work of our beloved society. [Applause.]

This report is compiled from the reports furnished by the chapters of the State and indicates the work that has been accomplished during the past year. A detailed report of this work will be published in the AMERICAN MONTHLY.

Upon motion the report of Wisconsin was accepted. (June Magazine, p. 778.)

READER. Wyoming.

A DELEGATE. The acting State Regent of Wyoming is in town, but she is unable to be present.

(For report of Alaska, see June Magazine, p. 600.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will now permit Mrs. Lothrop to give an invitation to you.

Mrs. LOTHROP, of Massachusetts. Madam President and Daughters of the American Revolution, the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution has the honor and pleasure to extend to you this invitation, which they wish me personally to read.

They will hold a reception and tea this afternoon at the Washington

Club, 1710 I street, from 4 to 7 o'clock, and they request the pleasure and honor of your presence. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We extend our thanks to Mrs. Lothrop on behalf of the society. The Reader will now read some notices.

(The Reader read the notices, among them a request—presented the previous day—that the medallion, heretofore referred to, be sent to Mrs. Stevenson.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will request the consent of the congress to this. Is there any objection to Mrs. Stevenson having this medallion which the Illinois delegation wishes to take to her? (After a pause). There is no objection and it is so ordered.

READER. Here is a telegram from Mrs. Crosman:

"Mrs. Holcomb, Recording Secretary General. Please express to the members of the Thirteenth Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution my thankful acknowledgement of their kind message and my deep appreciation of their tender sympathy. ELLEN HALL CROSMAN."

At 12.45 o'clock, upon motion of Mrs. Williams, the congress took a recess until 2 o'clock p. m.

#### AFTERNOON SESSION, THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1904.

The congress met at 2.20 o'clock p. m., Mrs. Fairbanks, President General, in the chair.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will listen to this notice which the Chair has. The Chair will request Mrs. Weed to take the chair for a moment. (Mrs. Weed, of Montana, took the chair.)

Mrs. FOWLER, of Indiana. Madam Chairman, I arise to a question of order.

I move that the nominations and elections of National Officers, Editor and Business Manager of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, be made the special order of business to-night.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Will you state the hour?

Mrs. FOWLER. Immediately after we meet.

Miss HERBERT, of New Jersey. I second the motion.

(Mrs. DYER, of Vermont, also seconded the motion.)

PRESIDING OFFICER. The Reader will read the motion.

(The Reader repeated the motion of Mrs. Fowler.)

Mrs. HENRY. I think it is hardly fair to put that motion, because I do not think we have a quorum present. It was understood that this business would be the first thing to-morrow.



PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Chair understand that you make the point that there is not a quorum present?

Mrs. HENRY. Yes.

PRESIDING OFFICER. There are over 150 present. One hundred constitutes a quorum. Is there any further discussion? Are you ready for the question? Shall the motion be read again?

(Cries "yes," "yes.")

Miss BENNING, of Georgia. A question of information. How long do the names have to be on the bulletin board before they are voted on? Is there not some provision about that?

PRESIDING OFFICER. I am not able to answer definitely. It is the Chair's impression that there is no time limit. That will have to be looked up in order to answer definitely.

Mrs. BARNES, of Massachusetts. Madam Chairman, it seems to me to be very unfair to take a vote on that question now, because so few people are in the house who are very much interested in the motion, and also they will not be here this evening, and it seems to me unfair to vote on that question now. [Applause.]

Mrs. HENRY. I agree with the member from Massachusetts.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there any further discussion? The Chair would remind you that this requires a two-thirds vote. If you do not wish this for special order this evening it is in your hands to vote it down.

Mrs. FOWLER, of Indiana. Madam Chairman, if it would suit the congress in the morning better than in the evening it is immaterial to me. My idea in making this motion was, that when we get through the Continental Hall fund this afternoon there will be very little time for elections, and it seems to me we ought to take one whole session for it.

Mrs. KRAMER, of New York. Madam Chairman, if the members of this congress are not present now whose fault is it? [Applause—cries of "That's so."] People who come to Washington for sightseeing are going around and attending to that business. Why should we wait and lose our opportunity to-morrow to vote?—because some of us want to go home. We are willing to stay until the voting is accomplished through the regular order of business, but we are not willing to waste our time waiting for people to see the sights of Washington. [Applause.]

PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there any further discussion?

Mrs. BARNES. It would be better to have it brought up a little later in the afternoon, perhaps.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Do you wish to move to postpone? The Chair thinks the motion to postpone action is in order.

Mrs. BARNES. I would like to move an amendment.

I move we postpone action on this motion.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Send your motion in writing to the desk. The



Official Reader will read some notices to you while the motion is being put in writing.

(The Reader read a number of notices.)

PRESIDING OFFICER. In reply to the question of Miss Benning, of Georgia, the Chair would say that there is no constitutional provision for requiring a lapse of time between the nominations and the elections, nor is there any precedent for such action. There is a motion before the house which the Official Reader will read. Is the motion of Mrs. Barnes, of Massachusetts, seconded, is that yet in writing? (After a pause.) Is the motion of Mrs. Barnes, of Massachusetts seconded?

Mrs. FOWLER. Is the second motion to be put before the first motion?

A DELEGATE. Yes, I second it.

PRESIDING OFFICER. It cannot be put until it is seconded in writing.

The motion was seconded by Mrs. Gabaler, of Massachusetts.

The question was put and the Chair announced that she was in doubt.

The vote was again taken, and the motion of Mrs. Barnes to postpone was lost.

PRESIDING OFFICER. The question now reverts to the motion of Mrs. Fowler.

The Reader read as follows:

"I move that the nominations and elections of National Officers, Editor and Business Manager of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, be made the special first order of business of this evening's session, signed Mrs. Fowler, of Indiana."

PRESIDING OFFICER. Are you ready for the question?

(Cries of "Question," "question.")

PRESIDING OFFICER. This requires a two-thirds vote to pass. The Chair appoints as tellers Mrs. Middleton and Mrs. Carey on the floor of the house to count the votes.

The Presiding Officer requested those in favor to rise and stand until counted.

Miss VANDERPOEL, of New York. A question of information.

PRESIDING OFFICER. State your question.

Miss VANDERPOEL. What are we voting for?

PRESIDING OFFICER. You are voting on the motion which the Official Reader has just read to you to make a special order at 8 o'clock this evening for the nomination and election of National Officers.

Mrs. BARNES. A question of privilege.

PRESIDING OFFICER. State it.

Mrs. BARNES. I wish to say that I did not wish this motion to be put out entirely, but simply to postpone it for a short time. I would be very glad to withdraw the motion, only I think it would be fair to postpone it for a little while until more people come in.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Your motion has already been voted down, Mrs. Barnes. Will Mrs. Warren, of Connecticut please count the vote in the gallery?

A DELEGATE. Mrs. Warren is not present.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Will Mrs. Hill, of Connecticut, count the vote in the gallery?

Mrs. BARROLL, of Connecticut. Has a teller the right to explain the vote and influence the voter?

PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair would judge not.

Mrs. BARROLL. Thank you.

PRESIDING OFFICER. The Parliamentarian informs me that it is correct for all explanations to come from the Chair.

(The question was put, the votes were counted by the tellers and the result announced by the Reader, as follows):

Number of votes cast, 195. In the affirmative, 150; in the negative, 45.

PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair announces that the motion of Mrs. Fowler, of Indiana, is carried, having more than the necessary two-thirds.

Mrs. BARNES.

I move that this vote be announced at this meeting one hour later.

(Motion seconded by Mrs. Chick, of Massachusetts, and carried.)

PRESIDING OFFICER. The special order of the day is the report of the Continental Memorial Hall Committee, and the Chair recognizes the Chairman of the Continental Memorial Hall Committee, Mrs. Fairbanks.

Mrs. FAIRBANKS. Madam Chairman and the Daughters of the American Revolution: It gives me exceeding pleasure to meet you and greet you to-day, and to give you what the Continental Hall Committee has been doing in the last fourteen months. The Continental Hall Committee has had seven meetings and they have done a great deal of work. They have paid out a great deal of money, which last they regret sorely, [laughter] but as you cannot have your cake and eat it, we cannot help that. We have paid to our architects, whose names are down upon my written report, quite a sum of money. The architects are Lord & Hewlitt, Edward Pierce Casey and Livermore & Seigel. The congress, you will remember, at its last meeting, the Twelfth Annual Congress, referred the plans of the three architects to us, and we were to choose from those three plans an architect, and the architect we chose was Edward Pierce Casey, whose plan has been before you all this week. I trust this beautiful plan has received your approbation (indicating plan upon the stage.) [Applause.]

It is considered by almost everyone who has seen it to be a very beautiful and commodious idea of a classical building, devoted to the purpose for which we have intended it—a memorial to the fathers and the mothers of the Revolution; an administrative building for the great patriotic society composed of their descendants—the Daughters of the American Revolution. [Applause.]

This building, as you see, faces south. I wonder if we could have it brought forward and have it shown to the people while we talk about it just a little?

(The plan was brought forward by Miss Richards and Miss Keim and placed at the front of the stage, where it could be seen to advantage by the congress.)

Mrs. FAIRBANK: (continuing). The Daughters of the American Revolution are always resourceful. If no men are here to carry a big picture like this, then the ladies will help us. The Daughters of the American Revolution are ever helpful and true! [Applause and laughter.] This building, as you see it here, fronts toward the east and faces the beautiful Capitol of our country. It is a building that is modeled much after the same plan. We have here the beautiful columns and the fluted and stately-looking architecture, composed of great and massive slabs of marble, and of classical idea. It stands facing Seventeenth street, as you all know, between C and D streets, and it is to be about 150 feet in the front; it is to have beautiful terraces, which sweep around each side. I will have to refer to statistics for a moment. I do not like them very well and I do not believe that the feminine mind generally likes statistics, [applause and laughter] but you will have to listen to them this time, and I hope you will do so with pleasure. We have here a *porte cochere*—a roof supported by seven architectural gables. The entrance of the hall is at the center of this building. It is 24 by 30, and girders extend north and south nearly 45 by 10.

(Mrs. Fairbanks here read statistics from the written report in regard to the dimensions, etc., of the building.)

Mrs. FAIRBANKS. The thirteen columns will be expensive, but doubtless will be given by the Legislatures of the thirteen original States. There is work for you Daughters of the thirteen original States! You must interview your legislative men and have them give to you monoliths for this beautiful portico. [Laughter and applause.]

The time which we have long looked for, which those who founded the society have prayed for, which they anticipated and which so many have feared they might die and never see—that time seems to be approaching when this beautiful hall will be a reality; for, on the 19th of April—that date teeming with historic memories—we laid the corner-stone of this Palace Beautiful, dedicated to the memory of those who suffered and those who planned and those who won the glorious cause of liberty! [Applause.]

We have met to-day for the first time since the laying of that corner-

stone, in Continental Hall Committee meetings, to which all the congress to-day belongs. We are to-day to hear my simple report, and to-day to show our generous feeling, our appreciation and brotherly love for those who loved liberty more than gold or station. [Applause.]

It is our privilege to-day to come, bringing from our various chapters and our various States the sums which they have collected in love, in tender reverential work in this greatest cause of the National Society of which we are so proud to be members. [Applause.]

I shall in a very few moments—I do not intend to delay you long—allow you the gracious privilege, the one which I know your generous hearts crave, of laying your offerings before this pictured resemblance of your Palace Beautiful that is to be. [Applause.] I hold in my hands some little token of this loving reverence which Daughters of the American Revolution have for this greatest enterprise, this memorial building to their fathers and to their mothers. I hold in my hands some tokens of the love of those Daughters, and I will read them to you, and I hope it may open the splendid work. You will be called upon by the Official Reader. She will call each State, and the State Regent shall announce her chapters and those who have amounts to give. We will receive them with the greatest pleasure. We will have here a box, the ballot box—the sacred ballot box of the Daughters of the American Revolution—and your subscriptions shall be put in there before your eyes. They will not be opened until a special committee opens them and counts them, and reports the amount to you. [Applause.] I think you will enjoy seeing it. I think you will enjoy participating in this most charming ceremony of this congress.

I hold in my hand an envelope containing two checks for the Continental Hall fund. I just want to read the note—I am not going to read very many notes, because I have not much time, but this one I think we will read. This letter is from Miss Kate M. McKee, Delegate of the Ondawa Chapter, Cambridge, N. Y. She pledges herself to give \$1 a year to the Continental Hall fund for each member of her chapter, now numbering 63, as long as Mrs. Augusta Danforth Geer lives. Let us wish her long life! [Laughter, applause.]

Another contribution from Mrs. Walter Geer, in loving memory of her mother, Mrs. Augusta Danforth Geer, who was Vice-President General of Organization of Chapters in 1893. I thought you would like to hear this. Will the Treasurer General come forward and put these letters in the box?

PRESIDING OFFICER (Mrs. Weed.) I will announce that the members of this congress will have their contributions go through the hands of their President General. [Applause.]

Mrs. Fairbanks here read the following list of contributions received during the Thirteenth Continental Congress for Memorial Continental Hall:

*Continental Hall Committee.*

Mrs. Althea R. Bedle, .....	\$10 00
Mrs. David W. Bruce, .....	10 00
Mrs. John D. Carey, .....	10 00
Mrs. Wm. H. Coleman, .....	10 00
Mrs. Chas. W. Fairbanks, .....	10 00
Mrs. Addison G. Foster, .....	50 00
Mrs. Frank Getchell, .....	10 00
Mrs. Frederick Hasbrouck, .....	10 00
Mrs. John Miller Horton, .....	10 00
Mrs. Sara T. Kinney, .....	10 00
Mrs. Thomas B. Lyons, .....	10 00
Mrs. James R. Mellon, .....	10 00
Mrs. John Middleton, .....	10 00
Mrs. John A. Murphy, .....	10 00
Mrs. Frances S. Nash, .....	10 00
Mrs. Alexander E. Patton, .....	10 00
Mrs. W. F. Reeder, .....	10 00
Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, .....	10 00
Mrs. G. W. Simpson, .....	10 00
Mrs. Cuthbert H. Slocum, .....	10 00
Mrs. Mary Hepburn Smith, .....	10 00
Mrs. Chas. H. Terry, .....	10 00
Mrs. Miranda B. Tulloch, .....	10 00
Mrs. Webster, .....	10 00
Mrs. Walter Harvey Weed, .....	10 00

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 290 00

Mrs. Fairbanks here read the following list of contributions received during the Thirteenth Continental Congress for Memorial Continental Hall.

## Alabama—

Frederick William Gray Chapter, .....	\$10 00
General Sumter Chapter, .....	30 00
Lewis Chapter, .....	10 00
Mobile Chapter, .....	25 00
Peter Forney Chapter, .....	25 00

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 100 00

## Arizona—

Maricopa Chapter, .....	\$12 00
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 12 00

## California—

Miss Theodora Martin and Miss Catherine Martin, through Mrs. D. D. Colton, of Sequoia Chapter, Cal., their grandmother, .....	\$5 36
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 5 36

[Applause.]

## Colorado—

Colorado Chapter, paid later, .....	\$50 00
Pueblo Chapter, .....	15 00

65 00

## Connecticut—

Mrs. Mary A. Turner, through Mrs. Barlow, of Anna Warner Bailey Chapter (later), .....	\$100 00
Anne Wood Elderkin Chapter, .....	10 00
Esther Stanley Chapter, .....	75 00
Through Mrs. Mary Hepburn Smith, of Freeloove Baldwin Stow Chapter, 12 mite boxes from Freeloove Baldwin Stow Chapter, .....	31 20
Mrs. Mary Hepburn Smith, of Freeloove Bald- win Chapter, .....	100 00
Master Edwin Porter Brereton, Children of the American Revolution, through Mrs. Mary Hepburn Smith, .....	23 00
Miss Martha Challender, through Mrs. Mary Hepburn Smith, .....	3 65
Mrs. Eleanor G. Conover, through Mrs. Mary Hepburn Smith, .....	7 30
Miss Bazena Treat Downes, through Mrs. Mary Hepburn Smith, .....	5 23
Mrs. Noah Norris, through Mrs. Mary Hepburn Smith, .....	3 65
Miss Mary H. Reed, through Mrs. Mary Hep- burn Smith, .....	3 65
Mrs. Bradish J. Smith, through Mrs. Mary Hep- burn Smith, .....	25 00
Hannah Woodruff Chapter, .....	27 90
Mrs. Nellie S. Weed, of Norwalk Chapter, ....	10 00
Sabra Trumbull Chapter, .....	10 00
Torrington Chapter, .....	10 00
Wadsworth Chapter, .....	80 00

525 58

## Delaware—

Cæsar Rodney Chapter, .....	\$37 00
Cooch's Bridge Chapter, .....	10 00
Elizabeth Cook Chapter, .....	15 00
Mrs. Kate M. Hardcastel, of John Pettigrew Chapter, .....	2 00

64 00

## District of Columbia—

Army and Navy Chapter, .....	\$58 65
Columbia Chapter, .....	25 00
Continental Chapter, .....	25 00



# THIRTEENTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS—FOURTH DAY. 423

Dolly Madison Chapter, .....	30 00	
Martha Washington Chapter, .....	25 00	
Mary Washington Chapter, additional proceeds from Doll Bazaar, .....	12 35	
Mary Washington Chapter, .....	50 00	
Miss Calista A. Baker, of Mary Washington Chapter, .....	5 00	
		[Applause.]
Mrs. K. L. Powers, of Mary Washington Chapter	1 00	
Miss Eliza Titus Ward, of Mary Washington Chapter, .....	20 00	
Potomac Chapter, .....	13 00	
Mrs. J. E. Gadsby and Mrs. Walter H. Acker, proceeds from the Waggaman Art Gallery, ..	26 00	
Mr. J. C. L. Gudger, in memory of his great- grandfather and others who fought in the Rev- olution, .....	5 00	
Mrs. Otto Luebker, .....	10 00	
Proceeds of Colonial Ball, .....	275 00	
		[Applause.]
Commission from sales of china, .....	10 00	
		591 00
Florida—		
Jacksonville Chapter, .....	\$10 00	
Mrs. Katherine L. Eagan, State Vice-Regent and her daughters, Mrs. L. H. Mattair and Mrs. Eugene Cowler Pomeroy (later), .....	50 00	
		60 00
Georgia—		
Atlanta Chapter, .....	\$50 00	
Mrs. H. C. McFadden, of Jonathan Bryan Chapter, .....	25 00	
Joseph Habersham Chapter, .....	100 00	
Kettle Creek Chapter, .....	10 00	
Nancy Hart Chapter, .....	25 00	
Shadrach Inman Chapter, .....	5 00	
Stephen Hopkins Chapter, .....	5 00	
Thomas Jefferson Chapter (later), .....	25 00	
Mr. Hugh V. Washington and sister "In mem- ory of their mother," .....	5 10	
		250 10
Illinois—		
Amor Patriæ Chapter, .....	\$10 00	
Ann Crooker St. Clair Chapter, .....	5 70	
Chicago Chapter, .....	451 50	
Dixon Chapter, .....	13 50	



Elgin Chapter, .....	30 00	
Fort Armstrong Chapter, .....	50 00	
Illini Chapter, .....	50 00	
Letitia Green Stevenson Chapter, .....	100 00	
		[Applause.]
Mildred Warner Washington Chapter, .....	26 60	
Moline Chapter, .....	130 05	
Mrs. Chas. H. Deere, of Moline Chapter, .....	50 00	
Morrison Chapter, .....	5 00	
Peoria Chapter, .....	30 00	
Puritan and Cavalier Chapter, .....	28 00	
Rebecca Parke Chapter, .....	50 00	
Mrs. Wm. A. Talcott, of Rockford Chapter, ..	25 00	
Shadrach Bond Chapter, .....	15 00	
		<hr/> 1,070 35

## Indiana—

Ann Rogers Clark Chapter, .....	\$10 00	
Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter, .....	941 50	
Mrs. Chas. W. Fairbanks, of Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter, .....	100 00	
		[Applause.]
General Arthur St. Clair Chapter, .....	505 00	
General de Lafayette Chapter, .....	25 00	
General Van Rensselaer Chapter, .....	20 00	
General William Henry Harrison Chapter, ....	15 00	
Mary Penrose Wayne Chapter, .....	25 00	
Spencer Chapter, .....	5 00	
		<hr/> 1,646 50

## Iowa—

Council Bluffs Chapter, .....	\$40 00	
Fort Dodge Chapter, .....	10 00	
Francis Shaw Chapter, .....	70 00	
Hannah Caldwell Chapter, .....	100 00	
Spinning Wheel Chapter, .....	11 00	
Stars and Stripes Chapter, .....	35 00	
Mrs. Robert J. Johnston, of Iowa, .....	10 00	
		<hr/> 276 00

## Kentucky—

Elizabeth Kenton Chapter, .....	\$50 00	
Fincastle Chapter, .....	325 00	....
Madison County Chapter, .....	13 25	
		<hr/> 388 25

## Maine—

Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter, .....	\$75 00	
		<hr/> 75 00

## Massachusetts—

Col. Timothy Bigelow Chapter, .....	\$75 00	
Watertown Chapter, .....	25 00	
		100 00

## Michigan—

Alexander Macomb Chapter, .....	\$5 00	
Algonquin Chapter, .....	5 00	
General Richardson Chapter, .....	16 00	
Genesee Chapter, .....	10 00	
Lansing Chapter, .....	50 00	
Mrs. G. P. Brayton, of Lansing Chapter, .....	50 00	
Louisa St. Clair Chapter, .....	110 00	
Lucy Sprague Tracy Chapter, .....	5 00	
Marquette Chapter, .....	2 00	
Mary Marshall Chapter, .....	5 00	
Muskegon Chapter, .....	15 00	
Ot-si-ke-ta Chapter, .....	5 00	
		278 00

## Minnesota—

Colonial Chapter, .....	\$200 00	
Daughters of Liberty Chapter, .....	50 00	
Distaff Chapter, .....	15 00	
Elizabeth Dyar Chapter, .....	10 00	
Minneapolis Chapter, .....	52 00	
Monument Chapter, .....	40 75	
Nathan Hale Chapter, .....	25 00	
St. Paul Chapter, .....	50 00	
Wenonah Chapter, .....	75 00	
		517 75

## Missouri—

Jefferson Chapter, .....	\$32 00	
Saint Louis Chapter, .....	50 00	
		82 00

## Nebraska—

Lewis Clark Chapter, .....	\$27 00	
Omaha Chapter, .....	30 50	
Mrs. J. R. Webster, of Omaha Chapter, .....	5 00	
		62 50

## New Jersey—

Testimonial from New Jersey Daughters to Miss E. Ellen Batcheller, former State Regent, .....	\$100 00	
State Delegation, .....	3 35	
Miss Mary Cecilia Ryan, of Boudinot Chapter, .....	20 00	
Broad Seal Chapter, .....	20 00	
Camp Middlebrook Chapter, .....	30 00	
Captain Jonathan Oliphant Chapter, .....	25 00	

Essex Chapter, .....	25 00
Mrs. N. T. Jerman, of General La Fayette Chapter, .....	10 00
Jersey Blue Chapter, .....	40 00
Paulus Hook Chapter, .....	100 00
Mrs. Althea R. Bedle, of Paulus Hook Chapter, .....	25 00
Nova Cæsarea Chapter, .....	25 00

423 35

## New York—

Baron Steuben Chapter, .....	\$25 00
Benjamin Prescott Chapter, .....	10 00
Mrs. John Miller Horton, of Buffalo Chapter, ..	100 00
Camden Chapter, .....	25 00
Catherine Schuyler Chapter, .....	25 00
Chemung Chapter, .....	10 00
Cherry Valley Chapter, .....	10 00
Fort Greene Chapter, .....	500 00
Fort Greene Chapter (Mrs. Fairbanks' photograph sold at Army and Navy table) later, .....	11 12
Mrs. J. R. Howe, of Fort Greene Chapter, .....	50 00
Knickerbocker Chapter, .....	50 00
Mrs. Walter Geer, of Knickerbocker Chapter, .....	25 00
Mary Washington Colonial Chapter, .....	600 00

[Applause.]

Mary Weed Marvin Chapter, .....	15 00
Melzingah Chapter, .....	25 00
Mohawk Chapter, .....	50 00
Mohawk Valley Chapter, .....	25 00
Mohegan Chapter, .....	25 00
New York City Chapter, .....	100 00

[Applause.]

Ondawa-Cambridge Chapter, .....	63 00
Onondaga Chapter, .....	50 00
Mrs. Nellis M. Rich, of Onondaga Chapter, ....	10 00
Otsego Chapter, .....	20 00
Sagoyewatha Chapter, .....	20 00
Shenandoah Chapter, .....	15 00
Women of '76 Chapter, .....	25 00
Mrs. Harry Wallerstein, of New York City Chapter, through Mrs. Walworth, .....	25 00
Miss Pauline McDowell, .....	10 10
Hiawatha Society, Children of the American Revolution, .....	7 00
La Fayette Society, Children of the American Revolution, .....	5 00

Little Men and Women of '76 Society, Children of the American Revolution, .....	100 00	
		2,031 22
		[Applause.]
North Dakota—		
Mrs. Sarah B. Lounsberry, State Regent, .....	\$4 00	
		4 00
Ohio—		
Mrs. Hiram H. Peck, of Cincinnati Chapter, ...	\$5 00	
Mrs. J. A. Murphy, of Cincinnati Chapter, ...	10 00	
Mrs. Charles Darlington, of Catherine Greene Chapter, .....	5 00	
Columbus Chapter, .....	25 00	
Dolly Tod Madison Chapter, .....	10 00	
Elizabeth Sherman Reese Chapter, .....	20 00	
Fort Findlay Chapter, .....	5 00	
George Clinton Chapter, .....	10 00	
Mahoning Chapter, .....	25 00	
Martha Pitkin Chapter, .....	10 00	
Piqua Chapter, .....	5 00	
Ursula Wolcott Chapter, .....	40 00	
Walter Deane Chapter, .....	10 00	
Wauseon Chapter, .....	5 00	
		185 00
Pennsylvania—		
Berks County Chapter, toward the purchase of Pennsylvania column for Memorial Conti- nental Hall, .....	\$213 75	
Brookville Chapter, .....	25 00	
		[Applause.]
Chester County Chapter, .....	20 00	
Conrad Weiser Chapter, .....	5 00	
Delaware County Chapter, .....	27 00	
Flag House Chapter, .....	20 00	
Merion Chapter, .....	10 00	
Philadelphia Chapter, .....	1,000 00	
Quaker City Chapter, .....	20 00	
Mrs. A. E. Patton, of Susquehanna Chapter (later), .....	100 00	
Valley Forge Chapter, .....	50 00	
John Hart Society, Children of the American Revolution, .....	100 00	
		1,770 75
		[Applause.]

## Rhode Island—

William Ellery Chapter, .....	\$25 00	
Joseph Bucklin Society, Children of the American Revolution, .....	5 00	

30 00

## South Carolina—

State contribution through Mrs. Henry W.

Richardson, State Regent, .....	\$65 00	65 00
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## Tennessee—

Bonny Kate Chapter, .....	\$36 00	
Campbell Chapter, .....	30 00	
Chickamauga Chapter, .....	35 00	
Commodore Perry Chapter, .....	15 25	
Jackson-Madison Chapter, .....	10 00	
Watauga Chapter, .....	10 00	

136 25

## Texas—

El Paso Chapter, .....	\$3 65	
Lady Washington Chapter, .....	20 00	

23 65

## Vermont—

Mrs. Horace H. Dyer, of Ann Story Chapter, ..	\$25 00	
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[Applause.]

Bellevue Chapter, .....	34 25	
Brattleboro Chapter, .....	100 00	
Hand's Cove Chapter, .....	15 00	
Marquis de Lafayette Chapter, .....	40 00	

214 25

## Virginia—

Mrs. F. Berger Moran, of Albemarle Chapter, ..	\$378 56	
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Mrs. F. Berger Moran, of Albemarle Chapter sales from "Miss Washington, of Virginia" (later), .....	69 50	
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Mrs. F. Berger Moran, of Albemarle Chapter, sales from "Miss Washington, of Virginia," at Army and Navy Table, .....	55 50	
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Dorothea Henry Chapter, .....	50 00	
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Fort Nelson Chapter (later), .....	25 00	
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Massanutton Chapter, .....	5 00	
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Miss Susan R. Hetzel, of Mount Vernon Chapter, coin from sales of "The Building of a Monument," .....	3 00	
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586 56

Washington-Rainier Chapter, .....	\$50 00	
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50 00

THIRTEENTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS—FOURTH DAY. 429

Wisconsin—

Fond du Lac Chapter, .....	\$10 00	
Janesville Chapter, .....	50 00	
Milwaukee Chapter, .....	28 50	
		88 50
Coming from sales of Hymn "One Land of Freedom," .....	\$1 75	
Coming from sales of "Medallion Genealogical Register," .....	90	
		2 65
Coming from articles sold at table of Army and Navy Chapter, District of Columbia, Miss Frances Benjamin Johnston's photographs of "Laying of the Corner-stone," .....	\$7 70	
Cornelia Waltz, .....	3 00	
Mrs. Fairbanks' photograph, .....	11 13	
Continental Hall pictures, tubes, frames, etc., .....	106 27	
		128 10

Total cash, ..... \$12,108 67

AUGUSTA P. SHUTE,  
Treasurer General.

Pledges—

Mrs. Morris B. Beardsley, of Mary Silliman Chapter, Connecticut, .....	\$100 00	
		100 00
Oglethorpe Chapter, Georgia, .....	10 00	
Piedmont Continental Chapter, Georgia, .....	10 00	
Georgia, through State Treasurer, .....	34 00	
		54 00
Springfield Chapter, Illinois, .....	\$80 00	
		80 00
Elizabeth Ross Chapter, Iowa, .....	\$10 00	
Penelope Van Prince Chapter, Iowa, .....	10 00	
Pilgrim Chapter, Iowa, .....	5 00	
Waterloo Chapter, Iowa, .....	10 00	
		35 00
General Knox Chapter, Maine, .....	\$20 00	
		20 00
Baltimore Chapter, Maryland, .....	\$200 00	
Maryland Line Chapter, .....	100 00	
		300 00
Mrs. Emeline B. Simonds, of Boston Tea Party Chapter, Massachusetts, .....	\$10 00	
Faneuil Hall Chapter, Massachusetts, .....	50 00	
Mary Draper Chapter, Massachusetts, .....	50 00	
		110 00

Anne Frisby Fitzhugh Chapter, Michigan, .....	\$50 00	
Lucinda Hinsdale Stone Chapter, Michigan, ...	12 00	62 00
Elizabeth Benton Chapter, of Missouri, pledges \$25.00 annually until Memorial Continental Hall is completed, .....	\$25 00	25 00
Molly Stark Chapter, New Hampshire, .....	\$50 00	50 00
Jamestown Chapter, New York, .....	\$100 00	
Mrs. Frances W. Roberts, New York, .....	10 00	110 00
Arden Chapter, North Carolina, .....	\$10 00	
Dorcas Bell Love Chapter, of North Carolina, pledges \$25.00 annually until Memorial Conti- nental Hall is completed, .....	25 00	
Whitmel Blount Chapter, North Carolina, .....	25 00	60 00
Cincinnati Chapter, Ohio, .....	\$50 00	
Lagonda Chapter, Ohio, .....	25 00	75 00
Lycoming Chapter, Pennsylvania, .....	\$50 00	
Shikelimo Chapter, Pennsylvania, .....	20 00	
Witness Tree Chapter, Pennsylvania, .....	50 00	120 00
Flint Lock and Powder Horn Chapter, Rhode Island, .....	\$50 00	50 00
Mrs. T. J. Latham, of Hermitage Chapter, Ten- nessee, .....	\$10 00	10 00
Albemarle Chapter, Virginia, .....	\$30 00	
Beverly Manor Chapter, Virginia, .....	10 00	
Commonwealth Chapter, Virginia, .....	25 00	
Great Bridge Chapter, Virginia, .....	10 00	
Mount Vernon Chapter, Virginia, .....	55 00	130 00
Member of Continental Hall Committee, .....	10 00	
Total pledges, .....		1,401 00

During the reading of this list of contributions the following occurred:

PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair regrets to break in on the proceedings, but owing to the motion made and carried some time ago the Chair directs the Reader to read to the congress the motion that was then passed:



READER:

"I move that this vote be announced at the meeting an hour later, signed Mrs. Barnes, of Massachusetts."

The motion was:

"I move that the nominations and elections of National Officers, Editor and Business Manager of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, be made the special first order of business of this evening's session, signed Mrs. Fowler, of Indiana."

(Mrs. Fairbanks then continued to announce the contributions from the different States, as hereinbefore given.)

Mrs. WALKER. May I say a word for the Elizabeth Benton Chapter? The Elizabeth Benton Chapter last fall had been giving \$10 annually, but as a result of your visit, Madam Chairman, and the enthusiasm it aroused, they now give \$25 annually.

Mrs. FAIRBANKS. I am glad that my visit was worth \$15! [Laughter.]

Mrs. WHITE. The "Women of '76" have 24 members. They are the grown-up girls of the Children of the American Revolution, and they send \$25. The Children of the American Revolution, the "Little Men and Women of '76," send \$100 for Continental Hall. [Applause.] And I want to say this about the children: They have also paid the rent of a farm for two months for 65 children, who will spend their summer vacation in the country. [Applause.] The Fort Greene Chapter have \$500 to bring in and one member sent me \$50. [Applause.]

Mrs. FAIRBANKS. Your amount is a very beautiful one.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I should like to state that I was the first person in the National Society to ask the privilege of putting in a memorial window in honor of Valley Forge, and it was granted me by the President. We now have a fund at 4 per cent. interest. We are not going to tell what it is, but it is growing and it will be very nice, and it will be there when it is time to put the window in.

Mrs. BAILEY, of Massachusetts. The regent of Paul Revere Chapter, Boston, wishes to say that she had hoped to bring with her a contribution from her chapter to Continental Hall, but in the enthusiasm and the interest in celebrating its tenth anniversary it was neglected. She wishes to ask you if it will be just as acceptable another month?

Mrs. FAIRBANKS. It will be just as acceptable another month. We are delighted to have it now or delighted to have it then!

Mrs. KEIM. The delegation from the Berks County Chapter, Reading, Pa., desires its Regent to state that the sum of \$213.75, contributed from this chapter, is equal to a \$2,000 contribution by some larger and richer chapter. It is given with the desire to have it used in purchasing the

monolithic column to be given by the "Daughters" of the State of Pennsylvania to adorn the southern facade of Memorial Continental Hall, unless this column is sent by the State Legislature of Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Bedle spoke from her seat about raising money for a column (the stenographer could not hear her); making the amount something over \$400 in addition to that already contributed to Memorial Continental Hall fund. The Paulus Hook Chapter also pledged \$25.00 a year until the completion of Memorial Continental Hall.

Mrs. GETCHELL. I will state that Senator Penrose has been asked to work for this in the United States Senate, and has promised assistance.

Mrs. CHURCHMAN, of Delaware. As Delaware was the first State to ratify the Constitution, she wishes to be the first State to pledge herself to interest the Legislature to appropriate the money to erect a monolithic column.

Mrs. THOM, of Maryland. Maryland begs to announce that we will give a column. We had a petition prepared and everything ready when the terrible fire swept away our business portion of the city. The State was then called upon to come to the help of the city and we could not at this moment urge the passage of the bill, but we expect to give a column. [Applause.]

(Mrs. Fairbanks resumed the chair.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair is ready to either receive large or small amounts for Continental Hall. She is very patient, and will remain and take all you are ready to give. If you have not anything today for Continental Hall, we will proceed with other business.

The Chair has the great pleasure of reporting another contribution. The Paul Jones Chapter, of Boston, pledges a life-size portrait of the founder of the American Navy. Miss Brazier is Regent of the chapter.

The Chair will say that you can now proceed with the order of the day. Before that, the Chair wishes to announce she has a contribution of \$10 from the Cherry Valley (New York) Chapter.

The reports of the standing committees, the Ways and Means Committee is the next.

The report of the Committee on Ways and Means by Mrs. Sternberg. [Applause.]

Madam President and members of the Thirteenth Continental Congress, the report of the Ways and Means Committee is in a manner supplementary to the report of the Continental Hall Committee, for the results obtained by the efforts of the Ways and Means Committee are made manifest by the contributions to the fund for the Memorial Continental Hall. I will therefore make my report as brief as possible, for I know our time at this hour of the congress is most valuable. A meeting of the Ways and Means Committee has been held every month since the committee was appointed, and much good has resulted from the discussions and suggestions which we have had at these monthly meetings.

As chairman of the Committee I have sent out two circular letters. The first was dated May 15, 1903. Twenty-five hundred copies of this letter were distributed to members of the committee, to State Regents and to other members of our society whom we hoped to interest in this great work. You have doubtless a clear recollection of what this appeal contained, for many of you have complied with the urgent request made and have contributed according to your means. The letter referred to also gave you the good news that the Congress of the United States had passed a bill relieving us from all taxes on any property. The letter closed with the request that all moneys contributed before the next meeting of our Continental Congress should be sent directly to the Treasurer General of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, thereby relieving the Ways and Means Committee of the responsibility of handling the money. Two checks have, however, been received by me and at once turned over to the Treasurer General. One came from North Dakota and one from Sioux City, Iowa. On June 20 a circular letter was sent out for the purpose of giving a piece of news which I felt the members of the society would be glad to receive. This was with reference to the purchase of the square just south of our lot by the Columbian University. Plans have been drawn under the direction of the president and trustees of this flourishing institution for extensive university buildings, to be erected upon the lot purchased. One of these, which is to cost \$350,000, will front on Seventeenth street, in line with our Memorial Continental Hall and the Corcoran Art Gallery. Additional university buildings are to front on Eighteenth street, on C street and B street. My second letter closed with an urgent request that members renew their efforts to secure at an early date the funds necessary for the erection of our Memorial Continental Hall. Experience has taught us that nothing succeeds so well as personal appeals. Consequently members of the Ways and Means Committee were asked to accept appointment to travel at their own expense for the purpose of interesting the chapters in their respective States by answering all inquiries in regard to our plans and the progress of the work. These appointments were accepted by patriotic women in several of the States. Permission was given these ladies to publish, at their own expense, circular letters of appeal. The first to accept this appointment was Mrs. Frank Getchell, of the Philadelphia Chapter. I am sure every woman who received and read her stirring, patriotic appeal must have responded promptly and cheerfully according to her means. Mrs. Getchell's work in Pennsylvania has been phenomenal. Mrs. Charles H. Terry, of New York, was the next to accept. She has done efficient work in New York State and recently the Fort Greene Chapter, of Brooklyn, has held a very successful entertainment in behalf of the Memorial Hall fund. In New Jersey Mrs. Althea Randolph Beadle has visited the various chapters and has been untiring in her zealous efforts for Continental Hall. Mrs. James P. Brayton, of Michigan, has visited

or corresponded with every chapter in her State and her enthusiasm has caused Michigan to contribute more this year than ever before for this great and noble work. Others who have accepted this appointment and have aided us in our work are Mrs. Julius J. Estey, of Vermont; Mrs. Wm. Coleman, of Indiana; Mrs. Charles H. Deere, of Illinois; Mrs. Harriet Simpson, of Massachusetts; Mrs. John Murphy, of Ohio; Miss Mary Temple, of Tennessee; Mrs. Maupin, of Virginia; Mrs. Middleton, of Kentucky, and Mrs. Ogden H. Fethers, of Wisconsin. Many State and Chapter Regents have assisted in the work by giving entertainments of various kinds and by soliciting contributions. It would give me much pleasure to name all these able assistants to the Ways and Means Committee, but time will not permit. I desire, however, to express my thanks to these ladies and my high appreciation of the valuable assistance which they have rendered.

Daughters of the American Revolution we have privileges and opportunities that come to no other people. The territory of this great Republic is more than fourteen times larger than it was when the Treaty of Peace was signed in 1783. The ratio of the increase in membership of our organization corresponds with the rapid development of the country in territory and population. We are strong in numbers and in a united purpose. That which we have undertaken to do has become a sacred duty. Let us resolve to continue our efforts with unabated zeal until this memorial to the honor and glory of our Revolutionary ancestors is an accomplished fact. Let us give cheerfully and freely during the coming year in order that there may be no delay in the completion of this beautiful building, within whose walls will be preserved for us and for our daughters after us many precious Revolutionary relics and historical data which cannot fail to keep alive the fire of patriotism in the breasts of those Daughters of the American Revolution who from year to year assemble in our Continental Hall, which is to serve not only as a memorial to our Revolutionary ancestors, but also as the headquarters and permanent home of this great organization. [Applause.]

Respectfully submitted,

Mrs. GEORGE M. STERNBERG,  
*Chairman.*

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, you have heard the report of the Continental Hall Committee. What will you do with it?

Mrs. BALLINGER.

I move to accept the report of the Continental Hall Committee.

Mrs. RICHARDSON, of South Carolina. In the name of South Carolina, I return thanks to our Chairman, the President General. As one of the committee I would like to return thanks for the efficient and patriotic work which she has done.

Mrs. DAY. I second the motion.

(Motion was carried by a unanimous vote.)

Mrs. WEED. Madam President, the Insignia Committee has a very important report to make to this Congress. It is desired that this report shall be made before the members of the congress shall leave for their homes. I therefore move that it be made the special order for 2 o'clock for Friday afternoon.

(Motion seconded by Mrs. Hoopes.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. This requires a two-thirds vote and the Chair will appoint as tellers Mrs. Weed, Mrs. Richardson and Mrs. Chittenden.

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. Madam Chairman, is this vote as to whether we shall hear the Insignia Committee?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes.

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. Why shouldn't we hear it?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. This is a special order for Friday at 2 o'clock p. m., and it requires a two-thirds vote.

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. Will it interfere with the election?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I do not think it will.

(Motion was put and carried.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It seems to me unanimously carried. Before we go any further the Chair wishes to report three other contributions to Continental Hall fund. Mrs. Walworth, \$25 from a lady in New York who does not wish to give her name; Mrs. Sarah B. Lounsbury, of North Dakota, \$4.00.

Mrs. ROBINSON. Madam President, may I speak?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are you a Delegate?

Mrs. ROBINSON. I am an alternate.

Mrs. McLEAN (Regent of New York City Chapter delegation). The lady probably does not know the rule; but I think I know what she desires to speak about and it is in relation to a personal contribution from that alternate, Mrs. Walliston, of New York, \$25, which she handed to Mrs. Walworth at Mrs. Walworth's solicitation, she not knowing that the chapter was to contribute. She wants to make it clear that she is a member.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Here is \$20 from the State Regent of Texas, Mrs. Henry.

Mrs. CHITTENDEN. A question of privilege. I wish to ask that the Official Reader may announce again to whom the members may apply as to the trip to Jamestown.

READER. To Mrs. Hugh Nelson Page, the chairman of the committee.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Official Reader will now read the list of those who are going to Jamestown.

The Reader read the following list of ladies who intend to go to Jamestown: Mrs. Morgan Smith, State Regent, Birmingham, Alabama; Mrs. M. E. Lincoln and Mrs. H. R. Chappell, of Williamantic,

Connecticut, represented the Anne Wood Elderkin Chapter; Mrs. Frederick B. Street, State Director, Children's Society of the American Revolution, New Haven, Connecticut; Mary Silliman Chapter was represented by Mrs. James Richard Burroughs, Miss Susan Howes, Miss Mary Louise Howes, Mrs. Fairchild Wheeler, Miss Mary J. Sherwood and Mrs. Elliott Curtis, of Bridgeport, Connecticut; Mrs. H. B. Roberts and Mrs. C. J. Camp, of Winsted, Connecticut, represented the Green Woods Chapter; Mrs. Amelia M. Castle and Mrs. O. G. Capp, of Waterbury, Connecticut, represented the Mellicent Porter Chapter; Stamford Chapter, Mrs. J. A. Fessenden, Waterbury, Connecticut; The Army and Navy Chapter was represented by the following ladies from Washington, District of Columbia: Mrs. Ella S. Dubois, Mrs. William L. Wheaton, Mrs. Eaton Albert Edwards; Miss Anne Wilson, Miss Virginia Miller, Miss Elizabeth Bryant Johnston, Miss Janet E. Richards, Mrs. Cornelia J. Hagan, Mrs. Louise Key Norton, and Mrs. Kate Kearney Henry, of Washington, District of Columbia, represented the Mary Washington Chapter; Mrs. Edwin Mickley, the Continental Chapter; Miss Betty Bailey, the Potomac Chapter; Mrs. Eugene F. Ware, the Topeka Chapter; Miss Bertha F. Wolfe, the Columbia Chapter; Mrs. Henry L. Mann, Corresponding Secretary General, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution; Mrs. M. Monteiro Berry, member-at-large; Miss K. L. Carhart represented the Dolly Madison Chapter; Mrs. F. Warren Johnson, member-at-large; Mrs. C. H. Lyman, Miss Emma C. Crans, Miss Catherine Bradley, Miss C. Bootes, Mrs. Willis L. Moore, Miss Janet E. Richards, Mrs. Noble Newport Potts, all of Washington, District of Columbia; Miss Isabel Lyon Wildman, represented the Mary Wooster Chapter, Danbury, Connecticut; Mrs. Delaware Clark, Coochs Bridge Chapter, Delaware; Mrs. Willoughby Sharp, Atlanta Chapter, Georgia; Mrs. Denis Eagan, State Regent, Florida; Mrs. W. E. Stanley, State Regent, Wichita, Kansas; Mrs. John Middleton, Regent, Fincastle Chapter, Louisville, Kentucky; Mrs. Fannie Ames Cope, Miss Fowler, Mrs. Frank D. Callan and Mrs. La Verne Noyes, Secretary, represented the Chicago Chapter, Illinois; Mrs. James Hamilton Lewis, of Chicago, represented the Rebecca Mott Chapter; Miss Annah M. Tracy, of Milledgeville, Illinois, the Morrison Chapter; Mrs. Matthew J. Scott and Mrs. P. B. Marsh, of Bloomington, Illinois, the Letitia Green Stevenson Chapter; Mrs. James R. Kimball, of Rock Island, Illinois, the Fort Armstrong Chapter; Miss Lucy Garrett and Mrs. J. R. Webster, of Monmouth, Illinois, the Mildred Warner Washington Chapter; Mrs. Daniel G. Trench, of Oak Park, Illinois, the George Rogers Clark Chapter; Mrs. Frank Sternberg, of Framington, Illinois, the Peoria Chapter; Mrs. Henry P. Ayres, Peoria Chapter, Peoria, Illinois; Theresa Vinton Pierce, of Indianapolis, Indiana, represented the General Arthur St. Clair Chapter; Mrs. John Newman and Mrs. W. H. Coleman, represented the



Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter; Mrs. Daphne Peabody Edwards, of Dubuque, Iowa, represented the Dubuque Chapter; Mrs. J. O. Murfin, of Ann Arbor, Michigan, the Ann Arbor Chapter; Mrs. W. J. Chittenden, State Regent, Detroit, Michigan; Mrs. O. M. Poe, of Detroit, Michigan, represented the Louisa St. Clair Chapter; Mrs. C. W. Young, of McClemens, Michigan, the Alexander Macomb Chapter; Mrs. Charles E. Grinnell, of Boston, represented the Warren and Prescott Chapter; Mr. and Mrs. L. N. Clark, of Westfield, represented the Mercy Warren Chapter; Mrs. Calvin Simonds, of Boston, and Miss Annie S. Head, of Brookline, represented the Boston Tea Party Chapter; Mrs. Egbert R. Jones, of Holly Springs, Mississippi, is the State Vice-Regent and represented the Natchez Chapter; Mrs. Walter Harvey Weed, Vice-President General, Silver Bow Chaptr, Butte, Montana; Mr. and Mrs. Thanhauser, Baltimore, Maryland; Mrs. J. P. Delano, Vice-Regent, of Bath, Maine, represented the Bath Chapter; Mrs. F. A. Rising, ex-State Regent, Winona, Minnesota; Mrs. W. P. Jewett, Vice-President General, and Mrs. Wm. M. Leggett, State Regent, Saint Paul, Minnesota; Mrs. Charles T. Thompson, Regent, Colonial Chapter, Minneapolis, Minnesota; Mrs. W. W. Miller, of Winona, Minnesota, represented the Wenona Chapter; Mrs. E. E. Truesdell, of Suncook, New Hampshire, represented the Buntin Chapter; Miss Ellen Mecum, State Vice-Regent, Salem, New Jersey, The Elizabeth Boudinot Chapter was represented by Mrs. Cornelius Heyer Clark, of Belvidere, New Jersey; Miss Mary Cecelia Ryan, of Elizabeth, New Jersey, and Mrs. Charles Raborg Evans, of Point Pleasant; Mrs. L. Bradford Prince, State Regent, New Mexico; Mrs. Samuel Rees, of Omaha, Nebraska, represented the Omaha Chapter; Miss Emily N. Nicoll, New York City; Mrs. Horton, Regent and Commissioner to the Saint Louis Exposition, Buffalo, New York; Mrs. Charles H. Terry, State Regent, Brooklyn, New York; Mrs. Richard Wallace Goode, of Buffalo, represented the Buffalo Chapter; Miss Broadhead, Regent, and Mrs. Harry P. Sheldon, both of Jamestown, represented the Jamestown Chapter; Mrs. Florence Loomis Parsons, of Fishkill-on-Hudson, represented the Melzingah Chapter; Miss Emma Loomis, of Hudson, New York, represented the Hendricks Hudson Chapter; Mrs. Cyrus Strong Merrill, of Albany, New York, the Mohawk Chapter; Mrs. Edward B. Cox, of Troy, New York, Secretary of the Phillip Schuyler Chapter; Mrs. P. S. MacNee, of Walton, New York, the Mary Weed Marion Chapter; Mrs. Wm. Chappell and Mrs. Arthur T. Gates, of Rochester, New York, represented the Irondequoit Chapter; Mrs. O. J. Hodge, State Regent, Ohio; Mrs. E. J. Campbell, of Youngstown, Ohio, represented the Mahoning Chapter; Mrs. Henry A. Morgan, Columbus, Ohio, the Columbus Chapter; the Western Reserve Chapter was represented by Mrs. Pascal H. Sawyer, Regent, Mrs. Elroy M. Avery, Editor of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, all of Cleveland, Ohio; Mary G. McAber, of



Piainesville, Ohio, represented the New Connecticut Chapter; Miss Eleanor Andrews represented the Martha Pitkin Chapter, of Sandusky, Ohio; Mrs. Alexander Speer, Colonial Dame, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Wm. T. McCartney, of Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, represented the Wyoming Valley Chapter; Mrs. DeB. R. Keim, of Reading, Pennsylvania, Chapter Regent; Mrs. Charles Stewart Maurice, Regent, Tioga Chapter, Athens, Pennsylvania; Mrs. C. A. Godcharles, of Milton, the Shikelind Chapter, together with Miss Elizabeth Godcharles; Mrs. Julia Russell Harris, Lycoming Chapter, Columbus, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Robert Iredell, Liberty Bell Chapter, Allentown, Pennsylvania; Miss Minnie T. Mickle, Honorary Regent, Liberty Bell Chapter, Washington, District of Columbia; Mrs. D. W. Bruce, Regent, Quaker City Chapter, Philadelphia; with Mrs. H. W. Pancoast, Mrs. E. E. Massey and Mrs. E. D. Purnes, also of Philadelphia and representing the Quaker City Chapter; Mrs. Frank A. Jackson, Woonsocket, Rhode Island; Mrs. Henry Warren Richardson, State Regent, South Carolina; Mrs. Paul T. Hayne, Nathaniel Green Chapter, Greenville; Mrs. Charles B. Bryan, State Regent, Memphis, Tennessee; Mrs. Thomas Day, Regent, Watauga Chapter, Memphis, Tennessee; Mrs. Hugh L. Bedford, Bailey, Tennessee; the Bonnie Kate Chapter, was represented by Mrs. H. M. Aiken and Miss Mary B. Temple, of Knoxville, Tennessee; Mrs. Thos. B. Lyons, of Charlottesville, Virginia, represented the Albemarle Chapter; the Great Bridge Chapter was represented by Mrs. Hugh Nelson Page, Regent, Mrs. James Y. Leigh, Mrs. Wm. Sharp, Mrs. R. L. Payne, Mrs. N. M. Osborne, Mrs. Charles Eldridge and Mrs. J. T. Quimby, all of Norfolk, and by Mrs. T. H. Wright, of Portsmouth; the Fort Nelson Chapter was represented by Mrs. James Foley Maupin, Vice-Regent; Mrs. John S. Jenkins, Recording Secretary; Mrs. S. Jenks Tignor and Mrs. Kenneth McAlpine, of Portsmouth, Virginia; the Hampton Chapter was represented by Mrs. James Thacker Bonlette and Mrs. S. H. Sayre, of Hampton; Mrs. Laura E. Smoot, of Alexandria, represented the Mount Vernon Chapter; Miss Elsie Denehauser, Alexandria, Virginia; Miss Alice W. Morton, of Newport News, represented the Baltimore Chapter; the Bloomington Chapter was represented by Mrs. Mary G. Root, of Bloomington, Vermont; Mrs. Edmund Bowden, of Seattle, Washington, represented the Rainier Chapter; Mrs. John A. Parker, State Regent, Tacoma, Washington.

(The President General called Mrs. Bedle to the Chair.)

**PRESIDING OFFICER.** The next regular order of business will be the report of the Prison Ship Martyrs' Association, Mrs. White, chairman.

Mrs. WHITE [applause]. Madam President, I came here nine years ago. I had been a Daughter five days but I came with a message, and I came to the house, and in the lobby I met dear Mrs. Ritchie, of Maryland, of glorious memory. I told her about what I had come to see, and said "How can I get it before the Daughters?" She made

the arrangement with Mrs. Stevenson and I came and brought the message that, lying in New York unhonored and unrecognized were the remains of 20,000 Revolutionary soldiers buried in one place. They had been gathered together and put in old Fort Greene. And I said I had already collected \$5,000 for a monument but I had become a Daughter and I wanted to have the Daughters have the credit of it. So I have brought my report which I am going to ask the Reader to read, because I am too hoarse to speak loud enough. [Applause.]

The Reader read the report of Mrs. White as follows:

*Madam President General, Officers and Members of the Thirteenth Congress National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution:* [Applause.] When I came to you with my last report in February, 1903, we lacked several thousand dollars of the required sum, (viz: \$25,000), which I had agreed to raise, for a monument to the Prison Ship Martyrs of the War of the American Revolution. My own State of New York and the Congress of the United States had made their awards conditional on the full sum being paid into the treasury.

I appealed to the Daughters and my appeal was not in vain. Some of you responded with a hundred, some with fifty, some with ten and many with smaller sums,—my own Fort Greene Chapter giving \$700 last year to assure success.

The Sons of the American Revolution, after the appropriation by congress, felt encouraged and took hold of the matter to help us out. Col. William R. Griffith of Baltimore was made National Chairman of their organization and rendered valuable assistance in getting subscriptions from various States. The Empire State Society donated \$1,000 from its treasury and many members of the organization gave liberally from their own private funds. General Stewart L. Woodford, an early friend of the enterprise made a second subscription and his wife supplemented the gift from her own purse. One gentleman sent a check of \$1,000. The Society of Mayflower descendants gave \$250. The New England Society of Brooklyn gave \$500.

The Children of the American Revolution all over the country were interested as they have been from the beginning.

Our Brooklyn Society, "Little Men and Women of '76," added to former contributions \$225 as their final gift to the monument. [Applause.] Small subscriptions came rapidly from various sources. The Society of Old Brooklynites who had urged legislation by congress for many years, gave \$1,000 from their treasury. At last I held out my hand to the famous Tammany Society of New York and a thousand dollar check was their response. So the full sum of \$25,000 was secured and the Prison Ship Martyrs' Monument Association were at liberty to collect from the city and the State of New York the \$75,000 they had voted to contribute when we had secured the amount stipulated. [Applause.]

But alas, as on some other roads of success, "there were lions in the

way." We were advised by the Comptroller of the State of New York that under the constitution of the State the \$25,000 appropriation after two years had lapsed, and the legislature must again make the appropriation, and that body did not meet until January, 1904. So June passed into January and I had full time to realize what Moses must have felt when he reached the promised land and was not permitted to enter in. [Laughter.] Unlike Moses we still entertained a hope, for no fiat had gone forth in our case, and in the course of time the legislature was convened.

The Board of Estimate and apportionment of the City of New York wanted authority to sell city stock for the \$50,000 gift by the city, and at the term just ended, the \$25,000 has been appropriated again and the city has the power to sell the stock and both bills are now awaiting the Governor's signature.

Our part of the work is at last successfully accomplished. Let us hope that ere long some genius will come forth and tell the story of these men on the Prison Ships—the story that should have been told to our fathers a century ago! [Loud applause.]

Respectfully submitted,

ELIZA M. CHANDLER WHITE,  
*Chairman of Committee.*

April 19, 1904.

Upon motion of Mrs. Wellman (New York), seconded by Mrs. Rogers (New York), the report was accepted. Also seconded by Mrs. Thom and Mrs. Davis (District of Columbia).

Mrs. H. R. TAYLOR, of Springfield. Madam President, the ladies around me are urging me to repeat a story about the Prison Ship Martyrs. I have been hearing since my earliest recollection stories told in my family of the raising of these bones from this sea wall around New York, and of the ceremony of their being transferred in thirteen great coffins. My greatgrandfather was the Grand Marshal on that occasion and I have felt always very much interested in the subject.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The next report is the Franco-American Committee. Mrs. Kinney, the chairman of the committee, will read it before the house.

Mrs. KINNEY. Madam President and Members of the Thirteenth Continental Congress: The work of the Franco-American Memorial Committee is somewhat limited in scope, and a very brief report will cover its record for the past year. Our interest at this time centers about the statue of Lafayette which was dedicated in Paris in 1900. Reports having come to us of the exceedingly dilapidated appearance of the "Staff" model which was placed at that time on the completed pedestal, your committee made an earnest effort to ascertain the true condition of the model, and the probable length of time which would intervene before the completion of the memorial.

The Honorable J. C. Gowdy, Consul General for the United States

to France, informs us that Mr. Paul Bartlett, the sculptor, has had an extension of time for the casting of the bronze figure of General Lafayette, but that the plaster cast, which was in a very bad condition, has been re-bronzed and now looks very well,—so well, he assures us, that many think it is the actual bronze monument which is to be ultimately put up in its place.

From Mr. Robert J. Thompson, commissioner to the Paris Exposition, we learn that Sculptor Bartlett has set 1905 as the date of completion for his work. With the time used in the preliminary studies prior to 1900,—about two years,—he will thus consume seven years' time in the execution of what may be considered one of the most important works of the kind in recent years. Possibly seven years is not too long a time to be given to the execution of an historic souvenir which is expected to express to the French Republic the accumulated gratitude of 125 years, which is felt in this country for the gift of our most distinguished foreign ally during the war of the American Revolution.

Respectfully submitted,

SARAH T. KINNEY,  
*Chairman.*

[Great applause.]

Mrs. BALLINGER. Was the design of that memorial mentioned? What was the design of that proposed memorial?

Mrs. KINNEY. The design is simply Lafayette on his horse.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I know there is one that has been given by the children of the America now standing in Paris.

Mrs. KINNEY. The bronze statue is not completed.

Mrs. BALLINGER. There is an enormous stick right under the horse to hold it up, and our horses never require anything of that kind. [Laughter.]

Mrs. KINNEY. Yes, and this model has lost three or four ears, and one or two tails, but he has been repaired. [Laughter.]

Mrs. BALLINGER. When I stood there and saw the inscription on the monument I felt that it was not altogether just,—the inscription placed upon it. I cannot recite it exactly, but it said in effect that when freedom's feet were weary Lafayette rushed in and won the day. I do not think that should stand that way.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the report.

On motion of Mrs. Ballinger, seconded by Mrs. Little, the report was accepted.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Madam Chairman and ladies,

I move to take a recess until 8 o'clock to-night.

I hope you will all go and see the children and you all want to go to Mrs. Fairbanks.

Mrs. WELLMAN. I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to and at 5:35 o'clock the congress took a recess until 8 p. m.

#### NIGHT SESSION, THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1904.

Congress reconvened at 8:15 o'clock p. m., the President General, Mrs. Fairbanks in the Chair.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The congress will kindly be seated and we will come to order.

Mrs. LOTHROP. Madam President General.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Lothrop, of Massachusetts, is recognized.

Mrs. LOTHROP. Madam President General, I have the honor and the pleasure to present from the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution this basket of flowers to their beloved President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Lothrop, allow me to express my most tender affection and my profound gratitude for these beautiful flowers from those flowers from which our society shall be recruited, the Children of the American Revolution. [Applause.]

Mrs. LOTHROP. Madam President General—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Lothrop.

Mrs. LOTHROP. And Daughters of the American Revolution, of the Thirteenth Continental Congress, I point to the silver loving cup on the other table. I have about two moments' history to tell you in regard to it. This loving cup has been presented by Mrs. John Miller Horton, Regent of the Buffalo (New York) Chapter, to the member of the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution who shall give in the largest fund to Memorial Continental Hall. It was to have been given on this afternoon, but the returns not being all in, and several societies not having heard of the contest, it has been decided by Mrs. Horton, myself and the National Board of the Children, that the contest shall be open one year. This loving cup is a most beautiful one, with inscriptions that I will not detain you to read now, but it is devoted to the Memorial Continental Hall fund. Let us see what we can do for it, and how much of a fund this beautiful cup, this beautiful memorial—I call it a memorial, for it is a memorial—will bring for the Memorial Continental Hall in this year. Each member of the National Society, each parent, each Daughter of the American Revolution, must work for it; it is left in their care to work for, for one year. I thank you, Madam President. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. This has been very interesting indeed. Before proceeding with the order of the day, we will hear about the James—

town Expedition. The Official Reader will kindly read this about the Jamestown Pilgrimage.

The Official Reader read as follows:

Mrs. Hugh Nelson Page reports that the ladies of the congress are advised that from this time to 6 o'clock to-morrow (Friday) tickets may be secured in the lobby of this building,—the first table at the right as you go toward the door. These tickets are \$3.50 each, and arrangements may be made for state-room accommodations extra. It is desired to have two hundred or more; if this number purchase tickets a special steamer will be furnished by the Norfolk and Washington Steamboat Company, to leave Washington at 4 o'clock Sunday afternoon. If less than two hundred tickets are secured by the members, the tickets will be taken on the regular steamer leaving Washington at 6.30 p. m. Monday evening. The tickets will not be on sale after 6 o'clock to-morrow, as it is necessary that the steamboat company have sufficient notice of the number going in order to make proper and suitable arrangements. State-room accommodation for two or more from \$2 to \$3 upper room, and meals are served "European plan." If we go on the Sunday afternoon boat we will be able to see the historic spots on the Potomac—the Arsenal, Fort Washington, Mt. Vernon, Marshall Hall, etc. We will go to Norfolk to be joined by the Committee of the Jamestown Exposition Company and Tide-Water Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and from Norfolk go to Newport News, and then to Jamestown Island, and then to Hotel Chamberlain, Old Point where luncheon will be served, returning to Washington Tuesday morning at 6 o'clock. While at Old Point we will see Fort Monroe the "Rip-raps," and Hampton Roads.

MRS. BALLINGER. I rise to a question of privilege. When nominations are in order, will the States be called alphabetically?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The States are to be called alphabetically, and we are about to begin. The Chair announces in regard to the nominating speeches that the Official Reader will call first on Alabama. If there are any nomination speeches from Alabama we will hear them. We'll then proceed to the last State, which is Wyoming, and if there are any nominating speeches from there, we will hear them, and we will so alternate through the alphabet. Unless the Chair hears some objection, that will be the order of procedure. (There was no objection.) The Vice-Presidents General will first be nominated.

MRS. J. MORGAN SMITH. Madam President General, Alabama has no candidate.

READER. Wyoming.

(Wyoming had no candidate.)

READER. Arizona.

(Arizona had no candidate.)

READER. Wisconsin.

Mrs. BROWN. Madam President General.



PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Brown, of Wisconsin.

Mrs. BROWN. Madam President General and ladies of the Thirteenth Continental Congress: Before I go on I want to tell you about a little note received this morning. It was signed "A Daughter." The point of it was, that when the Secretary of the Sons of the American Revolution was here and spoke there was not one sound heard in this building, and she wanted to know why we could not be as quiet when the Daughters were speaking? [Laughter.]

I have pleasure in presenting in nomination for the office of Vice-President General the name of one who has served this society loyally and well. She resides in Washington. She will be able to attend the meetings when called upon, if elected. I have great pleasure in presenting to this congress the name of Mrs. Joseph V. Quarles, of Wisconsin.

Seconded by Mrs. Peck, of Iowa.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If there is no one else who wishes to speak for Wisconsin, the Chair will hear the next speaker.

READER. Arkansas.

(Arkansas had no candidate.)

READER. West Virginia.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are there no nominations from West Virginia?

A MEMBER. The Delegate is not present.

READER. California.

(California had no candidate.)

READER. Washington.

(Washington had no candidate.)

READER. Connecticut.

Mrs. KINNEY [great applause]. Madam President I have the very great satisfaction of presenting to the Thirteenth Continental Congress the name of Miss Clara Lee Bowman, of Connecticut, for the office of Vice President General. Miss Bowman is the unanimous choice of the members from Connecticut, and if she is elected she will prove a very valuable member of the Board. She is a woman with a conscience, and she has had a very large experience in Daughters of the American Revolution matters.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair asks Mrs. Julius A. Estey to come and stand beside this black-board and report the names to the gentleman who is going to write them on the bulletin board. Mrs. Estey is called up here to do that. The Chair will also appoint on the black-board, Mrs. Julian Richards.

The Chair now recognizes the State Regent of Virginia.

Mrs. LYONS. I have the honor to second the nomination of Miss Bowman, of Connecticut.

Mrs. MAIN. The District of Columbia desires to second the nomination of Miss Bowman, of Connecticut.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Thom, of Maryland.



Mrs. THOM. Maryland desires to second the nomination of Miss Bowman, of Connecticut. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes the State Vice-Regent of New Jersey, Miss Herbert.

Miss HERBERT. New Jersey desires to second the nomination of Miss Bowman, of Connecticut. [Applause.]

Mrs. CHITTENDEN. Michigan desires to second and endorse the nomination of Miss Bowman. [Applause.]

Mrs. CHURCHMAN. Delaware desires to second the nomination of Miss Bowman.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The State Regent of Virginia is recognized.

Mrs. LYONS. Madam President and members of the congress, I desire to present to you the name of Mrs. J. E. Henneberger as the unanimous choice of our State for Vice-President General. [Applause.]

Mrs. KINNEY. Connecticut desires to second the nomination of Mrs. Henneberger.

Mrs. THOM. Maryland desires to second the nomination of Mrs. Henneberger.

Mrs. RICHARDSON. South Carolina would like to second the nomination of Mrs. Henneberger, of Virginia.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes Miss Benning, of Georgia.

Miss BENNING. Georgia desires to second the nomination of Mrs. Henneberger, of Virginia.

Also seconded by Miss Temple, of Tennessee, and by Mrs. Main, of the District of Columbia.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The State Regent from Iowa is recognized.

Mrs. PECK. I desire to second the nomination of Mrs. Quarles, of Wisconsin.

Mrs. WEED. Madam President, on behalf of my State I wish to second the nomination of Miss Bowman, of Connecticut, my old home.

Mrs. LIPPITT. I second the nomination of Mrs. Henneberger.

Mrs. LATHAM. I second the nomination of Mrs. Henneberger.

Mrs. FOWLER. Indiana wishes to second the nomination of Mrs. A. E. Henneberger and Miss Bowman.

Mrs. TODD. Kentucky wishes to second the nomination of Mrs. Henneberger, of Virginia.

READER. Delaware.

Mrs. CHURCHMAN. Delaware has no candidate.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It seems that Delaware has no candidate.

READER. Vermont.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Has Vermont a candidate?

(After a pause.) Vermont has no candidate.

READER. The District of Columbia.

Mrs. MAIN. The District of Columbia desires to nominate for Vice-President General Miss Virginia Miller. She is an able, constant and conscientious worker, and will be able to attend the meetings, as she

has had the experience of a Vice-President General during past years. We feel that we are really entitled to one to assist on our committee work in the office here. No one realizes the work that we have to do. You cannot realize it unless you are here and working with us; and we hope that you will give us a Vice-President General to help us.

Mrs. HENRY. I second this nomination.

Mrs. KINNEY. Mrs. Kinney is very glad to help out the District of Columbia in gaining a Vice-President General in Miss Miller.

Miss WAPLES, of Delaware. I second the nomination of Miss Miller.

Mrs. LYONS. I second the nomination of Miss Miller.

Mrs. ROOME. I second the nomination of Miss Miller.

Also seconded by Mrs. Merwin, of the District.

Mrs. THOM. Maryland seconds this nomination also.

Mrs. FOWLER. Indiana seconds the nomination of Miss Miller.

Mrs. BROWN. California seconds the nomination of Miss Miller.

Miss HERBERT. New Jersey seconds the nomination of Miss Miller.

Mrs. HOAGLAND. Missouri desires to second the nomination of Miss Miller.

Mrs. MASURY. I second the nomination of Miss Miller.

READER. Utah.

(Utah had no candidate.)

READER. Florida.

Mrs. MURPHY, of Ohio. Madam President General and Daughters of the American Revolution: Owing to the absence of the State Regent of Florida, I have been requested to nominate Mrs. Katherine Eagan as the Vice-President General from Florida as the unanimously endorsed candidate of her State. Mrs. Eagan is a great-granddaughter of Robert Livingston, a descendant of the Schuylers, a relative of Alexander Hamilton; has organized the Daughters of Florida and has served as Regent and Vice Regent, and now the State of Florida requests that you will make her its Vice-President General.

Mrs. MAIN. I desire to second the nomination of Mrs. Eagan. I have worked with her for a year on the board and know what an efficient and energetic worker she is, and we can hardly spare her from our Board.

Mrs. MASURY. Massachusetts seconds the nomination of Mrs. Eagan.

Mrs. LYONS, of Virginia. I desire to second this nomination.

Mrs. PAGE, of Virginia. I desire to second the nomination of Mrs. Eagan as Vice-President General from Florida.

Mrs. DEERE. Illinois desires to second the nomination of Mrs. Eagan.

Mrs. ESTEY. Vermont wishes to second nomination of Mrs. Eagan.

Mrs. RICHARDS, of Iowa. Iowa wishes to second the nomination of Mrs. Eagan as Vice-President General from Florida.

READER. Texas.

(Texas had no candidate.)

READER. Georgia.

Mrs. SAGE, of Georgia. Madam President General, and Daughters of the Congress: Georgia desires to place in nomination for Vice-President General, a woman whom you all know, who served Georgia for four years as State Regent, whose ability is quite well known by the Delegates of this congress, Mrs. Robert E. Park. [Applause.] She is the unanimous choice of our State, at our last conference, and of the Delegates present at this congress.

Miss BENNING. The entire State seconds the nomination of Mrs. Park.

Miss HERBERT. New Jersey seconds the nomination of Mrs. Park.

Mrs. ESTEY. Vermont seconds the nomination of Mrs. Park.

Miss MILLER. I second the nomination of Mrs. Park, of Georgia.

Mrs. WEED. Montana seconds nomination of Mrs. Park.

Mrs. RICHARDSON. South Carolina would like to second this nomination.

Mrs. DARWIN, District of Columbia. I second the nomination of Mrs. Park.

Mrs. DONNAN, of the District of Columbia. I desire to second the nomination of Mrs. Park, of Georgia.

Mrs. MASURY. Massachusetts seconds the nomination of Mrs. Park.

READER. Tennessee.

Mrs. BRYAN. Tennessee has no candidate this year. She will have one next year. [Laughter.]

READER. Illinois.

(Illinois had no candidate.)

READER. South Dakota.

(South Dakota had no candidate.)

READER. Indiana.

Mrs. FOWLER. Madam President General and ladies of the Thirteenth Continental Congress: I desire to present to you the name of Mrs. John M. Carey, of Indianapolis, for Vice-President General. Mrs. Carey was the unanimous choice of the State at our State Conference, and she is thoroughly in touch with the work of the National Board, and is so situated that she is able to attend the Board meetings.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That is a very important point.

Mrs. FOWLER. Mrs. Carey has always been a great worker for the Continental Hall, and she was instrumental in raising the \$1,600 which we offered to the congress. We present the name of Mrs. Carey.

Mrs. ESTEY. Vermont seconds the nomination of Mrs. Carey.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Recording Secretary complains to me that she is not receiving these seconds. Please write out your seconds and send them up.

Mrs. HOAGLAND. Missouri would like to second the nomination of Mrs. Carey.

Mrs. HARPER, of Indian. I second the nomination of Mrs. Carey.

Seconded also by California.

Mrs. MIDDLETON, of Kentucky. I second the nomination.

Miss TEMPLE. I second the nomination of Mrs. Carey.

Miss HERBERT.

I move that the seconding speeches be dispensed with.

Mrs. LATHROP. I wish to second the nomination of Mrs. Carey.

Mrs. BROWN, of Wisconsin. I second the motion.

(Motion was put and carried.)

Mrs. MURKLAND. New Hampshire would like to second the nomination of Mrs. Carey.

READER. Oregon.

(Oregon had no candidate.)

READER. Pennsylvania.

Miss FRAZIER. Pennsylvania has no candidate.

READER. Oklahoma Territory.

(There was no response.)

READER. Kansas.

(Kansas had no candidate.)

READER. Ohio.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Has Ohio no candidate for President General.

Mrs. HODGE. Ohio has no candidate.

READER. Kentucky.

Mrs. TODD. Kentucky unanimously desires to place in nomination the name of Miss Lucretia Scott Clay. The names of Clay and Scott, I think, you will all recognize.

Miss JOHNSTON. I wish to express my regret that by the resolution just passed this morning I am not permitted to second Miss Clay's nomination. [Laughter.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have got it in rather cleverly, however, Miss Johnston!

Mrs. THOM. Will you not allow me to second the nomination of Miss Clay?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Does the house object to Mrs. Thom seconding Miss Clay?

Mrs. CAREY. Indiana would like to second the nomination of Miss Clay.

Miss TEMPLE. I second the nomination of Miss Clay.

Mrs. THOM. You must excuse me. I thought the motion was in regard to making speeches.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If you do not make a speech, I will allow you to second it. Rise where you are and just say you second it.

(Reader called North Dakota, Louisiana, North Carolina and Maine, none of which States announced a candidate.)

READER. New York.

Miss WRIGHT. Madam President General.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes Miss Wright, of New York.

Miss WRIGHT. Madam President General and members of the Thirteenth Continental Congress Irondequoit Chapter has the honor of presenting to the Thirteenth Continental Congress the name of Mrs. William S. Little for Vice-President General. [Applause.]

Mrs. KINNEY. The nomination of Mrs. Little is seconded.

Miss FRAZER. Pennsylvania unanimously endorses Mrs. Little.

The nomination of Mrs. Little was seconded by Delegates from Iowa, Indiana, Illinois, Maryland, Connecticut, Wisconsin, Vermont, Michigan, the District of Columbia, Washington State, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Minnesota, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, and also by the Recording Secretary, the Treasurer General, the Librarian General, and Miss Herbert, the State Vice-Regent of New Jersey.

Mrs. DAY, of Tennessee. I desire to second this nomination.

READER. Maryland.

Mrs. TYSON MANLY. Ladies of the Thirteenth Continental Congress, I do not mean to make a speech, only Maryland presents the name of Miss Elizabeth Chew Williams for re-election as Vice-President General.

Miss Williams has been very prompt and earnest and intelligent in her work during the past session, and I am sure that you will be satisfied with her work in the future. She is so situated that she can attend all the meetings in the coming two years as she did those in the last two years, when she only missed one meeting.

Mrs. MAIN. The District of Columbia seconds the nomination of Miss Williams.

Mrs. LYONS. Virginia seconds the nomination of Miss Williams.

Mrs. DURHAM. Kentucky seconds the nomination of Miss Williams.

READER. New Mexico.

(There was no response.)

READER. Massachusetts.

Mrs. MASURY. [Great applause.] Madam President General, Massachusetts comes before you to ask for her first favor from this congress, and places in nomination the name of Mrs. Greenleaf Simpson, our honored Vice-President General for the last two years. The faithfulness of her work I can testify to, when I tell you that out of 15 Board meetings since she was elected she has attended 11. (Cries of "fine.") Her faithful and efficient work makes her the unanimous choice of her State. She was born in Maine, and all New England honors her. She is faithful and efficient and possesses a conscience that always teaches her how to do her duty [applause]; and Massachusetts will simply say that she expects every State in the Union to vote for Mrs. Simpson!

Mrs. MURPHY. It gives me great pleasure to second the nomination of Mrs. Simpson. Although I have not had the honor to be born in New England, I also have a conscience, and as I have that conscience I am able to discern the worth of a woman who has one and is trying to do her duty.

Mrs. COBB. I second the nomination of Mrs. Simpson.

Mrs. SAGE. The Georgia delegation desires to second the nomination of Mrs. Simpson.

Mrs. BRYAN. Tennessee seconds the nomination of Mrs. Simpson.

Mrs. WEED. Montana seconds the nomination of Mrs. Simpson.

Mrs. McLEAN. I second the nomination of Mrs. Simpson.

Mrs. DEERE. Illinois seconds the nomination of Mrs. Simpson.

Also seconded by Mrs. Kinney, of Connecticut, and by Delegates from Vermont and Delaware.

Mrs. MAIN. The District of Columbia seconds this nomination.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair thinks you have enough seconds.

READER. New Jersey.

Miss HERBERT. Ladies and Delegates of the Thirteenth Continental Congress; New Jersey unanimously nominates Mrs. Althea R. Bedle. [Applause.]

Miss RYAN. I second the nomination.

Mrs. SWAN. I second the nomination.

Miss HERBERT. New Jersey feels that she has chosen a candidate eminently fitted for the office. Mrs. Bedle has already served one term and has proved her sterling qualities. She has given generously of her time and money to the society. She has faithfully attended all Board meetings. Her opinions and actions have ever been actuated by justice and true patriotism. Again, I say, New Jersey unanimously nominates Mrs. Bedle, and we earnestly ask that the Thirteenth Continental Congress will unanimously re-elect her. [Applause.]

Miss Waples, Mrs. Weed, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Lathrop, Mrs. Deere, Miss Temple and Mrs. Horton, and the States of Kentucky, California, Missouri and Georgia, through Mrs. Coney, seconded.

Mrs. KEIM. I desire to second the nomination of Mrs. Bedle, New Jersey's able Vice-President General.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair thinks that you have done very well in seconding, and we will go to the next State.

READER. Michigan.

Mrs. CHITTENDEN. Michigan has no candidate.

READER. New Hampshire.

Mrs. SHEPHERD. Madam President General and Daughters of the American Revolution in congress assembled: New Hampshire desires to present in nomination for re-election the name of one who has served you faithfully on the Board for two years, and during that time has missed but one meeting, and that on account of illness. Her situation as the wife of a United States Senator insures her residence in Washington and enables her to be present at the Board meetings. Those of you who have been with her and worked with her on the Board can testify to her ability and fitness for the office, and to those of you who do not know her personally I would commend her as a woman of faithfulness and ability and suitability for the place to which she is nominated.

Ladies, I wish to place in nomination for re-election the name of Mrs. Henry E. Burnham, of New Hampshire.

The nomination of Mrs. Burnham was seconded by Delegates from Vermont, New Jersey, the District of Columbia, Minnesota (by Mrs. Jewett), and others. Also by Miss Temple, of Tennessee, and Mrs. Keim, of Pennsylvania, and by Mrs. Holcombe.

READER. Minnesota.

Mrs. RISING. Minnesota has no candidate.

Nebraska, Mississippi, Montana and Missouri, were called, and each of these States was announced as having no candidate.

READER. That completes the list.

Mrs. LIPPITT. Madam President General, Rhode Island has no candidate, but she would like to hear her name called.

READER. I thought that I had called Rhode Island, but skipping back and forth in this way I am surprised that I missed only one.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Nominations are now open for the office of Recording Secretary General and Treasurer General.

Mrs. JEWETT, of Minnesota. I would like to place in nomination for the office of Recording Secretary General the name of Mrs. Clara Heath Fuller, the wife of Judge Fuller, Assistant Attorney General, U. S. A. She is a resident, of course, of the District of Columbia, and will attend to the duties of the office, and I hope she will have your votes. I think I can confidently state that she is eminently fitted for the position.

Miss VANDERPOEL, of New York. I second that nomination.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I second the nomination.

Miss RYAN, of New Jersey. I desire to second the nomination of Mrs. Fuller.

Mrs. SWANN, of New Jersey. I second this nomination.

Mrs. HENRY. I second Mrs. Fuller's nomination.

Mrs. MAIN. The District of Columbia seconds that nomination.

Mrs. PECK, of Iowa. I second Mrs. Fuller's nomination.

Miss JONES, of Georgia. I second that nomination in the name of the Georgia delegation.

Miss MECUM, of New Jersey. I think, Madam President General, that whenever we find any Daughter who is willing to accept that office, the least that we can do is to make it unanimous. The work is so arduous that I think, if any Daughter will take the work, that is the least that we can do.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are there any other nominations for this office of Recording Secretary General? If not, we will declare the nominations closed. Nominations for Treasurer General are now in order.

Mrs. MAIN. I desire to place in nomination the name of Mrs. M. E. S. Davis, of the District of Columbia, as Treasurer General. She is eminently fitted for the position, and is a woman who will be in every way efficient on our Board.

Mrs. MERWIN. I second the nomination of Mrs. Davis.



Mrs. ROOME. I second that nomination.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are there any other nominations for this office?

Mrs. TULLOCH. I wish to put in nomination the name of Miss Eliza Titus Ward.

The nomination of Miss Ward was seconded by Mrs. Henry, of the District.

Mrs. ORTON, of Ohio. I should like to ask if the Recording Secretary General and the Treasurer General, whose terms of office have just closed, will not reconsider and allow their names to be put up again?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I am instructed by the Recording Secretary General to say "no," for herself; "no, with thanks."

MISS WARD. Madam President General, I thank the person who nominated me, but I beg to decline.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Miss Eliza Titus Ward desires to decline the honor offered her. Therefore, but one candidate remains for Treasurer General. The Chair will request that the ballots be distributed to the Delegates on the floor of the house, and that those delegates who are in the gallery come down onto the floor to vote, after which they may return to their places, if they wish. The Chair requests the Delegates to come down and occupy these vacant places on the floor and vote here upon the floor.

Mrs. WEED. As Vice-Chairman of the Pages, I would like to ask the Chair to announce to the house that none but voters must remain on the floor, before distributing the ballots.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The chairman of the Pages desires that none but voters shall be upon the floor, except the Minute Men. They may remain upon the floor. No other persons shall remain.

Mrs. McLEAN. I desire to know if we do not nominate a Registrar General now?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I do not understand you.

Mrs. McLEAN. The Registrar General we had last year resigned during the year, and the office should be filled at the next annual election.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair desires to say that the vote for these ladies was taken during the recess, awaiting the coming of congress. It slipped the Chair's memory before they announced it. It seems to me that they must be voted for again, inasmuch as they were only voted to fill the vacancy until congress convenes again. Therefore, the Registrar General and the Historian General will be voted for also this evening. The nominations will now be open for the offices of Historian General and Registrar General.

Mrs. McLEAN. That is, there are nominations for those offices.

Mrs. JEWETT. During our recess we appointed Mrs. Dolliver as our Historian General to fill the unexpired term.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to say that she is informed that there are ladies on the floor who should not be there. Such will please go to the gallery, and the Delegates in the gallery are requested

to come down. The Chair will give them ten minutes to do so. (After the ten minutes had expired.) Please be seated. The congress is desired to take its seats. The House Committee will see that the ballots are distributed to you. The Chair will also entertain nominations for the offices of Historian General and Registrar General. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Jewett, of Minnesota.

Mrs. JEWETT. I would like to place in nomination the name—

(Cries of "louder. We cannot hear you.")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Please speak louder, Mrs. Jewett.

Mrs. JEWETT. I think everybody in the house can hear me.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You are just whispering,—almost. [Laughter.]

Mrs. JEWETT. I would like to place in nomination for the office of Historian General the name of Mrs. Dolliver, who was elected during the recess to fill the unexpired term of Mrs. McGee. Mrs. Dolliver has conducted the work in a wonderful way, having gotten out two books, the work of which was necessarily impeded by the retirement of Dr. McGee, which placed the work in a very bad condition for a short time until we could get some one to take the position. It is not a position we all are seeking, and inasmuch as Mrs. Dolliver has taken it and filled it during this long time, I think it would be a very nice thing if we should pay her the compliment of giving her a unanimous election for this office.

The nomination of Mrs. Dolliver was seconded by Miss Miller, Miss Johnston, Mrs. Main, Mrs. Lockwood, Mrs. Thom, Miss Temple, of Tennessee; Mrs. Brown, of Wisconsin; Mrs. Richards and Mrs. Peck, of Iowa; Mrs. Deere, of Illinois; Mrs. Lathrop, and by Delegates from Vermont and New Jersey.

Mrs. ESTEY.

I move that the Recording Secretary General be instructed to cast the unanimous ballot of the congress for Mrs. Dolliver as Historian General.

The motion was seconded.

When put to the house there seemed to be two negative votes.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It seems that one objection in this as in many other things, spoils the whole arrangement; therefore you cannot have the Recording Secretary General cast the vote. If there is one objection you will have to ballot. The motion is lost. Did you understand this motion? Did you understand it, away back there?

A voice from the rear of the house. "Yes."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You understood that this lady, Mrs. Estey, made the motion that the Recording Secretary General should cast the ballot for the Historian General of the whole Society? That was understood?

SEVERAL VOICES. Yes.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Then you will proceed to ballot, when the time comes. Are there any other seconds to this motion to nominate for the office of Historian General.

The nomination of Mrs. Dolliver for Historian General was further seconded by Mrs. Murkland, of New Hampshire; Mrs. Merwin, of the District of Columbia; Mrs. McLean, of New York; Mrs. Charles B. Terry, Mrs. Hodge, of Ohio; Miss Ritchie, of Maryland; Mrs. Rising, of Minnesota; Mrs. Day, of Tennessee; Mrs. Lathrop, of Massachusetts; Mrs. Chittenden, of Michigan; Miss Frazer, of Pennsylvania; Mrs. Allee, of Nebraska; Mrs. Churchman, of Delaware; Mrs. Bedle, of New Jersey; Mrs. Horton, of Buffalo; Mrs. Richardson, of South Carolina; Miss Vanderpoel, of New York, and Mrs. Roberts, of New York; Miss Stringfield, of North Carolina; Mrs. Inez Jones, of Georgia, and members of the delegations from North Dakota and Missouri.

Mrs. JONES, of Georgia. The whole of Georgia seconds this nomination, Madam President General.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The whole of Georgia seconds it.

A MEMBER. Wyoming seconds the nomination of Mrs. Dolliver.

A MEMBER. Kansas seconds the nomination of Mrs. Dolliver.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Where are the opponents?

Mrs. McCARTNEY. Madam President, if they are all going to second this nomination, why cannot the Secretary cast the ballot?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The seconds will close. Do you wish another candidate?

(Cries of "yes, yes," followed by cries of "no, no.")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It seems that no other candidate is desired, and the nominations will close.

Mrs. WEED. It gives me great pleasure to put in nomination for the office of Registrar General the name of Mrs. Augusta C. Geer. She was selected by the National Board to succeed Mrs. Ruth Griswold Pealer when she resigned, and it gives me great pleasure to bring her name before you.

The nomination of Mrs. Geer for Registrar General was seconded by Mrs. Kinney, by Delegates from Ohio and Delaware, Maryland, Vermont, and the District of Columbia, by Mrs. Sage, of Georgia; Mrs. Terry, of New York; Miss Mallet, speaking for the Dolly Madison Chapter of the District of Columbia; Mrs. Davis, speaking for the Columbia Chapter, District of Columbia; by Mrs. Winston, speaking for the Army and Navy Chapter of the District of Columbia; by Mrs. Merwin, speaking for the Potomac Chapter of the District of Columbia; by Mrs. Ballinger, Miss Johnston, and by Delegates representing the States of California and New Jersey, Columbia Chapter of the District of Columbia, and Mary Washington Chapter of the District of Columbia, and by Mrs. Keim, of Pennsylvania.

Miss JOHNSTON. I want to congratulate the society on the fact that they have one of the old workers in this nomination.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair hears no expression of a desire for any other candidate. Is there any desire for another candidate? If not, I will declare the seconds and nominations closed. There are nominated, for Historian General, Mrs. J. P. Dolliver, and for Registrar General, Mrs. A. C. Geer.

The Chair directs the Pages to take the ballots, and the Chair requests the Official Reader to announce a committee of tellers.

READER. The President General has appointed the following tellers:

Chairman, Mrs. Elroy Avery, and Mrs. S. A. Ammon, Mrs. N. C. Woodruff, Mrs. Chas. H. Terry, Mrs. W. deB. Brewster, Mrs. A. A. Kendall, Miss Oberly, Mrs. C. F. R. Jenne, Mrs. Elford Eddy, Mrs. Rich, Mrs. Dunmore, Mrs. J. J. Estey, Miss Lucy M. Daniels, Miss Ryan, Miss Solomons, Miss Teresa Pierce, Miss Ellen Mecum, Mrs. Acker, of the District of Columbia; Mrs. Jones, of Mississippi; Mrs. Simpson, of South Carolina; Mrs. Street, Miss Temple, and Mrs. Page.

Miss TEMPLE. I cannot serve.

The Chair instructs me to announce that to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Miss Temple, she appoints Mrs. Holcomb.

Mrs. WEED. (As Chairman of the Pages.) I have to report that there are several persons on the floor who are not members of the congress.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair desires each person who knows herself not to be a voter on this floor to retire. The Chair desires non-voters to retire. The floor is reserved to the Delegates to the Thirteenth Continental Congress. Have you all been furnished with your ballots?

The Chair announces an addition to the list of tellers of Miss Florence Street.

Mrs. TULLOCH. As there is but one person nominated for the offices respectively of Recording Secretary General, Treasurer General, Historian General and Registrar General, it would save the time of the tellers, who necessarily have to sit up nearly all night, if this congress would unanimously vote to allow the Recording Secretary General to cast the vote of the congress for each one of these candidates for their respective offices. Therefore,

I move that, to save our time and the time of the tellers, the Recording Secretary General cast the vote first for the Recording Secretary General, there being but one nomination.

The motion was seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to say in regard to this that there was a dissenting vote upon the Secretary General casting the unanimous vote of the society for the nominee for Historian General.

Mrs. TULLOCH. Take them one by one. There is one nominee, and I ask unanimous consent that the Recording Secretary cast the vote.

Mrs. PARKER, of New York. We cannot hear on this side of the house.

READER. I am instructed by the Chair to repeat what Mrs. Tulloch has said. As I understand Mrs. Tulloch, her suggestion is that by reason of the great amount of time it takes to count all these votes by the tellers she would suggest,—in order to save time,—that as there is but one candidate each for those four offices (the Recording Secretary General, Treasurer General, Historian General and Registrar General), the congress should instruct the Recording Secretary General to cast a ballot in turn for those four offices, which will take them off your ballot entirely, and you will have to vote only for Vice-Presidents General.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you want to reconsider the vote on the Historian General?

Mrs. EVANS, of Iowa. I would like to say that it would save the tellers a great deal of work, if we were to do this.

Mrs. TULLOCH. The result is just the same as though you voted. We have lost time enough already.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I second that motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your motion?

Mrs. TULLOCH. That the Recording Secretary General shall cast the vote first for the Recording Secretary General.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Have you heard this motion, and is there a second to it.

Mrs. MAIN. I second the motion.

The question was put and unanimously carried.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Recording Secretary General is directed to cast the ballot, for Recording Secretary General, for Mrs. W. E. Fuller.

Mrs. TULLOCH.

I will now move that the Recording Secretary General shall cast a vote for the Treasurer General, Mrs. M. E. S. Davis, the only nominee.

The motion was seconded.

The question was put and unanimously carried.

RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL. I hereby cast the ballot for Mrs. W. E. Fuller for Recording Secretary General (depositing ballot).

I hereby cast the ballot for Mrs. M. E. S. Davis for Treasurer General (deposing ballot).

Mrs. TULLOCH.

I now move that the Recording Secretary General cast the unanimous ballot of the society for Mrs. J. P. Dolliver for Historian General, she being the only nominee.

Mrs. AMMON. I move a reconsideration of the former vote in regard to the Historian General.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. On which side did you vote before, Madam?

Mrs. AMMON. I did not vote.

Mrs. JEWETT. I voted on the prevailing side, and

I move that the Recording Secretary General cast the unanimous vote for her name.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The prevailing side, you will remember, was in the negative. If there is no one on the prevailing side who will make this motion, then anyone may make it.

Mrs. WEED.

I move to rescind the vote on the former motion of Mrs. Estey.

Mrs. HERMAN BURGEN. I second Mrs. Weed's motion.

Mrs. AMMON. I second the motion.

Miss DESHA. I second that motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded that the previous action upon the motion of Mrs. Estey (That the Recording Secretary cast the unanimous ballot of the congress for Mrs. J. P. Dolliver), be rescinded. (Question put and carried.)

Mrs. McLEAN. I rise to a point of information.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your question?

Mrs. McLEAN. My memory is not clear, but I thought there were still other vacancies that had to be supplied after the adjournment of the Twelfth Continental Congress.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair's recollection is that there was some office filled by the Board. The office of Historian General was filled by the Board following the adjournment of congress. Congress did not come to a successful vote on that, and therefore referred it to the Board of Management.

Mrs. McLEAN. I understand that the Board filled the vacancy.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. No, the term had expired and none of the candidates had received the requisite number of votes in that congress and (the Twelfth) congress directed the Board of Management to fill the place just as though there had been an election by the congress. I think this question is a little bit out of order, inasmuch as we are engaged on this motion to rescind. In a short while the Chair will answer the question. (After a short pause.) The Chair thinks that the congress intended that the Board should fill that office for the full term of two years.

Mrs. TULLOCH.

I move that the Recording Secretary General shall cast the ballot of the society for Mrs. J. P. Dolliver as Historian General.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded that the Recording Secretary General cast a ballot for Mrs. J. P. Dolliver as Historian General.

(The question was put and motion carried.)

RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL. I hereby cast the ballot for Mrs. J. P. Dolliver as Historian General (depositing ballot).

Mrs. TULLOCH.

I now move that the Recording Secretary General shall cast the vote of the society for Mrs. A. C. Geer for Registrar General, she being the only nominee.

Miss HERBERT. I second the motion.

Mrs. SAGE. I second the motion.

The question was put and motion carried.

RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL. I hereby cast the ballot of the society for Mrs. A. C. Geer for Registrar General (depositing ballot).

Mrs. MURPHY, of Ohio. If one has already written a name under these titles, under the names, will that vitiate the ballot?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair does not think so. The Chair will inquire of the house. Will it be unlawful if we have removed these names of the officers who have been voted for? Will it be unlawful to tear these off? (After a pause.) I fear it might be. If the House gives its unanimous consent, it will not be.

Mrs. DURHAM. It is unlawful to mutilate the ballots in any form.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair suggests that you take your pencils and erase what you have written.

Mrs. MURPHY. By drawing a line through?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes.

READER. I am instructed to state, in accordance with the request of the tellers, that the proper way to fold this ballot is to take it and fold it in three, from the bottom, one third, and from the top, the other third (indicating).

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. McLean a few moments ago asked a question, and the Chair will now entertain it.

Mrs. McLEAN. My recollection is that there was a tie, and that the hour was late, and that some one moved that the Board should appoint, and it was the wish of the entire congress, almost, that the Board appoint a person to that position.



PRESIDENT GENERAL. You mean she used the word "elect?"

Mrs. McLEAN, "Elect," yes. I thought that it was so.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. McLean, that quite tallies with the recollection of the Chair, and if you have any further—

Mrs. McLEAN. I was asking for information, Madam President.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is the recollection of the Chair that the congress intended that the Board of Management, which acts for them during the recess, should vote for a person to fill this position. Accordingly the Board did so, thinking that they were fulfilling the desire of congress in electing an Assistant Historian General. Such is the recollection of the Chair.

Mrs. BALLINGER. May I ask a question?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Will you yield the floor to Mrs. Ballinger, Mrs. McLean?

Mrs. McLEAN. May I be recognized again?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. When?

Mrs. McLEAN. This will take only a moment. I think there is a close constitutional point in that decision, for this reason. Our constitution, I think, reads that a National officer elected by the Continental Congress shall hold office until her successor shall be duly elected. (Cries of "that's true.") I think if we were not able to come to an election last year, of course, the constitutional point is immediately raised;—would not the person who held the office at that time have continued to hold it until the next annual election? But since that point was waived, then I waive it now. I merely want to go on record as recognizing it as a good constitutional point. And also my impression is—I ask for information—my impression is that any appointment made by the National Board of that nature lasts until the next annual election by the congress; but I am entirely willing to waive any personal opinion.

Mrs. BALLINGER. This point was the one that I intended to make myself. I do not think where an office is an elective office, and is so stated,—the method of election is so stated in the constitution and by-laws,—I do not think it rests with us to waive it, but that we should carry out the law just as it is, and I ask that we may have the by-law read.

Mrs. KNOTT, of Maryland. I think that the Assistant Historian is elected for two years?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes.

Mrs. KNOTT. I would like also to know if this is the general election; or is only an election for Vice-Presidents General? These other officers have resigned, I understand?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Two officers have resigned. The Chair is willing to have this matter decided by referring to the records of the Twelfth Continental Congress. She thinks that is the proper procedure, and we will do that early to-morrow morning; but I fear that we have

not the proceedings of that congress here, being occupied with the proceedings of this.

Mrs. BALLINGER. May we have read to us those parts of our constitution and by-laws which bear on this?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You may. The Chair directs the Official Reader to read the part of the constitution in regard to the election of officers.

READER. I read from the by-laws, page 15:

"Article I. Election of officers. Nominations of officers shall be made from the floor, and the election shall be by ballot. A majority shall elect."

Mrs. BALLINGER. What does it say about the appointing power of the National Board of Management?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair did not appoint; I think the Board did not appoint. The Board elected.

Miss HERBERT. Was it not by order of the congress that it should be done?

Miss DESHA. Does not the constitution say that the Board shall carry out the orders of the congress? [Applause.] And in all societies, and in law, precedent governs. The same thing was done in the Eleventh Congress when Mrs. Henry was elected by the Board of Management, and she served two years without a question, as Vice-President General of this society. We came to another election, in the Twelfth Congress, and Mrs. McWilliams, of Minnesota, said: "Cannot the Board do this the motion," Mrs. McWilliams said:

"I move that this be referred to the Board of Management, and that the board shall carry out the order of the congress and elect an officer to fill her terms."

There was no vacancy. The other officer came up to the end of her term.

Mrs. RICHARDSON, of South Carolina. If it was so ordered by that Congress and we have the precedent for it,

I move that we adhere to this vote and proceed in the usual way with regular business.

The motion was seconded.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I have here what I have been trying to get from the platform. May I read it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes.

Mrs. BALLINGER. The constitution says:

"An officer appointed to fill a vacancy shall serve only during the unexpired term from the previous time of election until the next regular election."

That covers an office whether it is unexpired or not.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair thinks when you refer to a vacancy in an office you do not refer to a term which has just expired, and for which candidates have been nominated, and therefore the Chair thinks that that paragraph exactly refers to this case. She is, however, perfectly willing to take the sense of the congress on that subject, as she always is. Is there any discussion upon this motion of Mrs. Richardson of South Carolina.

Mrs. BALLINGER. Is it the decision of the Chair that it shall stand as it is?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes you to discuss it to your full satisfaction and to arrange it as you choose by your majority vote. The Chair does not desire it in the least. She simply stated the thought which she had herself at the time, and which she supposed had been given to us by the Twelfth Continental Congress. She does not wish to press that thought upon anyone. She wishes you to decide for yourselves.

Mrs. McLEAN. I wish to reiterate my statement that I personally waive that point.

Miss MILLER. It has been the custom as far as I remember,—and I have been a member of the Continental Congress for many years—to refer those votes that were not carried, or those matters on which we could not reach a vote, to the Board of Management, and those who had the highest vote there should be voted into the office. The term had been one year, but it has been increased to two years, and we certainly considered last year—(at least I understood it so as to the Assistant Historian General)—that the election was to be for the period of two years, and the Board was to fill the office. I do not know whether I have made myself clear.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is clear to me. The Official Reader will read you something from the proceedings of the Twelfth Continental Congress.

READER. I read from the records of the Twelfth Continental Congress with reference to the filling of the office under discussion, page 1158:

"Mrs. McWILLIAMS. Would it be in order, Madam President, to move that this matter be left to the Board?

"PRESIDENT GENERAL. It would be quite in order. You have a precedent for that action. You can make a motion, if you choose.

"Mrs. McWILLIAMS:

I move that the office of Assistant Historian General be left for the Board to fill.

"Mrs. CAREY. I second the motion.

"PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded that the elec-

tion of Assistant Historian General be left to the Board of Management. Do you wish to discuss it?

"VARIOUS MEMBERS. 'No., no!'

"The motion was put and carried."

READER. I am instructed by the Chair to read a motion from Mrs. Richardson, of South Carolina, which is as follows:

I move that having had the order from our last congress for the Board to elect this officer, we adhere to this vote, and proceed with regular business.

MISS MILLER. I second that motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you wish to discuss this motion?

SEVERAL MEMBERS. "No," "no," "no."

MRS. BALLINGER. Madam President General.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair, with the consent of the congress, will allow Mrs. Ballinger to say what she wishes to.

MRS. BALLINGER. I only wish to say that I am heartily in favor of the election of Mrs. Dolliver and I hope that she will retain her office, but I would have liked to have seen it done in a regular way, as I do not think the action of this congress binds itself; but if she can retain it, I shall be rejoiced.

MISS RITCHIE. I request some information. Is this a general election or only an election for the Vice-Presidents General?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. This election is the election which we have yearly for ten Vice-Presidents General. Upon this occasion, owing to the resignation of our Treasurer General and the resignation of our Recording Secretary General, their names have been placed upon the list. Owing to the feeling of the congress that the offices of Historian General and Registrar General are only filled up to the meeting of the Thirteenth Continental Congress, their names are also on the list. Of course the regular election is for ten Vice-Presidents General. We usually have only an election for them.

MISS RITCHIE. Madam President General, one more question. Are we to get to voting this evening?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Miss Ritchie, we are to vote now.

MISS RITCHIE. Well, can we not proceed? [Laughter.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Have you discussed this motion to your pleasure? Do you wish to discuss it any longer?

Mrs. McLEAN.

I move the order of the *night*. (laughter.)

READER. I am instructed to again read the motion of Mrs. Richardson:

"I move that having had the order from our last congress

for the Board to elect this officer, we adhere to this vote, and proceed with regular business."

(Motion put and carried.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair directs the Delegates to now vote for their ten Vice-Presidents General. The tellers can proceed to collect those ballots.

READER. I am instructed by the President General to call the names first of the National Officers; then the delegations by States. The chairman of the tellers requests that the State Regent, or in her absence some one from her State, try and marshal the chapters as nearly as possible in their alphabetical order as they come down the aisle in their State delegations. As we do not marshal by chapters we will simply have them verified as you vote.

Mrs. AVERY. The Recording Secretary General will now cast the votes of the society for Mrs. Dolliver for Historian General and Mrs. Geer for Registrar General. The box had not been examined and shown to you (that it might be seen that it was empty), when these votes were cast before.

RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL. I hereby cast the ballot for Mrs. W. E. Fuller as Recording Secretary General, and she is hereby duly elected (depositing ballot).

I hereby cast the ballot for Mrs. M. E. S. Davis as Treasurer General, and she is hereby duly elected (depositing ballot).

I hereby cast the ballot for Mrs. J. P. Dolliver as Historian General, and she is hereby duly elected (depositing ballot).

I hereby cast the ballot for Mrs. A. C. Geer as Registrar General, and she is hereby duly elected (depositing ballot).

Mrs. JOY. I rise to a question of information.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your question?

Mrs. JOY. What is the voting number of this body? I ask this simply for information.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair is unable to answer your question without referring to the chairman of the Credentials Committee.

Mrs. TULLOCH. It is 809.

(The balloting at this point commenced, the Reader calling the National Officers, who first deposited their ballots.)

The delegation from Alabama approached and commenced to deposit their ballots. During the voting of the delegates from Alabama the following occurred:

READER. The President General instructs me to state that it was voted by last year's congress that thereafter in calling the roll we should start one year at one end of the alphabet and the next year at the other end. Consequently, I am to start now at the lower end of the alphabet and work upwards.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. This has just been called to the attention of the Chair.

READER. Wyoming.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to state that no one should pass in and out while this voting is going on, and there should be none on the floor excepting the Delegates and the members of the congress. You should not be going in and out all the time. Take your seats.

(After a pause.) The Chair has decided that for greater convenience the Reader may call one State at the bottom of the alphabet and one at the top of the alphabet, as she did a while ago, so that you may have an easier time. It seems to be more fair. [Applause.]

(Mrs. Jewett, of Minnesota, here took the chair.)

The elections proceeded; the ballot box closed at 12 p. m., and the tellers completed the count at 7 a. m., Friday morning, at the New Willard.

## MORNING SESSION, FRIDAY, APRIL 22, 1904.

At 10.14 the bugler sounded "To Quarters."

Congress called to order at 10.15, the President General, Mrs. Fairbanks, in the chair.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Congress will rise and listen to prayer by the Chaplain General.

CHAPLAIN GENERAL. O God, our Heavenly Father, draw nigh with Thy gentle blessing upon us as we assemble once more to do the duties of this day. We thank Thee for life and health and strength, and that Thou hast brought us here together. We thank Thee that Thy blessing hath attended us during the meetings of the past days and we pray that Thy blessing may continue to be with us. O, bless the gifts showered in upon us yesterday for our undertaking, and bless, our Heavenly Father, the givers; grant that they may go to their homes doubly blessed, to their good and to the good of posterity. We pray Thee, our Heavenly Father, this day especially for our army and navy. We thank Thee, our Father, for the soldiers of the past, but to-day we ask that Thou mayest bless our army and navy, our boys in blue scattered all over the world and their mothers, many of whom may be here.

We thank and bless Thee that we have such a noble army to fight and to guard our interests with intelligence, and that they are not hirelings. We thank Thee for them and pray our Heavenly Father that their lives and their spiritual interests may be precious in Thy sight. We thank Thee for the noble army of women who are contributing all over the world to the soldiers and sailors. We thank Thee for a woman so noble as Miss Gould, who has contributed so liberally to the work for the army and navy, and we ask a special blessing on this work for our army and navy. Be with us during the work of this day; may each portion of it be done as in Thy sight. And wilt Thou not bless it, Heavenly Father? Bless our officers. Again we thank Thee for keeping them in health and strength, and grant too that their lives may be precious in Thy sight. Bless our congress. O, be with that investigating committee, and that our politics may be purified, and that we may be a Nation indeed whose God is the Lord, for Christ's sake, Amen.

MR. FOSTER. We will have this morning a solo by Mrs. Leslie Bartlett, "My Country, 'Tis of Thee."

Mrs. Bartlett sang a new version of "America."

MR. FOSTER. For the benefit of those who did not like the new version we will all sing one verse of old "America." [Applause.] One verse was sung by the congress.

The minutes of the morning and afternoon sessions of Thursday, April 21, and the motions of Thursday evening, April 21, were read by the Recording Secretary General, together with action thereon.



PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the minutes; they are open for correction.

Mrs. GETCHELL, of Pennsylvania. Madam President, inasmuch as I had the work of Pennsylvania, I would like my name to appear on the motion that was mentioned.

Mrs. McLEAN. Madam President, I noticed no allusion in the minutes to the constitutional point which I raised.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are your minutes for the whole session?

RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL. As the congress must know, the evening minutes are not prepared at all. The Official Stenographer goes home in the evening and I am only supposed to read the motions of the evening session. Anything else which I say about the evening session is impromptu.

Mrs. McLEAN. When do we adopt the minutes for the evening?

RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL. The motions are read and they are adopted.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will state that the point of order that was raised by Mrs. McLean and the ruling of the Chair will go into the minutes.

Mrs. BALLINGER. There was no motion before the House when we were speaking to this point; I do not see why it is put into the minutes at all.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There was a point of order.

Mrs. BALLINGER. Was there?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There was a point of order raised by one of the members, you will remember, and there was quite a lively discussion on that, referring to the election of one of the officers. There were no motions, as the Chair recollects it.

Mrs. BALLINGER. Is it your pleasure that this goes into the minutes?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair gave a ruling on this.

Miss JOHNSTON. May I speak on a question of personal privilege?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. In correction of the minutes?

Miss JOHNSTON. Yes, it is in regard to the correction of the minutes, but that is not so important; I want to make a personal explanation in connection with it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair thinks there will have to be only a correction of the minutes.

Miss JOHNSTON. I ask that my name be put down as the first second of the Paul Jones resolution.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Very well, that comes in all right.

Miss JOHNSTON. That is the first thing, but there is something else—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are there any other corrections?

Mrs. T. B. WELLMAN, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Madam President, I was the first to make the motion on the acceptance of Mrs. White's resolution as to prison ships, and Mrs. Rogers seconded it first.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. And you made the motion to accept it?

RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL. I have it as you seconded it.

Mrs. WELLMAN. I made the motion; I did not second it.

RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL. As there were two motions sent up and the other reached me first, I put this lady( Mrs. Wellman) as the second to the motion.

Mrs. WELLMAN. I sent it up immediately.

Mrs. BROWN, of Wisconsin. The State Regent's report of Wisconsin was presented yesterday and I think it was omitted in the minutes.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The mention of it?

Mrs. BROWN. The mention of it, simply.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair calls attention of the Recording Secretary General to the fact that the State Regent's report from Wisconsin was omitted in your minutes.

RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL. It is mentioned.

(Upon motion, duly seconded, the minutes were accepted, as corrected.)

RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL. I would like to ask which one of the three motions which are put in the minutes, which have been referred to, was put in first? I have numbered them 12, 12½ and 12¾.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Wellman was the one first recognized by the Chair and therefore her motion was first.

Miss STRINGFIELD. Madam President, is it in order to announce a gift to Continental Hall?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes.

Miss STRINGFIELD. I first called it a proposed gift because it is in the course of manufacture. I refer to the historic oak of the Council Oak Chapter, of Morgantown, which was three years ago struck by lightning. The members of the chapter purchased it and preserved the wood and are having made this chair which they wish to present to Continental Hall, and also a table, and the North Carolina Daughters will present the table to accompany the chair. The top of the table we are to have inlaid with native wood and native gems, sapphire and rubies and others. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair returns the thanks of the congress for this beautiful gift from North Carolina. We will now proceed to the order of the day. The order of the day is the nomination and election of officers, and the Editor and Business Manager of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE. Nominations are in order. The chair will listen to nominations.

Mrs. WEED. I nominate Mrs. Elroy M. Avery, of Ohio, as Editor of the MAGAZINE.

Miss TEMPLE. I second the motion.

Mrs. KNOTT. I second the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You know, of course, that you must send these nominations up in writing, and the seconds also. It has been moved and seconded that Mrs. Elroy M. Avery succeed herself as the Editor

of the MAGAZINE. Her name will be placed upon the list. Are there any other nominations for the position as Editor of the AMERICAN MAGAZINE?

Mrs. GEER. Madam President, I would like to nominate Miss Lilian Lockwood as Business Manager.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Nominations are not in order for Business Manager yet. The Chair has asked if there are any other nominations for the position of Editor.

Mrs. WEED. If there are no other nominations for Editor

I move the Recording Secretary be directed to cast the unanimous ballot of the congress for Mrs. Avery.

Miss TEMPLE. I second the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded that the Recording Secretary be directed to cast the unanimous ballot of the congress for Mrs. Avery as Editor of the MAGAZINE.

(The motion was unanimously carried and the Recording Secretary General accordingly cast the ballot of the congress for Mrs. Avery as Editor of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Nominations are now in order for the position of Business Manager of the MAGAZINE.

Mrs. GEER. May I now make my motion?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes.

Mrs. GEER. I wish to nominate Mrs. Lilian Lockwood as Business Manager of the MAGAZINE to succeed herself.

Mrs. GUSS, District of Columbia. I second it.

Also seconded by Mrs. Tulloch, Mrs. Bedle and Mrs. Keim.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are any other nominations made?

Several Voices. No.

Mrs. MERWIN, District of Columbia.

I move that the Recording Secretary be directed to cast the ballot of the congress for Miss Lockwood as Business Manager of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

Mrs. GUSS and others. I second the motion.

(The motion was unanimously carried and the Recording Secretary General cast the ballot of the congress for Miss Lockwood as Business Manager of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

Mrs. TULLOCH. Madam, is it in order to ask for the report of the tellers?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will listen to it if that report is ready.

Mrs. AVERY, Chairman of tellers. Daughters of the American Revolution, the undersigned find the number of possible votes (according to

the Credential Committee's report, to be 807. The number of voters named, check by check, by its Credential Committee, 405—each one marked on the outside, D. A. R. Number of ballots thrown out on account of having 11 names, one. Number of legal ballots, 404. Necessary to elect, 203. The report is as follows:

Mrs. Simpson, 342. [Applause.]

I see that my speech is very well received! [Laughter.] I will say that I give these in the order of the number of votes received.

Miss Bowman, 336. [Applause.]

Miss Clay, 330. [Applause.]

Mrs. Burnham, 314. [Applause.]

Miss Williams, 303. [Applause.]

Mrs. Bedle, 303. [Applause.]

Mrs. Carey, 298. [Applause.]

Mrs. Henneberger, 284. [Applause.]

Mrs. Park, 248. [Applause.]

The tenth place is a tie, Mrs. Quarles and Mrs. Little receiving 235 votes each.

Miss Miller has received 234; Mrs. Egan, 182 votes. Scattering, 12 votes. Blank, 384.

Total, 4,040.

(Signed) Mrs. Elroy M. Avery, chairman; Mary Cecilia Ryan, Florence Gray Estey, Mary B. Temple, Francis A. M. Terry, Anna Ingersoll Rich, Theresa V. Pierce, Ellen Mecum, Mary Felles Eddy, Virginia Hunter Brusstar, Ella Mae Oberly, Ida Sherman Jenne, Minnie Gordier Dunmore, Aline E. Solomons, Elizabeth Howard Jones, Edith Darlington Ammon, Mabel Fleming Simpson and E. B. M. Holcombe.

Mrs. AVERY (continuing). Your committee also found in the box the ballot of the society for Mrs. William E. Fuller as the Recording Secretary General; Mrs. M. E. S. Davis, as Treasurer General; Mrs. J. P. Dolliver, as Historian General, and Mrs. A. C. Geer, as Registrar General. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Official Reader will read the names of those who were elected. We have a tie between Mrs. Quarles and Mrs. Little for one of the places as Vice-Presidents General.

READER. Those elected, Mrs. Simpson, Miss Bowman, Miss Clay, Mrs. Burnham, Miss Williams, Mrs. Bedle, Mrs. Carey, Mrs. Henneberger, Mrs. Park. The next, or tenth place, is a tie between Mrs. Quarles and Mrs. Little.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair therefore orders that you shall take a vote between these two candidates.

Mrs. HOOPES, of Pennsylvania. Will you have the Official Reader read again those that were elected?

READER. Mrs. Simpson, Miss Bowman, Miss Clay, Mrs. Burnham, Miss Williams, Mrs. Bedle, Mrs. Carey, Mrs. Henneberger, Mrs. Park and a tie between Mrs. Quarles and Mrs. Little.

Mrs. HENRY. How many votes did they receive?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The votes were read out to you a moment ago.

Mrs. HENRY. I mean the two last.

READER. The last two got 235 each.

Mrs. McLEAN, of New York. I rise to a point of order.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. State your point of order.

Mrs. McLEAN. That the majority elect, even if there are more than ten Vice-Presidents. There will have to be some special action. And I also call attention to the fact that there were two other ladies who had at least a majority vote.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to say to the member from New York that before this 11 ladies have received a majority vote for Vice-President General. Indeed, that happened last year in the case of Mrs. Wheaton, and we have always taken the first ten.

Mrs. McLEAN. But we have to make our action conformable to the constitution. I would like to know the number of votes cast for the three ladies after the ten?

READER. Miss Miller, 234; Mrs. Egan, 182.

Mrs. McLEAN. The point of order is that 234 is a majority just as surely as the two ladies who have a tie vote have a majority.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been a question in the Chair's mind whether heretofore we have not taken the first ten.

Mrs. McLEAN. I think you will find that the record denotes special action.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will be glad to be informed about that and the Chair hopes we will proceed in an entirely parliamentary and legal way in all things.

Mrs. AVERY. Madam President General and Daughters of the American Revolution, I do not quite catch what the point of order is. It would have been absolutely necessary for anyone whose name was upon that ticket to get 203 votes to be elected, but a person could get more than 203 votes and still not be the choice of the majority of all of the votes cast, as long as there are ten upon the ticket—and some people do cast blank ballots. My understanding is that those who receive the highest number are elected. There was no question about that down to the tenth place, and there were two who received exactly the same number. All but one, in fact, received more than the 203 votes necessary. But that is almost a necessity. In an election where there are a great many names upon a ticket it is only possible to have it confined to the majority of the actual votes cast, limited, and have one fall below, perhaps, the majority of the votes in case of two or three. The more names are added to your list the more it becomes quite common that members do receive more than a majority of the votes cast and yet are not elected. I would say that the vote was very carefully canvassed. It was tallied by everyone in the room. It was checked to the right and checked to the left in every possible way. With regard to the election,

of course we, as tellers, have nothing to do; we simply report our findings, and we have reported them to the House for its consideration.

Mrs. McLEAN. To avoid the slightest misconception, one word more, Madam President. Every credit is due to these tellers for their work. They have to report, of course, what they found. They found that a certain number received a majority of the vote cast. That is what the constitution calls for—a majority. If, by the unanimous consent of the House, we take the first ten having a majority we suspend the constitution by unanimous consent; but otherwise all having majority must be considered elected. It is a small point. Of course the votes cast are perfectly correct, but I am speaking from a parliamentary standpoint.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes the beauty of the constitutional point, but the fact still remains that the constitution calls for ten Vice-Presidents General to be elected. Therefore, the Chair rules that we will take the first ten ladies who received a majority. [Applause.]

The Chair says you have nine elected, and two candidates in a tie. The point now before you is to dispose of the two candidates who have a tie—both admirable and charming candidates. The Chair regrets to say we cannot have eleven or twelve.

Mrs. BALLINGER. A question of privilege.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is it?

Mrs. BALLINGER. Where this tie exists may not the President cast a vote?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The President General has it in her right to do so. The President declines to do so and requests the congress to assume that. [Applause.]

Mrs. YEANDLE, of Georgia. May I ask if a Vice-President General from the army and navy has been elected, and if so, who was the lady?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That amendment was voted down.

Miss FORSYTH.

I move that we proceed with the settlement of the vote that is a tie,—that we proceed by ballot.

Mrs. KNOTT. I second the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Weed, of Montana.

Mrs. WEED. I would like to say a word along the line of the point of order that Mrs. McLean made. Heretofore when we have had a tie—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair must rule the Vice-President General from Montana out of order. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Henry, of the District of Columbia.

Mrs. HENRY. Madam President, has the President General ruled that there are only two before the house to be elected, or three who received a majority?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair must say that you have nine Vice-Presidents General elected. You have the two candidates that have a tie and have many more votes than the other two. The Chair regrets to say we cannot have more than ten Vice-Presidents General.

Mrs. HENRY. There were three who received enough votes over and above a majority.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. A question of information.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. State your question.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. There are three candidates before us that have not enough votes, the right number to elect, as I understand it.

Mrs. ROOME. *More* than enough!

Mrs. McCARTNEY. It is understood that Miss Miller did not get sufficient number of votes; it is understood that Mrs. Eagan did not get enough. I am asking for information for the benefit of all of us.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your question of information?

Mrs. McCARTNEY. Can we vote for the three that have not the right number of votes, or only between the two?

Mrs. HENRY. Three have a sufficient number of votes. The question of whether we can vote for them ought now be considered.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will allow you to discuss it—go right on and discuss it.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. Was my question answered?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We are going to answer it; they all want to talk a little bit.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. I want to stop that talking by knowing what we are going to talk about. [Laughter.]

Mrs. ROOME. Madam President and Daughters of the American Revolution, the point that we raised is that three having received a majority of the votes cast, the three should be considered in the same way. (Cries of "Good!") [Applause.] The fact of their being a tie between the two does not invalidate the third. She (Miss Miller) had 234 votes, and that was more than the necessary number, and we think that if you are going to ballot for anybody you should ballot for the three.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Assistant Historian General of the society is recognized.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Madam President, you have opened the polls again. It is not right to select two, and say you have to choose between those; you have reopened the polls, and all those who had a majority vote are entitled to be voted for again. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair, to save time, will make an announcement. Your time is valuable, so she will say to you that those candidates who had a majority may be balloted for again. Now proceed with your ballots.

Mrs. McLEAN. Madam Chairman, I thank you very much for sustaining my point of order. [Applause.]



PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Reader will give the names of those who have more than enough votes to elect.

READER. The names were Mrs. Quarles, Mrs. Little and Miss Miller.

Mrs. HENRY. I understand there is only one person to be voted for.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. These three people are your candidates now for that one place: Mrs. Quarles, Mrs. Little and Miss Miller; Mrs. Little, Miss Miller and Mrs. Quarles; Miss Miller, Mrs. Quarles and Mrs. Little—I will put each one first! [Laughter.]

Mrs. McCARTNEY. We had the same trouble last year.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to make an announcement effecting the good of the society. The Chair understands that there are people on this floor who are not entitled to vote. The Chair politely requests those who are not entitled to vote to withdraw from this floor, and those in the front seats of the gallery please take five minutes to come down and take these vacant seats, as the Chair directed you to do yesterday. [Applause.]

READER. The Chairman of tellers requests that Mrs. Carey and a few of the tellers come to the platform to assist her.

Mrs. ROBERTS, of New York. May we have the dictum of the Parliamentarian on this point?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What about?

Mrs. ROBERTS. Whether there may be two or three candidates.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Of course it is parliamentary, we must vote for three candidates; the Chair does not need the Parliamentarian to tell her that!

(Congress proceeded to ballot for the three candidates mentioned.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair has a further request to make. She makes it of the State Regents. She desires them to inspect their delegations and see if there are any persons—any alternates—who are on the floor when their Delegates are there? No alternate can be with her delegation on this floor if the Delegate is there. An alternate can only be present in the absence of her Delegate. Will you kindly and quietly inspect your delegations and see if you have the proper persons to vote?

Mrs. ALLEE, of Nebraska. There is so much noise that we could not understand.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I will ask the Official Reader to make the statement.

READER. I am instructed by the President General to make an announcement for her. The State Regents are requested to inspect their delegations and to assure themselves that there are not upon the floor, at the same time, both a Delegate and an alternate in any of the delegations. This is directed to the State Regents. They must verify their own delegations.

I am also instructed by the Chair to make an announcement, which is of interest to you, that all railroad certificates must be given in before

to-day noon, as the railroad agent leaves then, and without his signature your tickets will be useless.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. This is of vital importance.

(The Reader repeated the announcement.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Now ladies, you have three candidates before you. Remember, if you put the name of more than one on your ballot that invalidates the ballot—that ruins your ballot. Remember, it will be cast out if you put more than one name on it!

Mrs. GETCHELL. Do you put your name on the first line or opposite No. 10?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Put it on No. 10 and then you will get it right.

Mrs. WHITE. Some of us have written it then, in the wrong place.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That would not invalidate, but the proper place is the tenth line.

Mrs. WHITE. Should you take a pencil and rub it out?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I think you had better not do that; I think you had better leave it, although it is better to put it on the tenth line and then you will have it right. The Chair wishes to announce to you that by this vote you elect one Vice-President General. Each Delegate in this house can write but one name on her ballot. She cannot write three names or two names—she must write one name only. I hope you will not think the Chair persistent but this has been called to her attention at least six times by different States. Now, then, I say to you that you must just write the name of your one candidate upon your ballot. Do you all hear?

(Cries of "Yes, yes!")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been called to the attention of the Chair that there were four nominees, and it has been requested by some, in the interest of fairness, that the name of the fourth candidate be allowed to be balloted for also. It is the name of Mrs. Eagan, of Florida. The Chair will abide by the decision of the House in this respect.

(Cries of "No, no!")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair asks for the consent of the House in this. Does she have it?

(Cries of "No!" and "Yes!")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There are many people coming up here and saying that they think the name of Mrs. Eagan, of Florida, should be one of the candidates.

(Cries of "No, no!" and "Yes!")

Mrs. HOAGLAND. The tellers said that there were only three that got a majority of the vote.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. But the point is, that the ballot was reopened, and that Mrs. Eagan was a nominee just as the others were.

Miss FORSYTH. There was a motion before the House that I offered and was seconded, that the vote should be taken for the two candidates who had a tie. That vote was not put but the Chair decided that the

three candidates who had sufficient number to elect should have the nomination. I had a right to contest the settling of this question, but, Madam President, I conceded it, as a matter of courtesy, to the Chair, to accept what she said. I think we should ask nothing more of the Chair than what she has already done. Out of courtesy to the Chair I withdraw my motion, which had been seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Will you read your motion?

MISS FORSYTH.

"I move that the tie vote be now settled by ballot. M. I. Forsyth."

This, Madam President, I merely wish to say, I conceded to the Chair in all respect and courtesy, that we should take the three. I think that is all we should ask, that we should accept what the Chair decided.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to assure the Delegate from the State of New York that she is laboring under a misapprehension—that we are doing now just exactly what she desired done; we are settling that vote of the tie by ballot.

Mrs. HAZEN, of New York. Madam President General, if we put in nomination again a person who has not received a majority vote don't we really open the whole list again?

SEVERAL DELEGATES. "That's it," "That's it!" [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes.

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. Not only on this, but any person we wish to put on that paper, according to parliamentary law. [Applause.]

Mrs. WHITNEY, of Michigan. A parliamentary inquiry?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The lady will state it.

Mrs. WHITNEY. We wish all courtesy to the Chair, but we wish to know from the Parliamentarian whether it is right to open the list for all the candidates, or whether we have a right to put on new names? And may we ask the Parliamentarian to read Roberts on the subject?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will tell you that you have the right to open this to all nominees. The Chair will direct the Parliamentarian to read something upon that. The Chair answers your question, however, and needs no other substantiation. As I told you a moment ago, you can put any name you desire on that list, unless there be a motion made to close the nominations. That, of course, would stop it.

MISS MASSEY, of Pennsylvania.

I move the nominations be closed.

SEVERAL LADIES. I second the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you wish to discuss it?

(Cries of "No, no!")

(The question was put and carried.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is carried and the nominations are closed.

Mrs. GUSS. How many votes had Mrs. Eagan?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Reader will read you how many she had.

READER. Mrs. Eagan, 182 votes.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Murphy, of Ohio, is recognized.

Mrs. MURPHY. A point of inquiry. I am rather stupid, but are we allowed to vote for any one of the four now?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair thinks there was no motion whether you would vote upon four, but the motion was made that nomination should be closed. The Chair, therefore, thinks that you would be entitled to vote for any of those four.

Mrs. MURPHY. Is that according to parliamentary law? That is what I would like to know?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It seems in the minds of many, and according to justice and parliamentary usage, that those four should be the ones to be balloted upon. Since we have opened it at all, the Chair thinks that you have a right to vote for any of the four.

Mrs. MURPHY. Any one of them can be voted for?

Miss MASSEY. I said three names.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair did not hear you say three names. The stenographer will please read the motion.

STENOGRAPHER. "Miss Massey.

"I move the nominations be closed."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair has declared the vote is upon the four. Miss Massey's motion was all right, but she did not say it would be restricted to three people. The Chair did not put it that way and it was not voted so, and it is not so recorded. The Chair regrets that you did not give it that way, but you did not give it so.

Mrs. IREDELL.

I move that the nominations be closed.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That motion has already been made.

Mrs. IREDELL.

I move that the nominations be closed and restricted to three.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You cannot make that motion now.

Miss FORSYTH. A question of misunderstanding. This House understood the Chair distinctly—that there were three candidates in nomination. We appreciate the courtesy and the consideration of our President

General in naming the three, who were elected so far as the number of votes were concerned, instead of restricting it, as is customary, to the two who had a tie. We all appreciate that, we all accepted that, and when it was moved after that statement that the nominations should be closed I believe the entire House, who voted affirmatively, understood that it was closed with the nomination of the three candidates that were named by the Chair. [Applause.] If that is so, Madam President, then that is all.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will give it to you exactly as it was. The Chair did rule at first, according to the matters which were brought to her attention at the time, that the three who had a majority should be the nominees. The Chair ruled that; but then the point of order was made, numerously supported by various people around here, who afterwards talked the matter over and who said that four people having been nominated, there was no reason why the fourth one should be left off, and that reopened it.

MISS FORSYTH. The point I wish to make, and the point that I believe is in the minds of the House, is that this was not so stated by the President when we voted that nominations should be closed, and we were voting then in accordance with the statement made by our President General, as we ought to do, and there was no statement from the Chair, or from anywhere else, putting another name in nomination. [Applause.]

Mrs. EAGAN, of Florida. Madam President, I was not in the House when it was suggested that my name should also be placed in nomination, and so I did not know what was being done, but I will now withdraw my name with thanks to my personal friends for the vote they gave me. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Eagan, of Florida, has withdrawn her name from the contest for the Tenth Vice-President General. Therefore, you have three names before you to choose from; but you can write but one of them upon your ballot.

Mrs. MASURY, of Massachusetts. I call for the order of the day.

A DELEGATE. I second that motion.

(Motion put and carried.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair requests the Chairman of tellers to proceed with the vote.

Mrs. KNOTT. Madam President, I would suggest that as we began alphabetically last night, that to-day we begin in the middle of the alphabet and work each way.

Mrs. JOY. I second the motion.

(Motion put and carried.)

Mrs. RISING, of Minnesota. A question of privilege.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is it?

Mrs. RISING. Yesterday a committee was appointed to go to the United States Congress to carry to it the announcement of this congress in regard to the John Paul Jones resolution. We made an ap-

pointment with a representative at 12 o'clock to-day. Now, may we deposit our votes, as we have this engagement at the National Congress?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It happens by good fortune that we begin with Minnesota.

Mrs. RISING. But there are some other members that are not from Minnesota who are on this committee, and can they also deposit their votes now?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will have to have unanimous consent to allow the members of this committee to deposit their votes immediately.

Mrs. BRYAN.

I move to make the consent unanimous.

A DELEGATE. I second the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Does the Chair hear objection?

(There was no objection and it was so ordered.)

Miss FORSYTH. Madam President—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair requests that you see the ballot box is empty.

Miss FORSYTH. I am requested to ask the Chair if the statement made can be made again, as to how to fold the ballots, for many were absent last night.

READER. The President General instructs me to show you once more how to fold the ballots. According to the wish of the Chairman of tellers you should fold it in three, bottom over, and then over from the top, (indicating) in this way.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. While this vote is being taken I will grant a special privilege to Mrs. Page to have something read.

READER. This is a special announcement about the excursion to Jamestown. The committee on the Jamestown excursion has arranged that the tickets for the trip will be on sale in the lobby, first table to the right as you go to the street. Staterooms for the steamer can be engaged at the same place and full information in regard to the trip will be given there. If we have the required number of 200 the boat will leave here Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock and you will have an opportunity of seeing the following historic points of interest on the Potomac river by daylight: Arsenal, Fort Foote, Fort Washington, Mount Vernon, Marshall Hall, Glymount, Indian Head and other places. If the 200 are not made up the party will leave at 6.30 p. m. at the Seventh street wharf by the regular steamer.

(Mrs. Estey, of Vermont, here took the chair.)

READER. I am instructed by the Chair to inform you the way we are to take this vote. We begin at the middle of the alphabet with Minnesota and work both ways. Minnesota will please advance.

During the taking of the vote the Reader made various announcements. The polls closed at 1 p. m. Recess taken from 1 p. m. to 2 p. m.

## AFTERNOON SESSION FRIDAY, APRIL 22, 1904.

Congress assembled at 2.23 p. m., the President General in the chair.

Mrs. Weed, from the Insignia Committee, was recognized and submitted her report, as follows:

Madam President and Members of the Thirteenth Continental Congress: By order of the National Board of Management, as Chairman of the Insignia Committee, I would beg to present the following report for your consideration:

During the past year numerous propositions and suggestions have been presented to the Board regarding a change in the price and manufacture of our insignia. Several firms notified us informally that they could manufacture the insignia at less than the present cost, \$5.75. Three firms, viz.: Combs & Van Roden (both members of which firm were for twenty-four years employes of our official jeweler, J. E. Caldwell & Co.); Bailey, Banks & Biddle and Joseph K. Davidson, have submitted definite estimates on the subject.

Acting upon these propositions the President General appointed an Insignia Committee to investigate the whole subject. Some work was done along this line before I assumed the chairmanship, but no definite recommendations were made up to this time.

In January your present chairman succeeded Mrs. Eagan, and I can say that since I have been in this position (and I know it was the same case previous to this time) neither time nor trouble has been spared to make the investigation of the subject as thorough and complete as possible. We have investigated every step of the manufacture of the pin, and have examined carefully the methods of Caldwell & Co., both in manufacturing and caring for our interests in their insignia department. A representative of Caldwell & Co. came to Washington three times to consult with the committee, and has answered very fully and to the complete satisfaction of every member of the committee all questions relating to the cost of manufacture of our insignia and their protection of our interests. Your Chairman spent half a day in Philadelphia at the house of Caldwell & Co. and examined personally the matters relating to this subject. Without considering the terms offered by the other firms, and basing our judgment solely upon the results of our individual investigations the committee of the Board unanimously arrived at a decision in regard to the price.

We have also considered, in the broadest manner possible, the suggestions and estimates submitted to us by the other firms, and it was with the best interests of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution uppermost in our minds that the Insignia Committee unanimously reported to the Board in March that the best interests of the society would be served by our remaining with Caldwell & Co. under a new contract, the price of the insignia under this contract to be



\$5.00, with other reductions in the other articles furnished to the society by this firm.

The Board went into informal session to consider this report, and after the committee's reasons for arriving at this decision had been submitted to the Board, the Board unanimously ordered that the Insignia Committee bring the same recommendation from the Board to the congress, and ordered the Insignia Committee to prepare a new contract for presentation to this congress. The discussion before the Board showed to the satisfaction of every member present that nothing was to be gained by any change in our official jeweler, while the present interests of the society would be seriously affected by any such change: First, no immediate reduction would be secured by a change, as our present contract with Caldwell & Co. would remain in effect for one year longer were a change to be made, whereas, if the new contract with Caldwell & Co. is accepted the new price will take effect on the first of May of the present year. Under our new contract every pin will be furnished with safety clasp, without additional cost. Any further discussions of the reasons given by the committee for their recommendation would necessarily have to be given in executive session.

I now submit to you the contract drawn up in accordance with the orders of the Board.

The question of the Recognition Pin was also discussed by the Board on this occasion, as indeed it has been at nearly every session during the past year, and it was the unanimous opinion that the Recognition Pin had not proved to be all that was expected by the society, and it was the sense of the Board that it detracted from the dignity of the insignia. This Board moved that the Insignia Committee include in its report to Congress, on behalf of the Board, that the manufacture and sale of the Recognition Pin should cease, but should the congress desire to continue the use of the recognition Pin, that the contract be given to Caldwell & Co. in connection with the contract for the insignia.

The Insignia Committee have also to report that the life of the patent of the design for our insignia expires in September, 1905, and Congressional action is necessary upon this subject.

Your committee, then, would make the following recommendations:

First. That the contract with Caldwell & Co., herewith submitted, be approved by this congress and signed before this body.

Second. That the manufacture and sale of the Recognition Pin should cease.

Third. That this congress direct the Insignia Committee, in conjunction with the Legislative Committee, to prepare for presentation to the United States Congress a bill to prolong the life of the letters patent upon our insignia.

Respectfully submitted,

HELENA HILL WEED.

*Chairman, by order of the Insignia Committee and National Board.*

PRESIDENT GENERAL. A motion is in order to accept the report of the Insignia Committee.

Mrs. HENRY.

I move it be accepted with its recommendations.

The motion was seconded by a Delegate from New Jersey.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I did not understand the last few words of that report. I would like to hear it again.

(Mrs. Weed re-read the last part of the report.)

Mrs. WEED (continuing). That is to say, unless we secure the passage of a bill through the United States Congress prolonging the life of the letters patent on our design, anyone anywhere throughout the country can manufacture that design. We can no longer control our design. And the third recommendation was, that this congress direct the Insignia Committee, in conjunction with the Legislative Committee, to prepare for presentation to the United States Congress a bill to prolong the life of the insignia.

Mrs. MURPHY. It is the same old plea, and I must rise in behalf of a great number of women who are not able to buy the usual insignia. There are a lot of people who would like to buy the Recognition Pin. In this connection comes up the question, what would become of the rights of the people who have already bought Recognition Pins in years past?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will say that doubtless they will be recognized by a vote of the society. She does not know this, but she thinks it is likely so; and the Chair will say that so far as the means with which to buy a pin is concerned, the society already has a small, beautiful button which we have worn hitherto—a rosette, which costs less money still. Are you ready for the vote?

(Cries of "Question, question!")

(The motion to accept the report, with its recommendations, was put and carried.)

Mrs. DAY. Madam President, in asking the congress to renew the copyright on our insignia is there any way to protect the dignity of it, as we are trying to prevent the desecration of the flag by preventing people from using it in many ways that are not creditable or dignified? A short time ago I got a number of score cards for an entertainment I was giving, and among these was the Daughters of the American Revolution Insignia on the score cards!

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will say in answer to this, that she trusts in the not very far distant future our society may by investigation discover some way of protecting our insignia from such profane usage. We will now listen to the contract.

Mrs. WEED. By order of the Board of Management the contract has been prepared in two parts. The first part relates solely to the insignia.

The second part relates to the articles of merchandise prepared by Caldwell & Co. for the society. This is the contract for the insignia. [Mrs. Weed here read Articles of Agreement.]

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, made between J. Albert Caldwell, Frederic Shaw, J. Frederick Thomas, Edward T. Shase, William R. Eisenhower and James E. Caldwell, co-partners, trading as J. E. Caldwell & Company, of the City of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania, parties of the first part, and the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the District of Columbia, party of the second part:

WHEREAS, The said party of the second part have proposed to enter into a contract with the said parties of the first part, constituting them, the said parties of the first part, Official Jewelers of the society, to have the sole right to manufacture the Insignia, and other supplies, herein-after described, for the said society, which said proposition has been duly accepted.

NOW, THIS AGREEMENT WITNESSETH, That the said parties of the first part, for and in consideration of the sum of one dollar, and other good and valuable considerations, to them in hand paid by the party of the second part, receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, hereby stipulate and agree, as follows, to wit:

1. To furnish the said party of the second part with the Official Insignia of said society under the following description, to wit: A wheel of 14 kt. gold, 7-8-inch in diameter, with a rim of dark blue enamel, upon which appears in gold letters the legend "Daughters of the American Revolution." The spokes of the wheel terminate on the outer edge in thirteen stars; the distaff, crossing underneath the wheel diagonally, to have a 14 kt. gold back and a facing of platinum. The weight of the emblem to be not less than three and one-half pennyweights.

The emblem is shown in cut appended.

The same to be furnished to members, engraved with name and national number only on the presentation of a properly executed permit for the sum of five dollars.

2. To allow the said party of the second part a rebate or commission of 5 per cent. on the value of all jewels introduced in insignia. Payment to be made quarterly.

3. To furnish the said party of the second part with the Official Ancestral Bar Pin and Ancestral Bars, made of 14 kt. gold, at the following prices:

Ancestral Bar Pins (of 14 kt. gold), with engraving, .....\$2.25

Ancestral Bars (of 14 kt. gold), with engraving, ..... 2.00

The same to be furnished only on the presentation of a properly executed permit. (The appended cut shows design of the bar.)

4. To furnish the said party of the second part, in accordance with

such orders as it may from time to time give, the following described rosette:

The rosette is of round-button form,  $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch in diameter, and covered with blue and white silk, and arranged with a stem, so that it may be worn as a stick pin. The price of same to be 12 cents each; it being understood and agreed that the said rosettes are to be furnished only to the said party of the second part, at its office in the City of Washington, District of Columbia, which shall have the sole right of selling same.

THIS AGREEMENT FURTHER WITNESSETH, That the said party of the second part, in consideration of the agreements of the said parties of the first part herein contained, stipulates and agrees to and with the said parties of the first part, as follows:

1. That the said parties of the first part shall have the exclusive right and privilege of furnishing all the insignia, ancestral bars and rosettes, as herein described, used by the said parties of the second part and its members.

2. That the said parties of the first part shall protect the said parties of the second part from any infringement of their patented insignia by any other person, or persons, by suit or otherwise, and for such purpose shall have the right to use the name of the society, assignee of the said patent.

3. This agreement shall commence and take effect as of May 1, 1904, and shall continue for and during the term of two years, and unless said party of the second part shall give said party of the first part twelve months previous notice in writing of an intention to terminate this agreement at the end of the year ensuing said term, this agreement shall continue for a like term of two years, and thereafter from year to year until said twelve months previous notice of termination shall be given in writing as aforesaid.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the said parties have hereunto set their hands and seals this 22d day of April, A. D. 1904.

Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of

J. E. CALDWELL & Co. [Seal.]

National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, by

CORNELIA C. FAIRBANKS,

*President General.*

Attest:

EFFIE BURFORD McQUAT HOLCOMBE,

*Secretary General.*

Mrs. WEED. I would like the representative of Caldwell & Co., if he is in the house, to step to the desk and sign with President General this agreement.

A DELEGATE. A question of privilege. Cannot we suspend the order of the day for an hour? There are very few members in the house.

Miss JOHNSTON. How does Mrs. Dutcher Key stand?

Mrs. WEED. Congress has just voted that the manufacture and sale of the Recognition Pin cease, as it detracted from the dignity of the insignia. That has been passed.

Miss JOHNSTON. Then we made a contract with Mrs. Key, a Daughter, and now we break that contract, do we?

Mrs. WEED. In reply to that, if you will remember, when the contract was made with Mrs. Key an effort was made to have it a yearly contract, and that was not carried by the congress. The congress voted that measure down because they felt it was an experiment. Therefore, congress would not permit a yearly contract and made a contract terminable at any time within its pleasure. This congress unanimously voted a few moments ago that the sale of it should cease from date, because it was the opinion of congress after having tried using the Recognition Pin that it detracted from the dignity of the insignia.

Miss JOHNSTON. I have never been in favor of the Recognition Pin as such. But we know that a Daughter here has brought in a good deal of money and has gone to a good deal of expense.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair calls upon the Insignia Committee to explain how much money has been brought in? If she cannot explain it, the Treasurer General can.

Mrs. WEED. I think I can explain in a general way.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I think the Treasurer General can explain it.

Mrs. WEED. From every Recognition Pin sold ten cents comes into the Treasury but without exception, I think—in the opinion of every Registrar General—there is more money spent in the office, or rather to the clerks in the office in connection with that pin, in the making out of permits and one thing or another of that sort, than the office takes in on account of the Recognition Pin. In other words, the Recognition Pin furnished by Mrs. Key costs money instead of bringing money in.

Mrs. KEY. Madam President—

Miss JOHNSTON. I am very glad to hear that explanation.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair sees here the Treasurer General. Can the Treasurer General explain in a few words to those who inquired, and to all the congress as well how much money we received from the Recognition Pin sale?

TREASURER GENERAL. During the 14 months from January 31, 1903, to March 31, 1904, we received on account of the Recognition Pin \$148.30.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That much was received from the pin?

TREASURER GENERAL. Was received as commission on this pin.

Miss JOHNSTON. And prior to that?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Please finish your statement.

TREASURER GENERAL. The Registrar General can tell you how much time it requires to get the permits.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The pin costs the society 15 cents?

Miss JOHNSTON. I have always been opposed to the pin on the basis of its detracting from the dignity of our insignia. At the same time, I have been informed that this Daughter is a sufferer at our hands, and I am very glad to have it made clear.

Miss STRINGFIELD. I rise to a question of information.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your question?

Miss STRINGFIELD. I understand that we get into our Treasury ten cents for this pin.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes.

Miss STRINGFIELD. And yet it costs 15 cents to furnish it?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes.

Miss STRINGFIELD. Then we lose 5 cents on each pin?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes.

Mrs. HENRY. A question of personal privilege.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your question?

Mrs. HENRY. In presenting that petition yesterday from the Regent of the Mary Washington Chapter about historic sites, it was asked that a committee be appointed to lay this matter before the United States Congress. I would like to ask if that committee has been appointed?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is the motion?

Mrs. HENRY. If the petition I presented yesterday in regard to the historic spots in the District of Columbia, it was asked that a committee be appointed to lay this matter before the Congress of the United States.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Was it brought before the Chair or some one temporarily presiding? Was I in the chair?

Mrs. HENRY. I do not think you were in the chair at the time, Madam President. I think a Vice-President was in the chair.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will look up the matter about a committee speedily.

RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL. I think Mrs. McCartney moved that the President General should appoint the committee.

Mrs. WEED. With your permission I will read the second contract in regard to the merchandise to be furnished from Caldwell & Co. Is it necessary to read the first part—the legal part of it?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. No, I do not think so. Do you wish to hear about "the parties of the first part and the parties of the second part," ladies?

(Cries of "no, no.")

Mrs. Weed read here aloud the second part of the contract.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, made this 22nd day of April, 1904, between J. Albert Caldwell, Frederic Shaw, J. Frederick Thomas, Edward T. Chase, William R. Eisenhower and James E. Caldwell, co-partners, trading as J. E. Caldwell & Company, of the City of Philadelphia, State

of Pennsylvania, parties of the first part, and the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the District of Columbia, party of the second part.

WHEREAS, The said party of the second part have proposed to enter into a contract with the said parties of the first part, constituting them, the said parties of the first part, Official Jewelers of the Society, to have the sole right to manufacture the insignia and other supplies hereinafter described for the said society, which said proposition has been duly accepted:

NOW, THIS AGREEMENT WITNESSETH: That the parties of the first part, for and in consideration of the sum of one dollar, and other good and valuable considerations, to them in hand paid by the party of the second part, receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, hereby stipulate, and agree as follows, to wit:

1. To furnish the party of the second part, or its members, the patented souvenir spoon of the society at the following prices:

Sterling silver teaspoon, bright or oxydized, .....	\$2 00
Sterling silver teaspoon, bright or oxydized, gilt bowl, .....	2 25
Sterling silver teaspoon, gold-plated throughout, .....	2 50
Sterling silver coffee spoon, bright or oxydized, .....	1 25
Sterling silver coffee spoon, bright or oxydized, gilt bowl, .....	1 50
Sterling silver coffee spoon, gold-plated all over, .....	1 75

The above spoons subject to an official order, to be billed to the society at the following prices:

Sterling silver teaspoon, bright or oxydized, .....	\$1 50
Sterling silver teaspoon, bright or oxydized, gilt bowl, .....	1 75
Sterling silver teaspoon, gold-plated all over, .....	2 00
Sterling silver coffee spoon, bright or oxydized, .....	1 10
Sterling silver coffee spoon, bright or oxydized, gilt bowl, .....	1 30
Sterling silver coffee spoon, gold plated all over, .....	1 50

The parties of the first part further agree to allow the society a commission of ten percentum on all spoons sold at the retail price first above mentioned.

2. To furnish the party of the second part official stationery of special linen paper, bearing the insignia of the society as a water mark, at the following prices, delivery free, subject to an order through the Curator:

Commercial size, per ream, paper and envelope, .....	\$1 55
Octavo size, per ream, paper and envelope, .....	1 40
Billet size, per ream, paper and envelope, .....	1 25

One-half note size paper, same price as billet.

One-half letter size paper, same price as billet.

Embossing extra, per ream, as follows:

Blue impress, .....	\$1 25
Illuminated impress, .....	8 50



(Blue, gold and silver fac-simile of the insignia.)

Printing official heading, \$1.50 per 1,000 sheets or less.

3. To furnish the party of the second part, or its members, the copyrighted record shield of the society at a cost of \$6.00 each, and to pay over to the said party of the second part 50 cents for each shield sold.

The appended cut shows design of shield.

THIS AGREEMENT shall commence and take effect as of May 1, 1904, and shall continue for and during the term of two years, and unless said party of the second part shall give parties of the first part twelve months previous notice in writing of an intention to terminate this agreement at the end of the year, ensuing said term, this agreement shall continue for a like term of two years, and thereafter from year to year until said twelve months previous notice of termination shall be given as aforesaid.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the said parties have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of:

J. E. CALDWELL & Co. [Seal.]

National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, by

CORNELIA C. FAIRBANKS,

*President General.*

Attest:

EFFIE B. MCQUAT HOLCOMBE,

*Secretary General.*

[Seal.]

Mrs. WEED (continuing). I would like to present to you Mr. Thomas, of the firm of Caldwell & Company, who will sign the contract in behalf of his firm in the presence of the congress.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. With your approbation, ladies, we will now sign the contract, Mr. Thomas signing for his firm.

Mrs. KNOTT.

I move that the President General sign the contract in behalf of the Daughters.

(The motion was seconded and carried.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. According to the custom of our society the Recording Secretary General also signs this contract, so I will with the approbation of congress direct that the Recording Secretary General perform her duty in this matter.

The Chair hears no objection, and it is so ordered.

(The contract was accordingly signed by the President General, Mr. Thomas, and the Recording Secretary General.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will now listen to the report of the Judicial Committee. (After a pause.) Before we receive the report of the

Judicial Committee the Chair will call for the report of the tellers upon election.

Mrs. AVERY. The tellers beg to submit the following report:

Total number who can vote according to the Credential Committee, 807. Number actually voting, 393. Number of votes found in the box, 393. Number of votes stamped, 393. Number of votes thrown out, 1. Legal votes, 392. Number of votes necessary to an election, 197. Mrs. Little, 185. Mrs. Quarles, 137. Miss Miller, 68.

Respectfully submitted by the committee,

CATHARINE AVERY,  
FLORENCE GRAY ESTEY,  
MARY B. KENDALL,

*Committee.*

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair calls the attention of the house to the fact that there has been no election!

Miss FORSYTHE.

I move that we proceed to ballot for Vice-President General.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I second the motion.

Mrs. WEED.

I move that this congress refer the election of Vice-President General to the National Board of Management.

A DELEGATE (from Kansas). I second the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is now open for discussion.

Miss FORSYTH. Madam President, there was a motion before the house.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is a motion to refer, and according to parliamentary usage that takes precedence of any other motion. Please send both motions to the desk. Do you desire to discuss this motion?

Miss FORSYTH. Yes, Madam President, I do.

Mrs. ROOME. Madam President—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Roome.

Mrs. ROOME. It is a question in the minds of many persons whether it is constitutional to refer an election, which has the prerogative and right of this Continental Congress and is dictated to them by the constitution, to refer it to the National Board. [Applause.] This is the body that is directed by the constitution to elect national officers. [Applause.] I only wish to say we demanded whether that was going to be established as a precedent, and it was said it was not. Some of us object to changing anything in the constitution that concerns the election of officers.

Miss HERBERT. A question of information.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your question?

MISS HERBERT. In case a Vice-President General is not elected at this congress shall we go throughout the year with only nine Vice-Presidents General?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recommends the congress to elect a Vice-President General. The Chair recognizes Miss Forsyth, of New York. I recognized others first, Miss Forsyth, because they had asked for recognition before you.

MISS FORSYTH. Thank you, Madam President General. May I speak to my motion?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion to refer is before the house, and you will have to speak to that.

MRS. ROOME. I will do so. Many of us have come from long distances. We felt that the most important thing we can do in coming here is, not simply to listen to reports, but to elect those whom we have chosen before coming for the principal offices, and to put the right persons in the right places. [Applause.] This is our business in coming to the congress, and we have no right to refer it to any other body of women. Ladies, I trust that the motion to refer this to anyone else than ourselves will be immediately set aside.

MRS. BARROLL, of Connecticut. Madam President, I would like to say that I differ from the last speaker. I do not think that our principal business is to elect officers. I think that our interest in the society demands that we should hear the reports that are submitted, and know the work of the society rather than spend all our time in elections. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will listen to any other discussion that is desired. Is there anyone else?

MRS. MCLEAN, of New York. Whatever may be the most important business of this congress is a matter for other consideration, but having now entered upon an election, that is the business before this congress and cannot rightly be referred to any other body. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is there anybody who desires to speak on this motion?

MISS VINING of Massachusetts.

I move we proceed to an election.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion to refer is before us.

(Cries of "question," "question.")

The motion was put and lost. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Miss Forsyth's motion is now in order. Will Miss Forsyth please come forward and read her motion to the congress.

MISS FORSYTH. I cannot read it because I have handed it up to the secretary.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Official Reader will read it.  
READER (reading).

"I move we proceed to ballot for the candidate now before us for Vice-President General."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is there a second to that motion?

SEVERAL DELEGATES. I second the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you wish to discuss it?

(Cries of "no," "no.") (Motion put and carried.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, it is called to my attention that you want to vote for one of the three candidates before us. That was the motion. The Chair requests the ballots to be distributed.

A DELEGATE. Is it in order to make an amendment to that motion?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion to vote?

THE DELEGATE. Yes.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I don't know. What kind of an amendment?

Mrs. BALLINGER. By way of expediting business, may not the State Regents collect the votes of the Delegates of the States and deposit them?

(Cries of "no," "no.")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair hears objection and she cannot grant the request. The request was that State Regents collect the votes and pass them up so as to save time.

(Cries of "no," "no.")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is objection, and your request cannot be granted. The Chair wishes to say to the congress that there are not sufficient ballots to be distributed among you. Therefore, blank paper will have to be distributed. The Chair will say, if it is the desire of this congress, we will have this election postponed until evening so we can have more ballots prepared.

(Cries of "no, no," and "yes, yes.")

(After a pause.) PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will direct you to write the names of the candidate upon a leaf of these pads that you have. I think you can do that; you can write the name that you desire on this pad.

Miss FORSYTH. There will be no mistake when there is only the one name to vote for.

Mrs. RICHARDSON, of South Carolina. With every confidence and respect in the President General, will you be kind enough to tell us when this election is over, if anybody will dispute it?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair thinks we will be all right on that. When we once have the votes in, and one of the candidates receives a majority, we will proclaim her Vice-President General with eclat!

Mrs. MURPHY. Will a motion be in order?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I think a motion is out of order at the present time.

Mrs. MURPHY. We have not begun to take a vote yet.

Miss FORSYTH. A question of information.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. State your question.

Miss FORSYTH. It is being asked in the congress whether there are any special directions about folding these ballots?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair would think if you would fold them just about that way (indicating) it would be all right.

The Chair does not see that it makes any particular difference. The Chair desires the voters in the front seats of the gallery to come down directly. She wishes the non-voters to leave the floor of the congress. Let the voters in the gallery take their seats in the body of the house, if you please.

Miss MILLER. Madam President, may I be recognized?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes Miss Miller.

Miss MILLER. I ask the privilege of withdrawing my name from this contest and requesting all my friends in the house to cast their votes for Mrs. Quarles.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. With the consent of the house this resignation will be accepted. Do you accept this resignation?

Miss FORSYTH. No one in the rear of the house has the least idea of what was said.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair requests order.

READER. The President General instructs me to state that Miss Miller, of the District, has withdrawn from the contest for Vice-President General, and requests that her friends will cast their votes for Mrs. Quarles. [Applause.]

Mrs. MURPHY. A question of information.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. State your question.

Mrs. MURPHY. I have been asked whether we should say "for Vice-President General" on the paper or not, or simply write the name.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I think you should say "for Vice-President General," that is what I think you should say.

Miss MASSEY.

I move that the 65 votes for Miss Miller be placed to the credit of Mrs. Quarles.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That cannot be done now. The vote is being taken.

READER. Ladies, I am instructed by the President General to state that the two candidates before you are Mrs. Little and Mrs. Quarles, Miss Miller, of the District, having withdrawn. I am also instructed to read this letter from a contributor to the Continental Hall Fund.

(The Reader read a letter from J. C. L. Goodyear, enclosing a contribution of five dollars to the Continental Hall Fund.) [Applause.]

Mrs. SAGE, of Georgia. I also have a somewhat belated contribution.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We are very glad to have it, please give it to the Official Reader.

READER. "Mrs. McFadden, of Waycross, Georgia, sends \$25." [Applause.]

Mrs. SAGE. Last year she gave us \$50.

Mrs. HAZEN. I would like to know for a number of ladies, when we shall know the sum total of the contribution for Continental Hall Fund?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I have heard many inquiries of that kind. The Chair will be very happy indeed to have the Treasurer General announce that now.

Mrs. HAZEN. I mean this year, not previous years.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is the Treasurer General present just now?

SEVERAL DELEGATES. Yes, she is here.

Mrs. LATHAM, of Tennessee. A question of privilege.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your question?

Mrs. LATHAM. I have a little note I would like to read. (Reading): "The Tennessee building at the World's Exposition to be held at St. Louis is a reproduction of President Andrew Jackson's home, 'The Hermitage.' The Hermitage Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, the oldest chapter in the State of Tennessee, named in honor of Andrew Jackson, has planned to give a reception in the Hermitage building in honor of the National Officers of this organization,—the date and hour to be arranged by the National Officers; Mrs. Manning, President of the Board, and the State Regent of Missouri. As Regent, and representing the Hermitage Chapter, it is my pleasant privilege to extend the invitation to you. We also invite to this reception the State Regents and any visiting Daughters of the American Revolution who may be in the city at that time. We hope you will accept. (Signed) Mrs. T. J. Latham, Regent." [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Treasurer General is recognized.

TREASURER GENERAL. The sum total given in cash, up to yesterday, was \$11,596.60; the pledges were \$1,566. The sum total therefore is \$13,162.60. [Applause.]

Mrs. HENRY. I would like to know whether there is any time limit? When are the pledges to be carried out?

TREASURER GENERAL. Nothing is said about that, when they are given, and people pay them at their pleasure.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That is always the way.

Miss RITCHIE, of Maryland. Madam President,

I move that Maryland accept the very cordial invitation of Tennessee.

Seconded by Mrs. Sage.  
Miss HERBERT.

I move that it be amended by saying "The Congress at large accepts the invitation."

Miss RITCHIE. I would be glad to accept the suggestion and present the resolution.

The motion of Miss Ritchie as passed up to the Secretary read as follows:

"I move that the congress at large accept the invitation from the Hermitage Chapter of Memphis, Tennessee, to attend a reception to be given the day before or the day after the Daughters of the American Revolution day, October 11th, at the World's Exposition at St. Louis."

Mrs. NASH, of Virginia. Madam President, I desire to present the following resolution:

Offered by Mrs. Charles Reid Nash, Regent of Fort Nelson Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Portsmouth, Va.:

WHEREAS, One of the chief objects of this organization is to foster the highest ideals of patriotism, and preserve for history illustrious examples of love of country and personal sacrifice for the good of mankind; and

WHEREAS, The late Mathew Fontaine Maury in his life and character was an exemplar of patriotism, self-sacrifice and scientific research, whose life work conferred lasting benefit upon the commerce of the world and brought honor and just fame to the American Republic and to its navy to such a degree that his memory should be cherished by his own country;

WHEREAS, It is proposed to invite the navies of the world to assemble in Hampton Roads on the occasion of the ter-centennial celebration of the settlement of Jamestown;

WHEREAS, The time and place would be eminently appropriate for a memorial in recognition of the services of Mathew Fontaine Maury to the Nation and humanity;



*Resolved*, That it is the sense of this body that the Congress of the United States should appropriate a sufficient sum of money to erect on the shores of Hampton Roads a suitable monument to the memory of this great scientist and benefactor of the sailors of the world, and invite the representatives from all nations and all scientific societies to participate in the unveiling ceremonies in 1907—

*Resolved*, That a committee of five be appointed by the presiding officer to present these resolutions to the Congress of the United States at the present session, or the next succeeding session as such committee may deem best.

MARY A. LYONS, *State Regent Virginia*.

CORNELIA C. FAIRBANKS, *President General*.

CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN, *State Regent District of Columbia*.

SALLIE N. PAGE, *Regent Great Bridge Chapter, D. A. R.*

CAROLINE C. LITTLE, *State Regent of New York*.

M. L. STERNBERG.

SARAH T. KINNEY, *State Regent of Connecticut*.

VIRGINIA MILLER, *Vice-Regent Mary Washington Chapter*.

MARGARET B. F. LIPPITT, *Rhode Island State Regent*.

FRANCES INGRAHAM MAIN.

The Reader read as follows:

"I move that a committee of five be appointed to present to the United States Congress the resolution on Matthew Fontaine Maury Memorial."

Signed: Mrs. Chas. Reed Nash, Mrs. Kinney, Miss Williams, Mrs. Lippitt, Mrs. Masury and Miss Stringfield.

Mrs. NASH.

I move the adoption of this resolution.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Miss Ritchie's motion and Mrs. Nash's motion will have to be called up later.

Mrs. GOOLRICK. Madam President, I ask the attention of congress for a few moments in connection with the Maury resolution. I would like to read a short resolution of thanks to this congress:

Mathew Fontaine Maury was born near Fredericksburg, Va. He was married in that city, and lived there for many years. It was while living there that he gave to the world some of the results of his wonderful genius. It is therefore eminently appropriate and proper that the Betty Washington Lewis Chapter, of Fredericksburg should unite with the committee appointed by the Continental Congress, Daughters of the American Revolution, in its petition to the Senators or members

of the House from Virginia in the Congress of the United States to build a suitable memorial to the illustrious "Pathfinder of the Seas." We, therefore, cordially join in said petition in urging that action may immediately be taken towards the erection of a light house at Hampton Roads, or some other point that may be selected as a tribute to the memory of a man whose name and fame should be kept in everlasting remembrance by the people of all countries, but more especially by those of his native land. And the Betty Washington Lewis Chapter tenders its thanks to the Continental Congress, Daughters of the American Revolution, for this effort it would make to honor the memory of our own Mathew F. Maury.

Mrs. JOHN T. GOOLRICK, *Regent*."

Mrs. SHERMAN, of New York. May I ask the reason for the delay in casting the ballot?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair supposed that the delay was in writing them. All those who have written their ballots will please hold them up. (The Delegates held up their ballots). Then we will proceed to cast the ballots. The Chair wishes to say that she asks general consent for the Reader to begin in the middle of the roll call. Do you wish this done?

(Cries of "yes," "yes")

There was no objection and it was so ordered.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You see that the ballot box is empty. (Mrs. Avery showed the empty ballot box to the congress.) Proceed with the ballot.

(The vote by ballot was proceeded with.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will say that while the vote is being taken she will receive the report of the Judicial Committee.

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. That is what we want.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I am glad to please you. Is there any objection?

SEVERAL DELEGATES. We do not know what it is.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will have the report of the Judicial Committee while the tellers are counting the votes.

Miss LOTHROP, of New York. Will it be permitted for several Delegates who are about to take the 4 o'clock train (it is now within 20 minutes of train time) to cast their votes immediately?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you have to leave this evening?

Miss LOTHROP, of New York. I must leave on the 4 o'clock train.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair regrets it very much.

Miss LATHROP. Not more than the Delegate, I assure you. We are very sorry indeed not to be here with you.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to say that if she hears no objection it will be granted to these Delegates to cast their votes before leaving. Is there objection to granting the request of the Delegate from New York?

(There was no objection and it was so ordered.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Reader will make an announcement.

READER. The Jamestown Committee wishes to announce that enough ladies have signified their intention of going on the Jamestown pilgrimage to procure a special steamer for the trip, which will leave Sunday at 4 o'clock and return at 7 a. m. on Tuesday. [Applause.]

(The vote by ballot continued and during the balloting the President General announced that Mrs. Ammon would temporarily take Mrs. Holcomb's place as Recording Secretary General, while the latter officer went to the safe to get some valuable papers. While the balloting continued Mrs. F. E. Brooks, of Colorado, took the chair.)

The Reader reported that the roll call was completed.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there any one in the House who has not voted? If so, please come forward. (A number of ladies came forward and cast their ballots.)

PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there anyone else in the House that has not cast a ballot? If so, please come forward. (After a pause.) There being no further votes to be cast, I hereby declare the polls closed. The Official Reader has a motion to read.

READER. Motion of Mrs. Nash, of Virginia.

"I move that a committee of five be appointed to present to the United States Congress the resolution on the Mathew Fontaine Maury Memorial."

Seconded by Miss Williams, Mrs. Kinney, Mrs. Lippitt, Mrs. Maury and Miss Stringfield.

Mrs. THOM. Maryland desires to endorse that.

Mrs. KNOTT. May I have the floor?

PRESIDING OFFICER. Do you desire to second the motion.

Mrs. KNOTT. Yes, I second the motion, and I would like to say a few words on the subject of the Mathew Fontaine Maury Memorial, if you will be pleased to hear me.

Madam President: The illustrious astronomer, Kepler, was called the legislator of the Heavens, because of discovery of the five great laws that regulate the movements of the planetary bodies.

It was truthfully and beautifully said of our own Franklin—statesman, diplomat and philosopher—that he wrested the lightning from the heavens, and the sceptre from the hands of tyrants. It may be said with equal appropriateness of Commander Maury, of the American Navy, that by his great and useful discoveries in meteorology, he rendered the hurricane and tornado harmless and imposed laws on the winds theretofore deemed the most free, lawless and incalculable of the great forces of nature. He laid out pathways on the watery fields of the ocean, which the great fleets of the maritime powers and the mercantile marine of all nations, that great agency and missionary of commerce and civilization, could travel in comparative security and safety.

For who, it was thought and said before his time, could give law and rule to the winds, that "blow where they list," to the storms that heave the ocean into billows, and in their fury send men and ships to the bottom of the great seas? Inspired by genius, led by profound study and investigation and reverently believing that the Almighty Architect of the Universe had subjected all things of his creation to the empire of law, he devoted his talents, his learning, to the study and discovery of those laws which control alike the mildest zephyrs and the most furious tempest. He succeeded, and in time laid down and charted the currents of the ocean winds, so that now the navigator and the mariner is as familiar with them and directs his voyage accordingly, as with the fixed stars that guide his course over the trackless wastes of waters. If "peace hath her victories no less than war," so she has great discoverers and inventors, her Columbus, her De Gamas, her Harveys, her Watts and Whitneys; her Morses and Henrys and Mortons and that host of other great benefactors of the human race, who by their discoveries and inventions have relieved mankind from the bonds of ignorance, from the fetters of pain and disease and of exhausting toil—have enlarged the bounds of knowledge, have given a new value to human life, and added to the comfort, the usefulness and happiness of mankind. Commander Maury was one of these rare spirits. His discoveries were as useful as they were brilliant. He pointed out the ocean floor where the Atlantic cable was laid, and thus became the chief promoter of an enterprise which has girdled the earth with an electric network, not only of incalculable benefit to trade and commerce, but which, as a means of inter-communication between the nations and peoples of the earth, will, I believe, do more to promote peace "among men of good will" than all the fleets and armies in the world and the efforts of statesmen and diplomatists. [Applause.]

His scientific labors, so useful and beneficial to mankind, have received the applause of a grateful world. The most distinguished scientific bodies in all countries hastened to do him honor and to solicit his membership. The authorities of other nations realizing the value and importance of his services crowned him with honor. His native land was laggard in his lifetime in bestowing on him his due reward in honors and emoluments. Nor did he seek them. His was one of those noble natures, rare as they are noble, that find their amplest compensation for services and sacrifices, in the proud consciousness of great duties greatly performed, and in the appreciation of the few kindred spirits which the world holds, not in the multitudinous acclaims of a fickle populace. In other countries honors and wealth would have been his. Shall his case be cited as another illustration of the trite, but I believe, untrue, apothegm, "that republics are ungrateful?" I hope not, Madam President. At least, let it not be said that the Daughters of the American Revolution, as far as in them lies, failed

to do honor to the memory and to the great achievements of that brilliant scientist, that splendid discoverer, that modest hero, that useful and noble citizen, Mathew Fontaine Maury. [Applause.]

(The President General, Mrs. Fairbanks, resumed the chair.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Richardson, of South Carolina, is recognized.

Mrs. RICHARDSON. I only want to say a few words.

Mrs. ORTON, of Ohio. A question of information.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Please state your question.

Mrs. ORTON. Is a motion to adjourn in order?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It does not seem so. The President General has just taken the chair and does not know exactly what has been done and what is in order. (After a pause and consultation with the Reader.) The question is, on the adoption of the Maury resolution.

(The motion was put and carried.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is the next?

(After a pause.) We have received from Mrs. Latham, of Tennessee, a cordial invitation to visit the Hermitage Chapter. A motion of thanks would be in order. The motion was made by Miss Ritchie, it seems, a while ago, so the Reader informs me.

Miss RITCHIE. The motion has been passed up in a corrected form.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair understands the motion now. The invitation was to the Hermitage building at the World's Fair.

(The motion of Miss Ritchie, before submitted, was again read to the congress.)

Mrs. SAGE. I second the motion.

(Motion put and carried.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Committee on Recommendations of National Officers will next be heard from, and then after that will come the report of the Judicial Committee.

Mrs. Fowler, of Indiana, submitted the following report:

Madam President General and Daughters of the Thirteenth Continental Congress: The Committee on Recommendations of National Officers, appointed by the President General, begs to report as follows:

After carefully reading the reports of the eight National Officers, your committee finds but two recommendations. First, that of the Registrar General, who recommends that 50 cents be charged in future for extra application papers, which recommendation does not meet with the approval of your committee. The welfare of our society and the extension of its work demands that as many papers as possible be verified for our records. Therefore, your committee recommends that 25 cents be charged for each additional paper, in order that every Daughter may feel able to have a paper for every ancestor.

The Treasurer General, using the amount expended in previous years as a basis, and after a careful estimate for the current year, recommends that we transfer \$15,000 to the permanent or building

fund from the current fund of \$34,383.99. This recommendation meets with the approval of your committee.

The suggestion of the Librarian General that each chapter should give one book this year to the library, commends itself to your committee.

The Historian General, in her report, suggests that a "Daughter who is no longer a member of this society should have her name vacant." Your committee feels that this is a very important question, one worthy of more earnest thought than they can give it at this busy time.

Respectfully submitted,

Mrs. JAMES M. FOWLER, Indiana;  
Mrs. J. PEMBROKE THOM, Maryland;  
Mrs. JOHN R. WALKER, Missouri;  
Mrs. WHITE, New Jersey;  
Mrs. HENRY, Texas.

Mrs. McCARTNEY.

I move we accept the report of the committee on Recommendations of National Officers.

Seconded by Mrs. Haldeman, of Pennsylvania; Mrs. Hazen, of New York, and Mrs. Lyons, of Virginia.

(Motion put and carried.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will now listen to the report of the Judicial Committee.

Mrs. HAZEN, of New York. Why is it not in order to move to adjourn?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The report of the Judicial Committee is a special order before us. The Chairman of the Judicial Committee, Mrs. Coleman, of Illinois, submitted her report as follows:

Madam President General and Delegates to the Thirteenth Congress: Your committee to which was referred certain investigations covered by the following resolutions, namely,

"I move that the President General be empowered by the Twelfth Continental Congress to form a committee of seven from this house to which shall be referred any matters needing investigation during the coming year, such committee to report back with recommendations in each case considered, to the Thirteenth Continental Congress."

"I move that the matter discussed in Executive Session be referred to a committee to be appointed by the President General."

Upon the appointment of this committee it became the duty to possess itself of all the facts with regard to what had taken place before the National Board of Management of this society in regard thereto. For this purpose this committee requested that the Board furnish it with a complete record of these facts, which request was promptly complied with by the Recording Secretary.

The committee began its sessions in the City of Washington on Saturday, April 9th, and has been in almost continuous session until this date. It has investigated as thoroughly as was possible, not having power to compel the attendance of witnesses, all parties known to be, or supposed to be, immediately concerned in the outcome of this contention. These parties were notified of the time and place of the sessions of the committee and that it would be pleased to hear what they had to bring before it. A few appeared, several have declined, some have made no answer to the committee's notice.

From this record and testimony your committee finds the following facts and therefrom reaches the conclusions herewith given.

#### FACTS.

On February 7, 1901, Mrs. Thomas Roberts, the then State Regent of Pennsylvania, as a member of the National Board of Management, in the Committee of the Whole and as a member thereof, made a number of statements and read a number of documents that were derogatory to the character of Miss Harriet J. Baird-Huey. Miss Huey was not present, had no knowledge that these statements were to be made, had never been furnished with a copy thereof and had no opportunity to defend herself therefrom. Mrs. Roberts, protecting herself in the statements she had made, because the said statements were "privileged" before the Board sitting in Committee of the Whole, threatened to sue the Board collectively and individually if the statements made were disclosed to Miss Huey. Miss Huey, learning that Mrs. Roberts had made such derogatory statements, at once demanded that the Board furnish her with a complete copy thereof. Miss Huey threatened to sue the Board unless her demand was complied with, and had her attorneys to make formal demand of a copy of these statements, with the threat to bring mandamus proceedings against the Board if the demand was not complied with.

In this dilemma the Board sought legal advice from the Counsel of this society as to what to do. Several months elapsed before the Counsel of the Board advised that the Board could properly furnish Miss Huey with the record of the statements of Mrs. Roberts, and Miss Huey was to be allowed to make a transcript or copy thereof. Mrs. Roberts had taken with her the documents she had read and referred to in making her statements, and the Board had not secured



the said documents. It is a universal custom, as it is in this congress, when documents are read, for the stenographer to note the fact, and thereafter to transcribe the documents in the records. Following this practice, the Official Stenographer made no notes of these documents, and no record thereof is in the possession of our officers. Your committee has requested Mrs. Roberts to furnish it with those documents; through her attorneys she has refused. Miss Huey filed her complaint with the National Board of Management, charging that the Board had violated Statute 202 and Article 15 of the By-Laws in allowing Mrs. Roberts to make the said statements in the manner that Mrs. Roberts made them, and so demanded that, pursuant to by-law, Article 15, her, Miss Huey's, record be investigated from the date of her admission to this society to the date of such demand for investigation, and charges that the said Board violated that by-law in not making that investigation.

Soon after being legally advised that the said Board could furnish Miss Huey with the record of the statements of Mrs. Roberts, and Miss Huey had obtained it, such as it was, the said Board appointed a committee of five members of this society to make the investigation demanded by Miss Huey. This was done in June, 1902. This committee, learning that Miss Huey had brought suit against Mrs. Roberts in the Philadelphia courts for slander in making these statements, declined to proceed with the investigation and asked to be, and were relieved, from further service in October, 1902.

Since that date, Miss Huey has often repeated her charges against the National Board of Management in the same form and manner, to wit: That the National Board of Management violated Statute 202 in allowing Mrs. Roberts to make the statements which she did on February 7, 1901, and violated Article 15 of the By-Laws in not making investigation demanded by Miss Huey.

In all of these statements and in her correspondence with this committee she charges these statements to be derogatory to her personal and official character. In her personal statement before the committee she renewed her charges and declared them to be derogatory and false.

The complaint of Miss Huey, using her oft-repeated language, is the violation of Statute 202 by the National Board of Management, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, on Thursday, February 7, 1901, and the repeated refusal of the National Board of Management to act in accordance with Article 15 of the By-Laws of the National Society.

#### THE LAW IN THE CASE.

Statute 202, enacted December 3, 1897, reads as follows:

"Resolved that the National Board of Management cannot accept any communication, written or oral, derogatory to the

character of any member of the society. 1. Unless the same be supported by documentary proof. 2. Or, the accused be present to defend herself. 3. Or, shall have been furnished with copies of the charges and given an opportunity to defend herself; these communications to be dealt with by the Executive Committee."

By-Law Article 15 reads:

"Any member conducting herself at the Chapter meeting or elsewhere, in a way calculated to disturb the harmony of the society, or to impair its good name and prosperity, or to injure the reputation of any member thereof, may, after thorough investigation thereof, be reprimanded, suspended, or expelled, as the National Board of Management may decide."

#### FINDINGS.

First. The statements of Mrs. Roberts, purporting to be sustained by the documentary evidence she produced, were allowable, because the Board must have presumed that the documents were to be left in their custody.

Second. That the National Board of Management seriously erred in failing to secure the papers or documents which Mrs. Roberts read in support of her charges.

Third. When confronted with threats of litigation by both these members—Mrs. Roberts and Miss Huey—the Board acted properly and prudently in deferring action until duly advised by counsel as to what was safe and proper to do in the controversy between Mrs. Roberts and Miss Huey, as to furnishing Miss Huey with a copy of Mrs. Roberts' statements on February 7, 1901.

Fourth and finally. The committee finds that gross injustice has been done Miss Huey, and that the charges made against her by Mrs. Roberts on February 7, 1901 are not sustained.

#### RECOMMENDATION.

The National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, like all organizations—indeed, like all governments, learns by actual experience only, wherein laws fail to reach the purpose of their enactment. The unhappy affair demonstrates the lameness of Statute 202. This protracted trouble would either have been averted or long ago adjusted had the statute been more specific.

Your committee therefore recommends that the Continental Con-

gress shall consider the wisdom of amending Statute 202 so that it shall read:

"The National Board of Management cannot accept any communication derogatory to the character of any member of this society unless the same be in writing and signed by the person making the same, and accompanied by proof that a copy thereof has been sent to the accused member not less than 30 days prior to the meeting of the Board. In all such cases the accused member shall have opportunity to make her defense of such accusations."

All of which is respectfully submitted,

MAMIE McCORMICK COLEMAN, *Chairman*;

HELEN M. BOYNTON, *Secretary*;

J. ELLEN FOSTER,

ELIZABETH DRASTER GIBSON FOSTER,

MARY STEWART CAREY,

MARIE W. HODGKINS.

Mrs. BOYNTON. Madam President and Daughters of the American Revolution, by a distinct understanding with the committee, before I signed that report I was left free to make any additional statement that I chose on the floor of this House, and I want to say that I signed that report because I agreed thoroughly with the committee in two vital points. The first one, that of documentary evidence, which was exhaustively examined, does not condemn Miss Huey; [applause] the second, that Statute 202 is so weakly worded that we wanted it amended so that in future no person can come before the National Board of Management and make a statement against any one of us unless we have been furnished 30 days before with the documentary evidence and be given a chance to defend ourselves. [Applause.] That is all I have to say as a member of the committee.

Now, as a Daughter to Daughters, I want to make a statement. A great wrong has been done. Had this wrong been done to you or to me, would we be satisfied to have this congress pat us on the shoulder and say "Go in peace, you are innocent?" No, we would not. We would ask for ourselves something more, and we should demand the same thing for any other member. [Applause.] Justice is a double process; it is not simply clearing the innocent, it is punishing the wrong-doer. [Applause.] The women who first made these charges; the State Regent who, without having them properly verified by chapter action, brought them to the National Board of Management, and the members of the National Board of Management, who, by a majority vote—thank God there was a minority—who, by a majority vote, refused month after month, and year after year, to give this member the investigation she asked for, and to give her a copy of the charges made against her, are yet to be dealt with before justice is done. [Applause.] The Board of Management cannot sit in judg-

ment on its own action. Therefore, in this case the congress is the power to act. Congress (Cries of "Louder!") is the only power that can sit in judgment on this case, for it is the highest power, and the Board having been a part of this case cannot judge for itself. It remains for the congress to see that justice is done. [Applause.]

Mrs. J. ELLEN FOSTER. Madam President and Daughters, I rise merely to get the report before you for action, and as a member of the committee

I move the adoption of the report as read by the Chairman of the committee.

The motion was seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved that the report of the committee be adopted. Do you wish to accept it?

Mrs. McCARTNEY. Is it "adopt" or "accept?"

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The word was adopt. That would carry with it the findings of the committee and make its action the action of the congress. That is what you do when you adopt a report.

Mrs. FOSTER. If I thought it was the pleasure of the congress that the question be further discussed I should be happy to refer to questions, or elaborate more fully the findings of the committee. But the report of the committee is the result of nine days almost continuous sessions, and every member of the committee signed the report, and therefore, because it is so late, and because we have been so long delayed, and because there was an attempt to make a motion to adjourn, I do not press any remarks upon the convention at this time.

Mrs. MURPHY. I do not understand the meaning of the term that such things were "allowable." I would like to have it explained.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Foster, will you please explain that?

Mrs. FOSTER. Madam President, Ladies and Daughters, we use the word "allowable" in this way: The lady will remember that we say in the report that the hearing of the charges made by the then State Regent "was allowable." It was proper for the National Board to hear the charges which Mrs. Roberts made, because she was a State Regent. The Board was in session. What else could the Board do but hear a State Regent, if in her sense of responsibility to her women she said, "Ladies of the Board, I feel it is incumbent upon me to say certain things to you?" She took documentary evidence out of her bag to sustain her proposition, and the Board was right in hearing what she had to say, supported as it was by documentary evidence. That is how we used the word "allowable." Is that satisfactory?

Now, if any ladies should say "But, Mrs. Foster, if it was allowable to hear her, why do you say the Board erred?"

The Board did not err in hearing her. The error began as soon as it came to their knowledge that documents which they had heard read,

and which justified their listening to, were not in their possession. The moment they found out they had not the documents they should have scurried about and secured them if it were possible. [Applause.] Now, when did they become informed? Very soon, for Miss Huey immediately made her request. Then they knew they had not the documents, and then they know their "error." Notice the careful wording—"error." We do not say "wrong intention;" we say "error." Saints may err! [Laughter and applause.]

Miss FORSYTH. Madam President General and Ladies: One year ago I told congress, regarding this matter, that I was pining to be investigated. I am yet. And I have waited a whole year for any request that should come to me to give an accurate report regarding what occurred on the Board, when I myself was a Vice-President General, when I myself had been a member of a committee to meet the lady—

Mrs. McLEAN. Madam President General, a point of order.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. State your point of order.

Mrs. McLEAN. What relation has this statement to the acceptance or non-acceptance of the report placed before us?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair begs pardon, she did not catch that.

Mrs. McLEAN. Is the lady now speaking a member of the committee? What relation has this lady's remarks to the report now before us?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The lady is not a member of the committee, but the report of the committee is open for discussion. [Applause.]

Mrs. McLEAN. It is the report of the committee?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes, and the lady will confine herself to a discussion of the report of the committee.

Miss FORSYTH. I am confining myself. I am sorry to be compelled to volunteer this information, which I expected would be asked for by an honest committee. (Cries of "Out of order!" Murmurs of disapproval and cries of "No," "no!")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Let us not have any personalities.

Miss FORSYTH. I do not intend to make any. I expected to be called upon; I have not been, and therefore I wish to clear away some misapprehension without casting any reflections upon anyone. I simply want to make certain statements, and I trust I may have that privilege.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You may have that privilege, but must keep to the point.

Miss FORSYTH. I am trying to do so.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Go on; go right on.

Miss FORSYTH. I was present at the time that the State Regent of Pennsylvania came into a Board meeting quite late one day and asked that we would resolve ourselves into a Committee of the Whole, which we did. She said that she had asked that because she had a message from the chapter which Miss Huey had formed, and she thought it would be better to give it in a Committee of the Whole, as it was in a certain way a private matter between this chapter and the mem-

bers of the National Board. What was said, in substance, was simply an apology to the Board for having acted differently in relation to some minor matters than they would have done if these matters had been fully explained to them at the time. My recollection of the matter is that at that time always, in a Committee of the Whole, we were accustomed to having the stenographer leave the room, and on this occasion I called the attention of the Board to the fact that the stenographer had not yet done so. The State Regent of Pennsylvania said that for her own convenience she would be glad to have the stenographer remain. As I understood it, it was so that she might show she had done exactly and fairly what she was asked to do in making this simple apology. I think she offered to show us some letters that she said she had received in preparation for her coming there, asking her to make this apology.

We said we did not care to see those. I had no idea that there was a single scrap of paper left there. Unfortunately the State Regent of Pennsylvania, having asked that the stenographer might make a report for her, forgot in the hurry of the Board meeting that followed to call for those stenographic notes, and, so far as I know, this is the whole matter, which has been evidently very gravely misunderstood. I feel it due to all who are concerned to clear away these misapprehensions, and I trust that there was no intention of wrong toward any human being. There was nothing said at this time that should have caused the slightest suggestion of injury—

Mrs. WEED. Madam President General, a point of order. As the recollection of the former Vice-President General from New York is so utterly at variance with the stenographic record of the proceedings, I think it would be proper to have the stenographic records read at this congress. [Applause.]

Miss FORSYTH. I am perfectly willing that it should be.

Mrs. WEED.

I move that this congress go into executive session to hear and discuss the stenographic record.

Mrs. EAGAN. I second the motion.

Miss FORSYTH. There is one other word I would like to add, and it is to this effect. Last year I told you that we were in danger of contempt of court and of placing our whole society in a most dangerous position if we took the question of trying, as a society, to cast discredit upon any member of this society in this matter while a legal action was pending, brought by Miss Huey, to the sum of \$20,000, and this action is standing to-day. You turned it down in the courts last year, but it is standing just the same.

Mrs. McLEAN. A year ago (1903) the congress discussed this matter and finally resolved to refer such matters to a committee. This



committee reported its full findings to the congress (now, 1904). The member is out of order, who spoke of her "personal recollections" instead of upon the report, which was before this House, more especially, as these recollections nearly approached, perhaps reached, personalities, and contained covert threats.

Mrs. WEED. I call for the question. I have here a correct stenographic report of the meeting referred to.

(The motion to go into Executive Session was put and carried.)

READER. The Chair requests me to state that the alternates, being members of the body, may remain in the gallery.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will now go into executive session, and all persons not entitled to remain will please leave the House.

Congress proceeded at 5.30 p. m. to the consideration of executive business. After forty-five minutes spent in Executive Session the doors were reopened.

Regular session resumed, 6.15 p. m.

PRESIDING OFFICER (Mrs. Bedle). We are now in regular session again. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Orton.

Mrs. ORTON. I wish to state to the ladies of the congress that having served on committees I fully appreciate their labors, and I also realize how difficult it is to give a report that will be satisfactory to everybody; but the report, as submitted by the Judicial Committee, seems to be a vindication of Miss Huey and a whitewashing for Mrs. Roberts. [Applause.] It does seem to me that if one party has been accused of certain things and found innocent, that the other party should be censured. Therefore, ladies of this congress,

I move—

Mrs. LIPPITT. There is a motion to adopt the report before the congress.

Mrs. ORTON. This is a motion to amend the report.

Mrs. LIPPITT. The motion has not been made.

Miss DESHA. I second the motion.

Mrs. ORTON.

I move to amend the report by including in it a general vote of censure, by the Thirteenth Continental Congress of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, of all those who have been guilty of the "gross injustice" reported by the Judicial Committee.

This resolution is signed by Mrs. Orton, Ohio; Mrs. Scott, Illinois; Miss Desha, Mrs. Weed, of Montana; Mrs. Murphy, Mrs. Churchman,



Mrs. Eagan, Mrs. Deere, of Illinois; Mrs. Estey, Mrs. Geer and Mrs. Chittenden.

PRESIDING OFFICER. The matter is now open for discussion.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. Madam Chairman, I would now

move to amend by censuring those ladies required to give their testimony who did not appear, and thus hampered the work of the committee.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Please put your motion in writing?

Mrs. BOYNTON. I second the motion.

Miss FORSYTH. A question of information.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Please state it.

Miss FORSYTH. I asked some time ago while we were waiting for a motion to come to the platform—

Mrs. ORTON. A question of privilege.

PRESIDING OFFICER. State it.

Mrs. ORTON. I simply want to say that in the motion to amend the report of the committee, that I handed up, I moved the motion and it was seconded by all the other ladies, and their names are there.

PRESIDING OFFICER. The congress understands that. Miss Forsyth has the floor.

Miss FORSYTH. I rise to ask for the second time whether Mrs. Roberts has been informed that at this time she was to be called in question?

PRESIDING OFFICER. Mrs. Carey has answered that question.

Miss FORSYTH. Not to my intelligence, Madam President. I understood that to refer to the past, not to the present. Will she kindly inform me?

PRESIDING OFFICER. Is Mrs. Carey in the house?

Miss FORSYTH. Will anyone kindly inform me whether Mrs. Roberts has been informed to be here to-day to meet the charges that have been made?

PRESIDING OFFICER. Mrs. Foster, will you answer that question?

Mrs. FOSTER. Mrs. Roberts was asked by the committee to come before them and she replied, or her attorneys replied for her, that she could not come because of the case pending in the courts. The committee did not ask Mrs. Roberts to come before this body because they supposed that this body had left the work of this investigation in other hands.

PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will give a ruling in relation to this matter. This is not an accusation against the character of a woman, but it is simply something that has grown out of the report of the committee. [Laughter.]

Miss DESHA. I do not see how any woman can smile. Not only the record of one woman, who has been absolutely persecuted for four years, but the action of your National Board in not investigating, in per-

mitting the charges—these things ought not to be among American women descended from the men who thought it worth while to fight seven long years because the king refused just trials—one of the things that is in the Declaration of Independence. Somebody said not long ago to one woman who was bragging of her ancestry, "Yes, you have descended," and we have descended if we permit the State Regents to come before our National Board and traduce the character of any member of this society. [Applause.] The National Board listens, and never takes a step to straighten it up. Although the Chapter Regent said there were no charges, she was treated as if there were charges. The Vice-President General of Pennsylvania said the National Board had treated the chapter in Pennsylvania with disrespect because they appointed as Regent a woman who brought the charges. The National Board said there were no charges; Pennsylvania said there were charges. That has gone on, and Miss Huey has suffered from that for four long years. The State Regent that brought the charges and failed to sustain them; the National Board that listened to the charges; the National Board that refused to investigate every one of them, ought to be censured by every self-respecting woman in this society. [Applause.]

PRESIDING OFFICER. As Mrs. McCartney's amendment to the amendment has not come to the platform the Official Reader is instructed to read the amendment.

READER. This is the motion of Mrs. Orton.

"I move to amend the report by including in it the following amendment:

"I move a general vote of censure by the Thirteenth Continental Congress, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, to all those who have been guilty of the 'gross injustice' reported by the Judicial Committee.

"MARY ANDERSON ORTON."

(With numerous seconds.)

PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment to the amendment will now be read.

READER.

"I move as an amendment to the amendment a vote of censure to include those members who were required to appear before the Judicial Committee and refused.

KATHERINE MCCARTNEY."

PRESIDING OFFICER. Do you desire to discuss the amendment to the amendment?

Mrs. MURPHY. Madam Chairman, it strikes me that the amendment

includes those ladies and makes the other unnecessary. She says "All those concerned."

PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the adoption of the second amendment.

(A vote was taken, but result not announced by the Chair.)

READER. Ladies, the first thing is the amendment to the amendment of Mrs. McCartney.

(The amendment to the amendment offered by Mrs. McCartney, upon which the vote has just been taken, but the result not announced, was again read aloud by the Reader.)

Mrs. FOSTER. Ladies, I think this is a most hasty action, [applause] because our position as a Judicial Committee was not so well established before the minds of the women of this body that they deserve a rebuke because they did not come.

(Cries of "That is right!")

Mrs. FOSTER (continuing). It seems to me, ladies, that you are not doing wisely. If our President General over her own signature had asked you to come, then you would be worthy of censure if you did not come, but you are now proposing to censure women who were addressed by a committee, whose membership had been appointed, had changed, some had resigned, and their places had been filled, and we never had the complete seven which the order called for, and you should not rebuke women, it seems to me, who were uncertain about the authority of the body that summoned them.

Mrs. McLEAN. While agreeing with the justice of what my predecessor has said, I desire to state a little difference in my own view. I consider a committee appointed by the congress has supreme power of investigating such a matter. I, therefore, think that anyone requested to appear before it might do so if it accorded with their ideas of justice; but as the committee did not have any legal authority to bring witnesses before it, I, therefore, do not think we have the right to censure any members of our society for failing to appear as witnesses. [Applause.]

Mrs. BOYNTON. We have already voted that down.

(Mrs. McCartney's motion.)

PARLIAMENTARIAN. It was not stated by the Chair.

Mrs. WEED. A point of order on the amendment.

PRESIDING OFFICER. The Official Reader has something to say.

READER. Mrs. McCartney says she would like to withdraw her amendment to the amendment.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Those in favor of the motion will say "aye;" those opposed will say "no." The motion seems lost.

Mrs. WEED. A point of order.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Ladies, this is the amendment to the amendment.

Mrs. WEED. Madam Chairman, I find in Roberts, page 179, that

when a censure is about to be passed, when we reach the point that we are about to take a vote upon the disciplining of a member, those who are to be, or not to be, censured should retire from the room when the vote is being taken. I think it would be right to ask all those who are included in the censure—either Mrs. Roberts or members of the Board who were present and listened to it, or those who voted against Miss Huey having a copy of these charges, or those who voted against giving her an investigation under Statute 202—to retire from the room.

PRESIDING OFFICER. The point of order is sustained.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. I did not mean to offer the censure to those who did not appear, but I understood Mrs. Foster to say that the work was hampered because they did not appear.

PRESIDING OFFICER. That is voted down and is not before the House.

Mrs. WEED. Did you sustain my point of order?

PRESIDING OFFICER. It is sustained.

Mrs. FOSTER. Then, I appeal from the decision of the Chair, and for the purpose of sustaining my appeal, I wish to say that it is utterly impossible for it to be carried out.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the congress?

(Cries of "No," and "Yes!")

PRESIDING OFFICER. This is debatable. An appeal is always debatable when the question to which it refers is debatable.

Mrs. FOSTER. As I understand it, the point of order made by Mrs. Weed was this: That when a vote of censure is about to be passed the persons censured should retire from the room. That is well sustained. But in this case it is absolutely impossible, because you do not know whether or not you are censured. If Mrs. Weed had put in her motion, or her proposition, the names of every member of the Board that sat—if she had named this woman and that woman and the other woman, then we could act upon it. Some members of the Board were favorable to one side, some to the other. Some were not there at all. (Cries of "That's right!") It is impossible to carry out the rule as required, and the law never asks an impossibility to be done. [Applause.] And that is why I appeal from the ruling of the Chair. I do not think the Chair would have made that ruling if she had had time to realize that she could not enforce her own ruling.

Mrs. WEED. In support of my point of order, I would say that every member of the National Board who was present at that meeting and listened to those charges, and is sitting here, to-day, knows it; that every woman on the Board who voted month after month against allowing Miss Huey to have a copy of the charges, and is sitting here, knows it; that every woman who was a member of the National Board and who voted week after week, and month after month, and year after year, against allowing an investigation of Miss Huey, and is

sitting here, knows it. They can retire from the room if the point of order is sustained.

PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair withdraws the decision of the Chair.

Mrs. THOM. Is there a quorum present?

Mrs. MUSSEY.

I move to adjourn until 8 o'clock, it being now forty minutes past six.

(The motion was seconded.)

PRESIDING OFFICER. It is moved and seconded that the congress take a recess until 6 o'clock. Are you ready for the question?

Mrs. WEED.

I move the previous question.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I second the motion.

Mrs. LIPPITT. I want to know—

PRESIDING OFFICER. Please talk to the first amendment.

Mrs. LIPPITT. I do not know as to this vote of censure. The Board, when this matter was brought before it the first time, I remember I voted that the matter be submitted to a lawyer—that a copy of the transcription of the notes submitted to the lawyer. And it was so done and our Executive Committee reported to us that there were no charges contained in that paper at all. Therefore, we were justified in not allowing Miss Huey to see a copy of what did not exist. There were no charges. Now, how can we be censured for voting according to the report of the Chairman of the Executive Committee, Mrs. Fairbanks? [Applause.]

PRESIDING OFFICER. The previous question has been moved and seconded.

(Vote was taken and the Chair announced.)

Mrs. ROOME. I call for a division. Madam Chairman, I say to the congress we not only do not know what we are voting for, but how can you pass a vote of censure when the degree of error was different?

PRESIDING OFFICER. The previous question has been ordered and that closes debate. All in favor of the motion before the House on the amendment of censure—

Mrs. EAGAN. I would like to make a correction.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Is it a question of privilege?

Mrs. EAGAN. I want to make a correction.

PRESIDING OFFICER. That is out of order.

Mrs. EAGAN. A correction—

PRESIDING OFFICER. The previous question is ordered.

Mrs. EAGAN. This is to correct an error.

READER. I am instructed to read the motion, ladies. The previous question is ordered.

PRESIDING OFFICER. The Official Reader will read the question.

READER. The motion you are voting on is the motion of Mrs. Orton, the amendment to the report:

"I move a general vote of censure by the Thirteenth Continental Congress, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, to all those who have been guilty of 'the gross injustice' reported by the Judicial Committee."

Mrs. EAGAN. A question of inquiry.

PRESIDING OFFICER. State it.

Mrs. EAGAN. It was stated that the lawyer gave an opinion, but he changed his opinion.

PRESIDING OFFICER. That is not before the House.

(A vote was taken. Before the Presiding Officer announced the vote Mrs. Boynton and others called for a division.)

Miss TEMPLE. Madam President, this is too important, this is too serious a matter not to have present a quorum, when it is passed. I raise the question of a quorum. It is too serious a matter.

PRESIDING OFFICER. There is more than a quorum present.

Miss TEMPLE. It should be considered by a full house.

READER. Are Mrs. Carey and Mrs. Middleton present? If so, will they please come forward and count the rising vote which has been called for.

Mrs. McLEAN. A question of information bearing upon the motion.

PRESIDING OFFICER. State it.

Mrs. McLEAN. If there was no attack on the member why was the lawyer consulted? [Applause.]

Mrs. SCOTT. May I make this statement? The lawyer reversed his decision—

PRESIDING OFFICER. You are out of order; there can be no further discussion. The previous question decides that, and it has been ordered. No one can say a word. Daughters of the American Revolution, will you please come down this way near the platform, so we may be nearer together and easier to count?

Mrs. RICHARDSON. (While the vote was being taken.) Madam Chairman and Daughters of the American Revolution: This is one of the most serious questions that has ever come up in our organization. I feel that the dignity and pride—

PRESIDING OFFICER. There can be no discussion, a vote is being taken.

Mrs. RICHARDSON. My question is a question of privilege. I say, that we sit here until daylight, if necessary, and settle this matter. [Applause.]

Mrs. CAREY. Does this include a censure on our President General? (Cries of "No," "no!")

Mrs. EAGAN. A question of privilege.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Mrs. Eagan is recognized for a question of privilege.

Mrs. EAGAN. Mr. Faulkner gave that decision that there were no charges, because the Executive Committee appointed did not put it before him in the right way. He did not know that we had Statute 202 in operation, and when he found it out he resented very keenly being left in the dark and changed his opinion.

Mrs. THOMPSON, of Minnesota. In order to vote intelligently, may I know whom we are censuring?

PRESIDING OFFICER. The Official Reader will read the motion.

Mrs. THOMPSON. I know the motion, but I do not know whom we are censuring. I know nothing about this matter.

Mrs. BOYNTON. Madam President—

Mrs. ORTON. Madam President—

PRESIDING OFFICER. Mrs. Orton is recognized.

Mrs. ORTON. I think that the vote of censure should properly include the ex-Regent of the State of Pennsylvania and the ladies who denied their signature.

A VOICE. Who were they?

Mrs. WEED. Here are their names.

Mrs. TULLOCH. We have heard the report of the Judicial Committee. It seems to me we should not pass any vote of censure. I think we should withdraw it.

Mrs. WEED. I am requested to read the names of the ladies who signed. "Mary L. Flannigan Stetson"—(murmurs of protest and cries of "No," "no!")

Mrs. McLEAN. I ask for information. Is there any way to reconsider the vote on the previous question?

PRESIDING OFFICER. It can be reconsidered or rescinded.

Mrs. McLEAN. Does it not require the unanimous vote of the House to rescind it?

PRESIDING OFFICER. No.

Mrs. RICHARDSON.

I move that each speaker be limited.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Will you please answer the Chair? Do you wish to rescind the previous question? If so, kindly send it up in writing.

Mrs. McLEAN. And it goes to the vote of the House?

PRESIDING OFFICER. Yes.

Mrs. McLEAN. I desire to rescind the previous question motion, and hereby offer a resolution to that effect.

Seconded by Mrs. Whitney.

(Several ladies addressed the Chair and there were cries of "Question, question.")



The question was put on the motion to rescind the previous question and was carried.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Now the question recurs to the amendment for debate. The Chair instructs the Official Reader to explain—to make a statement.

READER. One moment. I am instructed by the Chair to state that the previous question having been rescinded, the original motion is again open for discussion. It is now before you and I am again instructed to read it to you.

"I move a general vote of censure by the Thirteenth Continental Congress, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, to all those who have been guilty of the 'gross injustice' reported by the Judicial Committee. Mrs. Orton."

Mrs. CAREY. A question of information. Are we in executive session?

PRESIDING OFFICER. No.

Mrs. CAREY.

I move we go into executive session until this matter is settled.

Mrs. WEED. A point of order. I will ask if business can be transacted in executive session.

PRESIDING OFFICER. No.

Mrs. WEED. We cannot go into executive session to vote on the motion.

PRESIDING OFFICER. We cannot go into executive session, ladies.

Mrs. CAREY. We can until we come to a conclusion, and then we can go into a regular session and vote on it.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Mrs. Orton may speak to her motion.

Mrs. ORTON. Ladies, the question was asked me who were included in the vote of censure? I indicated only in a general way in order that the vote of censure might not be too sweeping, and I left out the names purposely because almost everyone knows them, and it saves the feelings of some.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. A point of order. There is a motion before the house, and that motion is that we go into executive session.

PRESIDING OFFICER. It has not been sent up in writing.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. That makes no difference. I have no fault to find with the reporters, they have done very well towards us, but we do not want them in this little bit of a family feud, because they may undo all the good work they have done.

Mrs. FOSTER. I understand that a general vote of censure is before us.

Mrs. CAREY:

I move we go into executive session pending discussion.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I second the motion.

(The question was put and the presiding officer announced that she was in doubt and that a rising vote would be taken.)

The vote was taken by tellers and the result announced by the Reader as follows:

Yeas, 52; Nays, 70. The motion was lost.

PRESIDING OFFICER. The motion is lost. [Applause.] Mrs. Foster has the floor to speak to the amendment.

Mrs. FOSTER. The amendment to censure, then, as I understand it, is before us. I am opposed to this general censure. In the first place, we have already censured them because we said the charges against Miss Huey are not sustained. (Cries of "good.") [Applause]. Could anything be more dignified, could anything be clearer cut than that? (Cries of "no, no.") Also, we say the Board erred in the things which it did. To single out any woman by name or by implication in this unhappy controversy is not fair to that woman.

(Cries of "right," "right.") And the complications of the case as they came before us, the committee, showed very plainly that the motives were good in some instances, when the act was not good. That we find everywhere. Further than that—because reference has been made to the opinion of the lawyer of the Board,—I would not speak of that, but that the position has been taken here that the lawyer changed his mind. He did change his mind; he changed his mind because the facts presented to him finally were not presented to him at first, so he says, when he gave his first opinion. We have both those opinions before us. We had the first opinion in which the lawyer,—who is a man of high repute as a lawyer and as a servant of his State and of the people,—we had his first opinion, which said the Board need not furnish the information which Miss Huey desired.

The Board was justified legally in acting upon his opinion. Whether they were justified morally is for your own judgment. But we are acting on official acts, not upon motives. Then, the lawyer changed his opinion because he had more facts given him by the Board or some body, the witnesses did not say, the testimony did not show. That is, he had Statute 202 presented to him, and we are informed that he then said: "Oh, no, I didn't know that; if I had known that, I would not have given my former opinion." Now, how are you going to fix the responsibility upon any person for not giving him Statute 202? You cannot do it. Whose business was it to give him the statute? Was it the business of the President General?

(Cries of "no, no," and "yes.")

Was it the business of the Committees of the Secretaries General? Whose business was it?

Mrs. McLEAN. I would consider it the business of the person who consulted him. [Applause.]

Mrs. FOSTER. But the testimony before us does not show who consulted him,—whether the President General, or the Secretary, consulted him. My point is, ladies, that you ought not to censure persons when you cannot fix the responsibility. [Applause.] Now, as the debate proceeds some lady rises and gives a little bit of information that came before the committee. I have not heard one thing that was new to the committee,—not one thing. We had all this and a great deal more, and if the case is to be tried here in this body you ought to have all we had. (Cries of "good.") [Applause.] We did this the best we could, as I told you before. We sat from nine o'clock in the morning until six o'clock at night. We went over quires of testimony, and every woman of us signed the report. Now, ladies, how can you mete out censure when the thing is so indefinite—and an innocent woman will go out of this body censured unless you give the names of the persons censured. If you reply that the report contained certain names of women in a certain Philadelphia chapter, and that they are the ones to be censured, then they would have the right to say, "Why don't you call us here and hear us?" We are presuming now, as a national body, that we know all the things that went on in that Philadelphia Chapter. We do know some, but as a jury you have not before you the facts to justify such action. [Applause.]

Mrs. ORTON. Madam President and ladies of the congress: In this connection, I simply wish to say it is a matter of history that many perfectly clear cases are adjudged in an unrighteous way because of a legal quibble, and we understand that the lady who has just spoken has been admitted to the bar.

Mrs. HILL, of Connecticut. Madam President General, I have not spoken to this motion, I have avoided, and purposely avoided, getting into this matter, but I will speak to this motion and explain why I am against the vote of censure in this form. I am against it because I believe in referring all these complicated questions on both sides to the committee which we have for such purposes. We have no possible opportunity of knowing both sides of a question like this as a committee can. And after they have gone carefully over the points in this case, and have carefully gone into both sides of the question in a full and complete way, which it is their privilege and duty to do, (and as we know they have done before they presented their report), then, when they submit their report, that report is very apt to be more just than any conclusion we can come to after a discussion of the subject for only a limited time, such as this discussion must be in this case, in this Congress. And especially is that true if a report is unanimous, as this report is. Now, I believe that this report covers the ground. It does bring forward the point that the Board erred. Now, if you will pardon a personal reference, having been a member of the Board for two

years, I know it is the easiest thing in the world for the Board to err. They are not lawyers, they do not pretend to be, but they are doing their duty on that Board as properly and as fully and as justly as they can, and things come up just as they did this time when they have no possible knowledge of what is coming,—and can have none. I accept the report of the committee. They say the Board erred in this and erred in that, and was justified in this. I accept that. I believe that Miss Baird Huey is vindicated before the whole society by the adjudication of this Judicial Committee, and I, therefore, ask that either the maker of that motion should withdraw it or that we defeat it and accept the report of the Judicial Committee. [Applause.] (Cries of "good.")

Mrs. BOYNTON. Madam Chairman, I just want to say this. I did sign this resolution, and I signed it, as I have said already, after an express understanding with this committee. They knew that I was not satisfied. I said the committee did splendid work, and there was not a woman there who did not work hard and conscientiously. Every one was so troubled by the matter of desiring to be strictly conscientious that it is a wonder we got anything done! But I do say to you now freely, as I said to the committee then, I do not think we are going far enough. Our report is true as far as it goes, and we felt the vital point was that Miss Huey should be acquitted. But I do say it is not fair to acquit this woman and then say not a word of censure about the woman who, in her high office, brought that charge and did not even take the pains to have it verified in the chapter. She took the statements of eleven women out of ninety, I am told, and brought those statements to the Board, and the Board acted upon that. I do not see how you can do justice to Miss Huey without giving anyone censure. Congress is the only power that can censure. Such a censure, as is suggested, I do not think is too general. The women who first made these charges and did not verify them before they brought them to the State Regent; the State Regent who brought them to the Board without having them properly verified; and the majority of that Board who voted for two years that Miss Huey should not have an investigation, or a copy of the charges, are the ones to be censured. Is not that definite enough? You do not need names.

Mrs. CAREY. Madam Chairman, in this connection I would say that each member of the committee made compromises. I do not think I intended to judge the woman, that was not my intention.

Mrs. BALLINGER. A question of privilege. I am informed by the Chair that the motion I sent to the platform, and which has not been read, to accept the result of this committee's investigation, is not in order. But I would like to know if I am at liberty to move that this executive session resolve itself into the congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution?

PRESIDING OFFICER. We are not in executive session.

Mrs. BALLINGER. How did we get out?

PRESIDING OFFICER. By a motion.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I have moved that this body resolve itself—

PRESIDING OFFICER. We have been in regular session of the congress for the last half hour.

(Several Delegates "question," "question.")

PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is called for.

Mrs. BALLINGER. Then I would like my motion read. It is on the platform and Miss Miller seconded it.

PRESIDING OFFICER. The Parliamentarian will explain.

PARLIAMENTARIAN. There was a motion made, that we rise and resolve ourselves into a regular session of the congress. That was passed, and for over half an hour we have been in open session. Sometime ago another motion was made to go into executive session, which was voted down by a tremendous majority, and you are still in open session.

Mrs. BALLINGER. Then I call for the motion that has been on the platform the whole time and not read.

PARLIAMENTARIAN. The question before the house now is the amendment to the main motion. The only reason your motion to accept the report was not placed before the house is that a motion to amend takes precedence.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I have a substitute for this amendment, which I would like to read.

I move that the Thirteenth Continental Congress, National Society Daughters of the Americal Revolution, do hereby exonerate Miss Baird Huey from all and any charges that have at any time been made against her.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I second that motion.

Mrs. HILL. Has anything been brought that has not been covered by the committee's report? The committee's report exonerates her.

PRESIDING OFFICER. This is a substitute for that.

Miss STRINGFIELD. I wish to ask if the acceptance of the report does not cover Mrs. Lockwood's resolution.

(Several Delegates, "yes, yes.")

Mrs. RICHARDSON. If that committee we have just listened to is the investigating committee, how can we insist on that committee being both judge and jury? It seems to me we have before us now the report of the investigating committee and we may either accept or reject it. If we reject it we have the right to do it, it rests with this congress—

PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair instructs the Parliamentarian to explain that.

PARLIAMENTARIAN. The motion to adopt the report of a committee

is subject to amendment like any other main motion. There have been two amendments. One is the first degree and one is the second degree. The second degree amendment has been voted down. The motion now is on the first amendment to the main motion, the main motion being to adopt the report of the committee.

Mrs. HILL. One amendment was voted down.

PARLIAMENTARIAN. May the Parliamentarian ask whether the substitute motion was stated?

(Several Delegates, "no, no.")

PRESIDING OFFICER. No.

Mrs. SCOTT. I seconded that motion. May I have the privilege of giving my reason?

PRESIDING OFFICER. All those in favor of the first amendment—

(Cries of "read it," "read it.")

READER.

"I move to amend the report by including in it a general vote of censure by the Thirteenth Continental Congress, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, to all those who have been guilty of the 'gross injustice' reported by the Judicial Committee."

(Motion put and lost.)

Mrs. HILL. I call for the previous question on the committee's report.

SEVERAL DELEGATES. I second the motion.

Mrs. SCOTT. May I speak?

PRESIDING OFFICER. Mrs. Scott will speak pending the writing of the motion.

Mrs. SCOTT. The report of this committee is not the complete exoneration needed to clear Miss Baird-Huey of the malign charges made in the testimony submitted to it. This able and impartial committee could not transcend the limits or go beyond the provisions of the investigation assigned to it. It has done its work well and thoroughly and has earned the gratitude of congress for its unwearied labors in this matter, but its verdict (that the charges made against this woman's character were not proved), does not place the woman where she was before these charges were made. And putting yourself in her place, would one of you be satisfied with the statement that such charges were not true? Only a meagre pittance of justice has been meted out to Miss Baird-Huey. She should be declared guiltless, as you or I would wish to be declared guiltless, after passing through such an ordeal as she has passed through, and if the enforcement of statute 202 is considered too severe a penalty for those who have long since sincerely regretted and repented of their course in this matter, the least that could be asked in order fully to reinstate Miss Huey in her good name

—that priceless treasure of woman—is the denunciation in no measured terms of this plot of defamation and ruin against a Daughter of the American Revolution. [Applause.]

Mrs. LIPPITT. I ask if it is fair, while we are waiting for the motion, to have discussion.

Mrs. HILL. I want to prefix some words to my motion, so it will read: "Believing that the committee's report has completely exonerated Miss Baird-Huey, I call for the previous question on the adoption of the committee's report."

Mrs. HENRY. I second the motion.

READER (reading). "Believing that the official report has completely exonerated Miss Baird-Huey.

I move the previous question on the adoption of the committee's report."

(Motion on ordering of previous question was put and carried.)

Mrs. BALLINGER. I call for my original motion.\*

\*To accept committee's report.

The question was put and carried.

Mrs. AVERY. A question of personal privilege. Daughters of the Continental Congress: I wish to present the report of the tellers on election. I must give it now, as it will be impossible for me to give it this evening. May I give it now?

PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

(There was no objection and it was so ordered.)

Mrs. AVERY. Total number of votes cast, 353. Blank ballots, 4. Irregular votes cast out, 2. Total legal votes, 347. Necessary to a choice, 174. Mrs. Quarles, 176. Mrs. Little, 171. It is only fair to say in connection with this report that the two irregular votes that were thrown out were for Mrs. Quarles. [Applause.]

PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair, therefore, declares Mrs. Quarles duly elected.

Mrs. SHERMAN. Madam Chairman, as a New York Delegate, I wish to protest against the announcement that Mrs. Quarles is elected. The statement was made by Miss Miller, in withdrawing her name, that she turned over her votes to Mrs. Quarles, I say that is illegal and it invalidates that election.

(Confusion on the floor.)

Mrs. Joy, of Michigan.

I move to adjourn until half past eight.

(The motion was seconded by Mrs. Young, of Michigan, put and carried.)

At 7.30 p. m. the congress took a recess until 8.30 p. m.



## EVENING SESSION, FRIDAY, APRIL 22, 1904.

Congress reconvened at 9 o'clock, the President General, Mrs. Fairbanks, in the chair.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Will the congress please come to order? We will listen to a song, "Salute a la France," by Mrs. Noble Newport Potts.

(Mrs. Potts sang and was greeted with generous applause.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will call the attention of the congress to the fact that upon an event, quite noted in the annals of our society,—that of breaking the soil upon the site where our Continental Hall will stand,—there were set in the earth the seeds of certain little trees to be given to each of the thirteen original States. Mrs. Lockwood, the lady who planted those seeds, will appear before you and present these trees to the Regents of the thirteen original States.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. (Indicating 13 small trees in wooden frames.) They have grown almost as fast as the Daughters of the Society of the American Revolution; eighteen inches in one year is very well! You know this is the Osage orange, and it was selected because it will grow in any State in the United States. We know how prolific it is in fruit and foliage, and it is expected, or hoped, that each State Regent—of the thirteen original States—will take the tree given her to her home, and that these trees will be planted in some park of her State, and that from those seeds there will be some given to all the chapters of all the States in the Union. [Applause.]

You will find on each of the cases this little envelope, which will tell you exactly how to transplant these trees,—how they are to be cultivated and how you are to take care of them. I believe that in the *Evening Star* to-night you will find the same thing. Each of these little trees is ready to ship by express, and if you do not want to take your tree with you and would rather leave it here, if you will leave with it the address, it will be sent to you by express. Each State must decide where you want your tree planted. We are going to begin with Georgia. If the State Regent of Georgia is here we would like to have her come up and claim her tree.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. "Liberty tree!"

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Yes, "Liberty tree." That is a good name.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If there is a Delegate from the State of Georgia present, she may appear and receive the tree on behalf of her State Regent.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Yes.

(The tree for Georgia was received by Mrs. Toy.)

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. We shall come and sit under your vine and fig tree one of these days! [Laughter.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The State Regent of South Carolina says that

she will come a little later and take her tree, as it is inconvenient for her to come now.

(The State Regent of North Carolina, Miss Stringfield, not being present, the tree for North Carolina was received by Mrs. Shaddock.)

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. The next is Virginia.

Mrs. Lyons, State Regent, received the tree for Virginia.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. "Maryland, my Maryland,"—where is she?

Mrs. Thom, State Regent, received the tree for Maryland.

Mrs. Churchman, State Regent, received the tree for Delaware.

Miss Frazer, State Regent, received the tree for Pennsylvania.

Miss Herbert, Vice-Regent, received the tree for New Jersey.

Mrs. Roberts, State Vice-Regent-elect, received the tree for New York.

Mrs. Warren, Vice-Regent, received the tree for Connecticut.

Mrs. Lippitt, State Regent, received the tree for Rhode Island.

Mrs. LIPPITT. Madam President General, the thanks of the State Regents have been given to Mrs. Lockwood in private for her gracious gift. I claim to have the only delegation on the floor which is solid, and they have been solid all the time, and they are now, in this. And all I have to say is that I want to present the thanks of all my State delegation in public, and to say that we are going to prize this tree. I have just been reminded of the tree whose roots grew into Roger Williams' coffin, and took his form from the coffin. We are descended from that tree, so that a tree is particularly appropriate to Rhode Island. And Madam Founder and Madam President, in the name of all our States we thank you heartily for your gracious gift.

(Mrs. Masury, State Regent, received the tree for Massachusetts.)

Mrs. MASURY. Madam President, the gentleman who gives these trees says that he is a descendant from Massachusetts, and we do not doubt it. He has given us this beautiful tree. Massachusetts is accustomed to having bouquets thrown at her, but she never had a whole tree thrown at her before! [Laughter and applause.]

We hope and expect that this tree will flourish like the old elm under which Washington took command of the army; and when she is as big as that, then we will ask all the Daughters of the American Revolution [applause] to come under it, and you, Madam President General, to take command of your army there. [Applause.]

Mrs. SMITH, of Alabama. Alabama wants you to furnish her seeds from Massachusetts, for all the chapters in Alabama.

Mrs. MASURY. You shall have them! [Applause.]

(Mrs. Bridgman, for the State Regent, received the tree for New Hampshire.)

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. We have to tell you that by next week there will be enough of these trees to supply all of the forty-five States that have not had one. And if you will leave your addresses, they will be sent to all

those who want them who have not had one to-night. They are planted and are over in the government greenhouse. They were planted that day, but were not in the box with these thirteen. But they are all ready to send to you if you will give us your address where you want them sent. I want to say again that if those of you who have received these trees to-night will return them to the table, you can be saved any trouble in regard to them by having them sent to you by express.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I am sure that the whole society—the whole congress,—feels greatly indebted to Mrs. Lockwood, who planted these seeds in the soil that was turned over on our site on that rainy day. The Chair helped to shovel the earth into the jars, and she thought it was a very good day's work! She never had shoveled before, but she thought that she did very well. [Laughter.]

Mrs. RICHARDSON. In the name of South Carolina I thank Mrs. Lockwood for the trees, and I thank our President General for the shoveling. And I want to say to the ladies of our adjoining State that South Carolina has a very prolific soil for the Osage orange (as for other things), and when the tree grows we will be very glad to share with our sister States. [Applause.]

Mrs. LIPPITT. Do I understand that the earth, the soil, in these cases around the trees, is a part of the original earth from Continental Hall?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes, taken from the site of the Continental Hall.

Mrs. LIPPITT. Shoveled in by our President General?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes, and taken up by Mrs. Lockwood.

Mrs. LIPPITT. That only doubles the pleasure I have in receiving it, and doubles the value of the gift.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. And Mr. Frederick Owen, who was really the prime mover in this, and has assisted us all through, deserves our thanks. We have a resolution here that we would like to have read.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You may read it, Madam Reader.

The Official Reader read the resolution as follows:

WHEREAS, Mr. Frederick Owen, having in charge all the beautiful arrangements preparatory to the laying of the cornerstone of Memorial Continental Hall, the preparation of the Court, the decorations and the artistic design of the cover of the program, was in numberless ways an indefatigable assistant to the committee; be it

*Resolved*, That this congress tender to Mr. Owen a rising vote of thanks, and that the Corresponding Secretary General

write him a letter conveying the appreciation of the congress for his valuable services.

MRS. MIRANDA TULLOCH,  
*Committee on Ceremonies.*

Mrs. LOCKWOOD.

I move the adoption of the resolution.

Miss MILLER. I second the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard this motion; those in favor, will signify it by rising. (Many rose.)

Are there any opposed? If so, they may rise. The Chair thinks there are none, and the vote of thanks is unanimous. Mr. Owen desires to signify his grateful appreciation of this vote of thanks. (Mr. Owen bowed his thanks to the congress amid applause.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is a request which has come from one of our photographers of this city who desires to take a flashlight picture of the congress. Does the congress desire to have it done? It will be a pleasing souvenir, and it will take but a few moments. The Chair asks for a motion upon it.

A DELEGATE. Madam President, it seems to me that a picture, taken to-night when so many are absent, would hardly represent our congress fairly.

Miss RYAN. I make the motion to have this photograph taken.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Miss Ryan moves that we shall have this photographic view taken of the congress. Is there a second to the motion?

(The motion was seconded, voted upon and lost.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Lockwood has a communication to read to the house.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Madam President General, I desire merely to say that in the corridor, as this audience passes out, there are pieces of the marble of the corner-stone, already wrapped in paper, which will be distributed by Mr. Owen to everybody who wants to carry home a piece of it. Here I have the authentic letters from the marble quarry, and from our builders, saying that these fragments of marble are authentic, and came literally from the stone itself,—“chips of the old block.”

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will announce that she will permit the presentation of a marker by Mrs. Whitney, of Michigan.

Mrs. WHITNEY. (Addressing the chair from the gallery.) May I have time to get down to the platform, if you please, Madam President?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will wait upon you.

Mrs. WHITNEY (coming to the stage). Madam President General.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Whitney, of Michigan.

Mrs. WHITNEY. Madam President General and members of the congress: With the permission of our President General I would like to ask if I can be heard by everyone in this building; that is, if you keep very quiet, can I be heard? (Cries of "yes.") (After a pause.) I have something to present to the congress which, I think, ought to be presented in a very dignified manner, and received by you in a very quiet and dignified manner.

To put you out of suspense, I will say immediately that it is a grave marker. It has been designed—I will show it to you in a moment—by the Alexander Macomb Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Mt. Clemens, Michigan. As you probably know, Mt. Clemens is the Bath City of the West, and I think this marker really claims your consideration; for it is a very trite saying that cleanliness is next to godliness, and certainly godliness is the foundation of all patriotism, and so Mt. Clemens has surely a right to bring it here. And for another reason the ladies of Mt. Clemens have a fine sense of humor, and they send to Washington a pasteboard marker, and have entrusted to the person who presents it to you, a very weighty marker to bring to Washington. And I believe that I am safe in saying that you have before you the only living Daughter of the Revolution who has ever rested under a grave marker. [Laughter.] This marker reposed in the top berth of my section in the sleeping car from Detroit to Washington. [Laughter.]

We have had, in past years, markers presented to our congress, and there have been objections made to them on account of some little things that did not seem quite appropriate. We have had them presented to us with the letters "D. A. R." which we did not think exactly appropriate for the soldiers of the Revolution. [Laughter.] Then we have had them presented containing the design of the wheel and distaff represented in our insignia; and we did not see any great propriety in having a wheel and distaff over the grave of a Revolutionary soldier. [Laughter.]

We have eliminated these peculiarities in this design, and we take great pride in now presenting this to you. I hope you all can see it. It has the wheel (pointing to marker), with the thirteen stars representing the original States. Also the letters, "S. A. R.," "Soldiers of the American Revolution," with the date, "1776." It is eighteen inches in height, and I assure you it is very solid. It will not come out of the ground any more than the Revolutionary soldier will. It has on the top a little standard on which the flag may be placed, and also a place for the name of your chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and the name of the soldier you wish to honor. This one, which I have in my hand, is of bronze, which of course never corrodes; but the same design can be made in composition, metal or bronze or

aluminum or iron, so that it will not rust. It can be furnished in solid bronze for \$3.50, in composition metal or in iron for \$1.50. We will have a large model for you to see later, here on the stage.

We have already in our society done splendid work in marking the graves in this country, but as yet we have no official marker of our society. We have, as you know, our insignia. Our insignia we all have alike. We as a body have many things in the society that we all use. Why not have a uniform grave marker? It would seem more dignified for a body of this size and nature to have one that could be used by every chapter in the United States. The Sons of the American Revolution have one, as have many other societies.

We hope that this will meet with your approbation. I know that many graves have been marked by grave markers, but there has never been one universal grave marker for our whole society. Michigan, at the last State society meeting, last year, adopted this as the official marker for the State of Michigan. This met with great approbation out there. As I have listened to the report of the Memorial Continental Hall Committee, the thought has come to me, dear Daughters, that that building is going to be the grandest marker that has ever been put up. [Applause.] But it is only going to be seen by the people who come to Washington, while the markers put over the graves are not only going to mark the graves of those splendid old Revolutionary heroes, who we are glad in so many ways were our ancestors—and not our husbands—[laughter]—those splendid old martinets;—but I feel that that building is going to stand as a memorial to the wives of those men, and the mothers of those men. Believe me, the most trying battles are not fought on the battlefield; they are fought in the silent watches of the night, and those women, who buckled on the swords of those who fought those battles, had almost as hard a time as those great men who struggled and fought in the wilderness, and who achieved our independence.

And I believe, dear friends, that this will only stand in miniature for that for which our splendid hall will stand in reality, and it gives me great pleasure to present to you. I am glad to present it to such a splendid audience. I am happy to have the privilege of presenting to you, this marker. The President General has received a note at least once an hour ever since last Monday morning, asking that the opportunity might be given to present it. [Laughter.]

I hope that this will meet with your approbation, and if I may be allowed, Madam Chairman, I will present this motion:

I move that the grave-marker designed by the Alexander Macomb Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Mt. Clemens, Michigan, be adopted as the official grave-marker of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.



Mrs. POWELL, of Massachusetts. I second the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you desire to discuss the motion?

Mrs. GODCHARLES, of Pennsylvania. Ladies of the Thirteenth Continental Congress, Michigan has shown you her marker. I thought that it would be well to show you Pennsylvania's marker before you voted. This marker (exhibiting grave marker) was adopted three years ago by the State of Pennsylvania, and has been used to mark a great many graves. A great deal that the lady from Michigan said I intended to say, but she got ahead of me. But our marker has a few advantages over hers. One is that it has the insignia of the Daughters. Another is the colors,—our national colors. Of course, it is not pure white, it is aluminum, but I think it has just as many advantages as the Michigan marker. We have marked 96 graves in our section of the country with this, and we hope to mark a great many more. We do not know whether we have more graves to mark than Michigan or not, but Pennsylvania has a great many graves of old Revolutionary soldiers, and they will all be marked with this marker because we have adopted it as our State marker.

There is no use in my detaining you further, because ours is on the same principle as the Michigan marker. It has one advantage in having the wings. It has two sets of wings that will keep it firmly anchored in the earth in any soil; it cannot blow over. And also it has a place in the top for a flag. There is really no use in my repeating what the lady from Michigan said,—she covered the ground thoroughly, but I just wanted to show you ours before you voted.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded to accept the marker brought here by Mrs. Whitney, of Michigan, and on that motion the Chair has requested remarks.

A MEMBER. May I speak in favor of Pennsylvania?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion of the lady from Michigan is before the house.

Mrs. BARROLL, of Connecticut. Is this subject open for discussion?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been for some time.

Mrs. BARROLL. In Michigan, the custom has been for some time that the Sons of the American Revolution furnish the markers used by the Daughters of the Revolution, and in this way the two societies have worked in harmony. It may be so in other States, and as we now have our markers which we use every year, it would be rather difficult, I think, to decide upon one, and the plan which has worked so well in Connecticut with the Sons and Daughters I should advocate should go on.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are there any further remarks upon the motion? The Chair invites discussion.

Miss FORSYTH, of New York. I would simply say, Madam President, that there was a marker presented some years ago that was quite admired, and thought to be a very admirable design, made by one of the



ladies of a chapter of the State of New York, and that is not here for the reason just given by the lady from Connecticut. I think at that time they said they had been using the marker of the Sons, and therefore they would prefer that we did not choose one for the entire society. In New York I am not aware that we have chosen one, but the Sons have been using them to some extent.

Miss MASSEY. We consented to the marker for Pennsylvania being presented because a year ago that marker was sent here by the State and examined. Mrs. Godcharles had just lost her husband, and was unable to be present or be represented in any way. But Pennsylvania adopted her marker a year ago, and it was very much desired that this should be brought up before the congress last year. But there was no one to take her place and present it. Personally it is not a matter of interest to me, but I think it is a matter of justice to her that this matter should be presented. And another thing, I do think that the colors, and so on, make it more acceptable because it shows that it is the work of the Daughters of the American Revolution, for I think anything proposed and carried out by the Daughters of the American Revolution ought to be recognized as such. Every grave of a Revolutionary hero marked by this marker would show exactly what it is,—that it is the marker from this organization. Wherever it is seen it is recognized, and I think that really would be very much in its favor. One would have no doubt, on seeing it, whether it was a marker of the Daughters of the American Revolution or something else; it has the insignia of our order and indicates just what it is.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair does not want to interrupt you, but do you desire to substitute a motion for Pennsylvania instead of that for Michigan?

Miss MASSEY. I desire simply to present the matter to this congress, as to which they prefer.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. I desire to say that it is my recollection that the marker was voted down because it had D. A. R. on it, and they thought that it was not a very wise thing to put D. A. R. over a dead soldier.

Mrs. PENFIELD, of Indiana. I rise to a question of information. I would like to know if this congress assembled has ever voted that they would like to have one marker for the entire society?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. This is the motion now before us.

Mrs. PENFIELD. I understand you are voting on the one presented, but my question is, has the congress ever in general, abstractly voted,—not having any one particular thing in mind,—that it is desirable for the society to have a marker in general?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair's recollection is that the marker from Pennsylvania was brought before us either last year or year before, and was voted down, and that, our society does mark the graves of Revolutionary soldiers. The society does receive markers from the

Sons of the American Revolution, and many think it would be wise to have a marker of our own; hence the motion of Mrs. Whitney.

Mrs. PENFIELD. Would a motion be in order now to refer this question to a committee?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It would be quite in order.

Mrs. PENFIELD.

I move to refer this matter to a committee whose duties shall be to receive all designs for grave markers that are offered, and to present them for consideration at the next congress.

Mrs. CLARKE, of Alabama. I second the motion.

Mrs. SMITH, of Alabama. Does that motion take precedence?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. A motion to commit takes precedence of everything.

Mrs. WHITNEY. Madam President General and members of the congress, I think I stated that the marker designed and offered to you from Michigan can be in bronze or can be in the colors of our society, as you wish. Very often there is a desire to have it in solid bronze. You can have the marker in any size or color that you wish. We simply bring this design to you, and I wish to call your attention to the fact that it is the only marker that has ever been presented to a congress of this society that has something significant of the soldier, and that is the old sabre and the old musket crossed. It would seem that the Daughters might give the dear man something to show that he fought for his country besides a wheel and distaff. [Laughter.] I hope sincerely that when you come to a vote on this you will remember all the charming things about the Michigan marker.

Mrs. HILL, of Connecticut.

I move that the motion be laid on the table.

Seconded by Mrs. Barroll, of Connecticut.

Miss FORSYTH. I simply want to say, in regard to what has just been said, that there has been another marker that had something referring to the Revolutionary soldier on it, because the one that was offered from New York, which I trust may be considered if this matter is decided upon, had the whole figure of a Revolutionary soldier, musket in hand. [Laughter.]

Mrs. HILL. Will my motion be in order now, laying the motion on the table?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. To lay the question on the table. There is a motion before that, made by Mrs. Whitney, to accept this marker. Do you wish to lay that motion on the table?

Mrs. HILL. I wish to make a motion that would carry the marker with it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have to make two motions with this. Your motion to commit is one, and your motion to lay the motion on the table is another. You must write your motion, too. It is in order for you to make a motion to lay the order to commit on the table. The Chair will entertain that. Is there a second?

Mrs. BALLINGER. I second the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. And you also might make a motion so that you would carry both, I suppose, as a matter of parliamentary information.

READER. The motion to commit of Mrs. Penfield is as follows:

"I move to pass this matter to a committee whose duties shall be to receive all designs offered and to present them for consideration at the next congress."

It is seconded by Mrs. Clarke, of Alabama. Then comes the motion from Mrs. Hill, of Connecticut.

"I move to lay the motion on the table."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you mean the main motion, or the motion to commit?

Mrs. HILL. I think the motion was lost, and I mean the original motion asking that this marker be made the official marker of the society. I mean the motion which, if laid upon the table, takes everything else with it, connected with it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard this motion of Mrs. Hill. Do you wish to discuss it? (After a pause.) It is said by many people that you cannot do this unless you put in your motion—

Mrs. HILL. I intended to cover both the motion to commit and everything connected with it. I thought the motion to lay upon the table—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It seems to be the stumbling block that you have not said "the whole matter," Mrs. Hill; therefore will you kindly do so, if you wish to do so, and save us a great deal of trouble. Does Mrs. Hill accept the Chair's suggestion, to make the motion to lay the whole matter upon the table? The Chair does not propose it to her, but if she wants to do that, she may.

Mrs. HILL. I do, yes.

READER. She says she does.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Will you allow the Official Reader to write in "the whole matter?" Do you understand that I want you to write your motion and send it up?

Mrs. HILL. Yes.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Please send it up.

Mrs. TULLOCH. I have to present the name of the State Regents and

State Vice-Regents for confirmation. You have been sending them up to me for the last two days, and I am sure you want to hear their names.

The Official Reader read the list as follows:

ALABAMA—Mrs. J. Morgan Smith, South Highlands, Birmingham.  
Mrs. Amora P. McClellan, Athens.

ALASKA—None elected.

ARIZONA—Mrs. Walter Talbot. Mrs. Clarendon Smith, 912 S street, Washington, D. C.

CALIFORNIA—Mrs. John F. Swift, 824 Valencia street, San Francisco. Mrs. Cameron Erskine Thom, Los Angeles.

COLORADO—Mrs. John Campbell, 1401 Gilpin street, Denver. Mrs. O. W. Mallaby, Pueblo.

CONNECTICUT—Mrs. Sara Thomson Kinney, 46 Park street, New Haven. Mrs. Tracy Bronson Warren, 405 Seaview avenue, Bridgeport.

DELAWARE—Mrs. Elizabeth Clark Churchman, Claymont. Mrs. Eugene Du Pont, Wilmington.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—Mrs. Charlotte Emerson Main, 2009 Massachusetts avenue, Washington. Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, 2145 K street, Washington.

FLORIDA—Mrs. Duncan V. Fletcher, Jacksonville. Mrs. Katharine Egan, Washington, D. C., and Jacksonville.

GEORGIA—Mrs. Ira Yale Sage, the Kimball, Atlanta. Mrs. Mary Ann Lipscomb, Athens.

IDAHO—None elected.

ILLINOIS—Mrs. Charles H. Deere, "Overlook," Moline. [Applause.] Mrs. Dorothy N. Law, Dixon.

INDIANA—Mrs. James M. Fowler, Lafayette. [Applause.] Mrs. Robert S. Robertson, 635 West Berry street, Fort Wayne.

IOWA—Mrs. Maria Purdy Peck, Oak Terrace, Davenport. Mrs. George W. Ogilvie, 814 Prospect Building, Des Moines.

KANSAS—Mrs. W. E. Stanley, Riverside, Wichita. Mrs. Eugene F. Ware, 1735 P street, Washington, D. C., and Topeka.

KENTUCKY—Mrs. Rosa Burwell Todd, 603 Frederick street, Owensboro. [Applause.] Mrs. William Warren, Danville.

MAINE—Mrs. A. A. Kendall, 10 Henry street, Portland. Mrs. Charlotte A. Baldwin, 136 Cedar street, Bangor.

MARYLAND—Mrs. J. Pembroke Thom, 828 Park avenue, Baltimore. Mrs. Dorsey Gassaway, Annapolis.

MASSACHUSETTS—Mrs. Charles H. Masury, 48 Elm street, Danvers. Mrs. Dana A. West, 18 Summit avenue, Somerville.

MICHIGAN—Mrs. William J. Chittenden, 134 West Fort street, Detroit. Mrs. James P. Brayton, 328 South College avenue, Grand Rapids.

MINNESOTA—Mrs. William Liggett, 2201 Scudder avenue, St.

Anthony Park, St. Paul. Mrs. Charles Telford Thompson, 502 South Ninth street, Minneapolis.

MISSISSIPPI—Miss Alice Quitman Lovell, Natchez. Mrs. Egbert Jones, Holly Springs.

MISSOURI—Mrs. Wallace Delafield, 5028 Locust street, St. Louis. Mrs. Weston Bascome, 2305 Locust street, St. Louis.

MONTANA—Mrs. Walter S. Tallant, 832 West Park street, Butte. Mrs. William Wallace McCrackin, Hamilton.

NEBRASKA—Mrs. Abraham Allee, 620 Park street, Omaha. Mrs. Jasper LeGrand Kellogg, 1844 D street, Lincoln.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—Mrs. John W. Johnson, 1819 Elm street, Manchester. Mrs. John R. McLane, Milford.

NEW JERSEY—Mrs. E. Gaylord Putnam, 219 South Broad street, Elizabeth. [Applause.] Miss Ellen Mecum, Salem.

NEW MEXICO—Mrs. L. Bradford Prince, Santa Fe. (Eleventh election). None elected.

NEW YORK—Mrs. Charles H. Terry, 540 Washington avenue, Brooklyn. [Applause.] Mrs. Henry L. Roberts, 14 Clinton Place, Utica.

NORTH CAROLINA—Miss Mary Love Stringfield, Waynesville. Mrs. Edwin C. Gregory, Salisbury.

NORTH DAKOTA—Mrs. Sarah M. Lounsberry, Fargo.

OHIO—Mrs. Orlando J. Hodge, 1096 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland. Mrs. H. M. Weaver, 191 West Park avenue, Mansfield.

OKLAHOMA TERRITORY—None appointed. None appointed.

OREGON—Mrs. Mary Phelps Montgomery, 251 Seventh street, Portland. None elected.

PENNSYLVANIA—Mrs. Wilbur F. Reeder, [applause] 303 North Allegheny street, Bellefonte. Mrs. Henry C. Pennypacker, [applause] Phoenixville. Honorary State Regent, Miss Susan Carpenter Frazier.

RHODE ISLAND—Mrs. Charles Warren Lippitt, 7 Young Orchard avenue, Providence; Mrs. Edward J. Johnson, 158 Cross street, Central Falls. [Applause.] Mrs. Susan A. Ballow, Honorary State Regent.

SOUTH CAROLINA—Mrs. Henry Warren Richardson, Columbia. Mrs. George H. Nicholls, Spartanburg.

SOUTH DAKOTA—None appointed.

TENNESSEE—Mrs. Charles B. Bryan, 362 Vance street, Memphis. [Applause.] Mrs. Edwin Gardner, Saundersville P. O.

TEXAS—Mrs. John Lane Henry 513 Gaston avenue, Dallas. Mrs. Seabrook W. Lydnor, Houston.

UTAH—Mrs. Mary M. F. Allen, Park City. None elected.

VERMONT—Mrs. F. Stewart Stranahan, St. Albans. Mrs. C. N. North, Shoreham.

VIRGINIA—Mrs. Eleanor Washington Howard, Alexandria. [Applause.] None elected.

WASHINGTON—Mrs. John A. Parker, 1022 I street, north, Tacoma. Mrs. M. A. Phelps, Spokane.

WEST VIRGINIA—Mrs. D. B. Spilman, Parkersburg. Miss M. J. Silver, Inwood.

WISCONSIN—Mrs. Thomas H. Brown, 182 Fourteenth street, Milwaukee. Mrs. Ogden H. Fethers, 51 St. Lawrence Place, Janesville.

WYOMING—Mrs. F. W. Mondell, the Cochran, Washington, D. C., and Newcastle. Mrs. H. B. Patten, 208 West Twenty-second street, Cheyenne.

Mrs. RICHARDS, of Iowa. Is there anything before the house at present?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We are going to accept this report.

Mrs. RICHARDS. Is it ready for acceptance?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is a motion to table right here before us. We cannot take anything else.

The Reader again read the motion of Mrs. Hill, as follows:

"I move to lay the whole matter of the marker on the table."

The motion was seconded by Mrs. Barroll, of Connecticut.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I second that motion.

(The question was put and carried.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will recognize Mrs. Richards, of Iowa.

Mrs. RICHARDS. I simply rise to ask for information.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is it?

Mrs. RICHARDS. I was too late this afternoon to hear the report of the Insignia Committee, but I understand that a contract has been let to Mr. Caldwell.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will say that she thought you wanted to make a motion to accept this report of the Vice-President General in charge of organization.

Mrs. TULLOCH. It seems to me you are hastening the matter. Also, later I want to put in an Honorary State Regent of Iowa.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion is now as to accepting this report.

(The question was put and carried.)

Mrs. RICHARDS. I want to know, Madam President General, what has become of the contract of Mrs. Key with this Continental Congress? I find that this was resolved, "that the contract made with Miss Eleanor Dutcher be continued with Mrs. Ellen Dutcher Key, and is not to be annulled except upon a year's notice." We may have erred in giving Mrs. Key that contract in this society, but we must not do her an injustice. She has been given this contract, and as yet I think we ought not to annul it in this very summary manner. She is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and I feel that an injustice has been done to Mrs. Key. Of course, it has been stated, and is no doubt true, that the expense of furnishing this pin to the members is only ten cents. That is not very much when you con-



sider that this is a moral obligation with us, and it shows that there is quite a demand for the pins yet. I think it is only courtesy to Mrs. Key to allow her to present herself and give her statement before this Continental Congress, or at least to have the Recording Secretary bring the contract and have it read here. I therefore ask that you allow the Recording Secretary to bring the contract and read it to-morrow morning before the congress.

Mrs. WEED. As Chairman of the Insignia Committee I was directed to present the report of the Board to the congress. The recommendation of the Board was that the manufacture and sale of the Recognition Pin should cease. It did not say when. The recommendation of the Board was that it should cease in accordance with the contract. The contract says that it must cease one year from the date of notice. Therefore, according to the action of the congress to-day, the contract with Mrs. Key would cease one year from date. There was nothing in the report of the Insignia Committee that was not in perfect accordance with the contract of Miss Dutcher.

Miss DESHA. The Board stated to-day that the Board had considered that pin month after month, and considered that it infringed the dignity of our insignia. It was none of the business of the Board of Management to criticise what this congress had done. They have brought in a report here that injures a Daughter of the American Revolution, and it was voted on here to-day when there was barely a quorum, and when the members did not know what they were voting about. (Cries of "Oh!" "Oh!") I was not on the floor, and so I cannot move a reconsideration. I did not know it was to be done. I did not imagine for an instant that any Daughter of the American Revolution would treat another Daughter in that manner. I wish there was some woman on this floor who did vote for it who would move that that part of the report be reconsidered.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to state in defence of the action of the congress that this matter was placed upon this program for 2 o'clock this afternoon as a special order of business. I supposed that all knew it.

Mrs. JOY. I call for the order of the day.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The order of the day is called for. The Revolutionary Relics Committee report comes next.

Mrs. PENFIELD. Did the Chair decide upon the motion to table the marker motion?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It was carried. Madam Chairman of the Relics Committee are you ready to report?

(After a pause.) The Chairman of the Relics Committee requests that the Official Reader will read her report.

The Reader read the report of the Relics Committee, as follows:

Madam President and Members of the Thirteenth Continental Congress: The Chairman of your Committee on Relics has little of value



or novelty to report. All the energies of the society are engrossed in the building of our Memorial Hall, and for the time being the less imposing memorials of the men and women of the Revolution are subordinated.

Still, the successor of Mrs. Eleanor Holmes Lindsay (whose years of gracious service bore fruit in the interesting collection of the ten-score relics deposited in the Smithsonian Institution), hopes, in time, to add something of value, which shall testify to her good will; as do these to the untiring energy and generous spending of self, which we recognized in this smaller work, as we did later in her chairmanship of the Committee on Architecture.

Several articles of more or less interest have been offered us for money—much money; but we desire it distinctly understood that, for the present at least we are not *buying* relics. Our appropriations are all for the larger project. And while we gladly accept those small personal things which bring us intimately into the lives of those who certified our independence, the power to purchase is not yet ours.

Our thanks are due to all who have worked with and for us, and we warmly appreciate the generosity with which the few new acquisitions have been offered.

Respectfully submitted,

FLORENCE GRAY ESTEY,

*Chairman Committee on Relics.*

MRS. SARA T. KINNEY, *Connecticut*;

MRS. CHARLES H. MASURY, *Massachusetts*;

MRS. CHARLES W. LIPPITT, *Rhode Island*;

MRS. F. C. STRANAHAN, *Vermont*;

MRS. A. A. KENDALL, *Maine*;

MRS. CLARK WARING, *South Carolina*;

MRS. RACHEL H. MELLON, *Pennsylvania*;

MRS. H. E. BURNHAM, *New Hampshire*;

MRS. THOMAS B. LYONS, *Virginia*;

MRS. WM. B. LYONS, *Kentucky*;

MISS E. C. WILLIAMS, *Maryland*;

MRS. J. HERON CROSMAN, *New York*;

MRS. FRANKLIN E. BROOKS, *Colorado*;

*Committee on Relics.*

April, 1904.

Among the relics received this year is a "busk-board," carved in oak, with a penknife, by Benjamin Sumner, while a prisoner with Ethan Allen in the Tower of London. Presented by the great-granddaughter of Benjamin Sumner, Mrs. de B. Randolph Keim, a former Vice-President General, Daughters of the American Revolution.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the report.

Mrs. Joy.

I move that it be accepted.

Mrs. CHITTENDEN. I second the motion.

(Motion put and carried.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The National University comes next. Is the Chairman of the Committee on the National University present?

Mrs. BEDLE. Madam President General.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes the Vice-Regent from New Jersey, Mrs. Bedle.

Mrs. BEDLE. Madam President General and Members of the Continental Congress: As Chairman of the Program Committee I have an announcement to make. Miss Ellen Bowick, of London, England, will give a recitation. I have the pleasure of introducing Miss Bowick.

PRESIDENT GENERAL (surprised). The Chair fears that Miss Bowick will have to defer her recitation for the present. It will have to be a pleasure deferred on the part of the congress.

Mrs. BEDLE. Madam President General, I introduced this lady under a misunderstanding. I thought I was to have the pleasure.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair is sure you did. The order of the day had been called for, however. The congress will now listen to the report of the Committee to Prevent the Desecration of the United States Flag.

(The Reader began to read the report.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will have to call you to time on that, Madam Reader. Only three minutes can be given now to the reading of reports. The question is on accepting this report.

(Motion to accept put and carried. This report was, later, made a "special order" for Saturday at 9 p. m., when it was read in full.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We have next upon our order of the day the report of the Editor of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE. She is not present owing to business detaining her. Mrs. Crosman has written me that owing to the serious illness of her daughter, she very much regrets that she is unable to be present. We will now hear the very beautiful and delightful lady from London, of whom the greatest and most charming things have been said—Miss Bowick.

A recitation, entitled "The Frenchwoman's Story," was given by Miss Ellen Bowick, of London, England, and was received with much applause.

Mrs. JEWETT, of Minnesota. It was my privilege to be chairman of the committee on the collection of articles that we placed in our box in the corner-stone of Continental Hall, and I have had many questions asked me about the first grouping, and why we did not number it. That was the typical idea of Mr. Owen, who proposed that we put in five articles to indicate our five points of the star,—the Holy Bible, the property of a Revolutionary soldier; a copy of the Declaration of Independence, imprint of the seal of the United States, the insignia of the

Daughters of the American Revolution and the American Flag. The data of our society was furnished by Miss Desha, and it must have been a great sacrifice for her to give us all these valuable papers, from the very beginning of our Society as the Daughters of the American Revolution. She furnished all the things of that kind which did not come from the files of our National Society, and very little came from that source. She gave us so much that it seems that she must have robbed herself, and in view of that

I move that a rising vote of thanks be given to Miss Desha for her contribution to the box placed in the corner-stone of Continental Hall.

(The Chair called for a rising vote, which was unanimous.)

Mrs. McLEAN. Before we adjourn may I simply offer a resolution?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You may.

Mrs. McLEAN. It is, in a way, a small matter, but in another it is not. I desire to offer a resolution of sympathy in her illness, and hope for her speedy recovery, to one of the members of this organization who has been a National Officer and faithfully served this society for so many years, and who is now here in Washington in a hospital—Mrs. Amos Draper.

The motion was numerously seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded that a resolution of sympathy should be offered to Mrs. Amos Draper, who is now lying ill in a hospital here. You will respond by a rising vote.

(The motion was unanimously carried.)

READER. There is one announcement to be made of an additional Honorary State Regent for Pennsylvania, Miss Susan Carpenter Frazer. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. A motion that this be confirmed is in order.

(The motion was made and seconded, put and carried.)

At 10.30 o'clock p. m. the congress adjourned until Saturday, April 23. 1904, at 10 o'clock a. m.

## MORNING SESSION, SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1904.

At 10.14 the bugler sounded "Tattoo."

Congress called to order at 10.15 by the President General, Mrs. Fairbanks.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will unite with our Chaplain General in invoking the Divine blessing.

CHAPLAIN GENERAL. O, Thou Infinite One, draw nigh and give us Thy blessing on this the last day of our congress. We thank Thee that Thou hast been with us and that our health and strength have been preserved, and that there has been so much unanimity in our work and that we have had Thy blessing upon us. We pray Thee, Heavenly Father, that Thou wilt not only be with each one of us, but with each and every organization that we represent, and as we represent our country in this patriotic movement we pray that Thou wilt be with the whole of our land. We pray Thee that the little children who are being educated may be educated for God and the country. Be with our boys and girls who are away from home and at school, and may all our educators feel that they must bring our youth up in the way that they should go in order that our Nation may be what it ought to be. We pray Thee that as we leave this house on this day that Thou wilt go with us to our homes, and grant to help us realize that each one of us is responsible to Thee, and that as the homes of the Nation are, so the Nation is. And we pray that we may help those other homes that have not the spirit of Christ in them and that are being deceived. And grant, Heavenly Father, that there may be a patriotism to-day as there was in the days of our youth. Help us to realize that our dangers do not come in the same form for us; that they come in other forms, and that as intelligent women we must watch for them and fight for our country. We pray that Thou wilt be with our new possessions and help us to carry Christianity and a higher civilization into those homes which know not Thee and know not our country, that have none of the traditions which we have. And we pray Thee, our Heavenly Father, that we may realize the great campaign of education into which we must enter, and that we must do our duty by them. We pray Thee, our Heavenly Father, for the President of the United States, and all others in authority, and grant us, O Heavenly Father, that they may guard the interests of our country. And be with our officers—the new ones who have just been elected. Be with our new Board, with its President, and grant during the year that is to come that we may have Thy Divine blessing and benediction. And now, dear Father, be with us during this last day and give us Thy help and Thy strength and benediction, we ask for Jesus sake, Amen.

Mrs. FOSTER. According to the official program we will sing "The Star-Spangled Banner."

(The first and last verses of "The Star-Spangled Banner" was sung by the congress, led by Mr. Foster.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will listen to the minutes of yesterday's meeting read by the Recording Secretary General.

SECRETARY GENERAL. They are not quite ready. If I may have a few minutes I will be able to finish them.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Reader has a telegram.

READER (reading). "Mrs. Fairbanks, President General, Continental Congress: As President of the Board of Lady Managers of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, I send cordial greetings to the Thirteenth Continental Congress with the hope that every chapter will be represented at Daughter's Day on October 11th at the St. Louis Exposition. Mrs. Margaretta Manning."

Mrs. PAGE. Madam President, may I speak on a question of personal privilege?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes, you may.

Mrs. PAGE. Please do not be tired of me or Jamestown, because I am very tired myself. But there seems to me some misunderstanding about this special boat, and I wish to explain that the company has given us this special boat. You will take this boat at the foot of Seventh street to-morrow at 4 o'clock p. m., and you will not have to change the boat or change your staterooms during the trip. You go from here to Norfolk, and are there met by a committee from the Tide-Water Chapters, and from there you go to Jamestown. We will then lunch at the Chamberlain Hotel and have the privilege of seeing the fort. You can leave your luggage and everything else on board the boat during the entire trip. [Applause.]

(The Reader read more notices.)

The Recording Secretary General read the minutes of the proceedings of Friday, April 22nd; also the motions of Friday night's session.

(During the reading of the minutes Miss Williams, of Maryland, took the chair.)

PRESIDING OFFICER. You have heard the minutes. Are there any corrections?

Mrs. MURPHY. If my memory bears me out there is a slight mistake in the minutes. If I am not very much mistaken, I did not speak to any motion yesterday afternoon. I merely asked a favor of one of the members of the committee to answer a few questions to elucidate some points of the committee's report, to which the member graciously acceded.

PRESIDING OFFICER. The correction will be made.

Mrs. RISING, of Minnesota. A correction of the minutes. The report stated that the John Paul Jones Committee were from Maryland. They were from the District, Massachusetts and Minnesota.

PRESIDING OFFICER. The correction will be made.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. I would like to explain my motion. I did not intend to make any motion of censure of anyone. I offered an amendment to the motion of censure—as Mrs. Foster made it very clear to us that the wheels of their investigation were hampered by the refusal of persons, who had testimony, to come. Therefore, I think she made it very clear to us that it was the intention of the Board to present to this congress that they felt it was a wrong way of carrying out a good intention. I did not vote to adopt the resolution of censure, but I made that motion to make it clear that there were others responsible besides those that had been mentioned.

PRESIDING OFFICER. The correction will be made.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. My motion was seconded, which was not reported.

Mrs. RICHARDSON. I would like to have an omission corrected in the minutes. I cannot call it anything more than that, because there was a great deal of confusion. South Carolina's Regent is on the Matthew Maury Committee. There was nothing said about South Carolina endorsing those papers read, and I would like to have it recorded that South Carolina unanimously endorsed the Maury resolutions.

PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will state there was a long list of States endorsing it and that South Carolina was among them.

Mrs. BRYAN. The Maury memorial presented to the House yesterday was not the memorial passed by our congress last year. The lady who suggested this last year has a report to make to the House, and she is waiting to be called upon to make that report. It was passed by the House last year, and the one introduced this year is entirely a new memorial. After the reading of the minutes the Parliamentarian told me that I might ask that this report be read.

Mrs. BALLINGER. One very important omission has been made. There is no mention whatever made of the motion sent to the stage to accept the report of the Judicial Committee, signed by Mrs. Ballinger and seconded by Miss Miller, of the District. This closed the Baird-Huey vs. Roberts affair.

SECRETARY GENERAL. There was so much confusion yesterday afternoon that it is quite possible some of the motions did not reach me. That motion, for instance, was not among those given to me.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I ask that it be inserted in the minutes, whether it is found or not.

PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair wishes to say that the motion has been accepted, and it appears in the stenographic report.\*

\*This motion was made in Executive Session.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I ask that it be inserted in the minutes.

PRESIDING OFFICER. That will be done.

Mrs. WEED. My name appeared yesterday as a second to a vote of censure which was given as an amendment to the committee report.

I seconded the motion of censure, but I did not then understand it was an amendment to the committee report. My understanding was that the report was to be accepted as it came to me, and it was my intention to vote that way. And I did intend a second to the motion of censure which was presented immediately after the report was accepted. I do not think I would have moved to amend the committee's report, because I am not in sympathy with that method of procedure.

PRESIDING OFFICER. If there are no further corrections the Chair will entertain a motion to have the minutes accepted.

Mrs. MERWIN.

I move to accept the minutes as corrected.

Mrs. JOY. I second the motion.

Mrs. BROWN, of California. I would like to second the motion, Madam President.

(Motion put and carried.)

Mrs. WHITNEY. Am I in order, Madam Chairman?

PRESIDING OFFICER. No; the Official Reader has a notice to read.

READER. A notice given by Mrs. Mellon, Vice-President General from Pennsylvania. This notice, I am requested by Mrs. Mellon and instructed by the Chair to state, was to have been included in the report of the State Regent of Pennsylvania, but by an oversight was not included, and special permission is given to report it now. It is as follows: The prize of \$50 offered by the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution of Pennsylvania has been awarded to Miss Elizabeth Miles, the subject being "Pennsylvania Under William Penn, 1681—1718."

Mrs. WHITNEY. Madam Chairman and Members of the congress: I offer this motion to you:

I move that the reading of the remainder of the report of the committee on the Prevention of the Desecration of the United States flag be made a special order of business for 9 o'clock this evening.

Mrs. CHITTENDEN. I second the motion.

(The motion read by the Reader.)

Mrs. WHITNEY. Madam Chairman and Members: It would seem we have had nothing come before this congress that ought to be of more patriotic interest than the report of this committee. I am not on the committee, and I have not consulted a member of it; I am doing this because I feel that this is a work that the Daughters are vitally interested in, or at least ought to be. In every State we have been doing good work, trying to get State legislation to prevent the desecration of the American flag. There is now a bill in the United States Senate for a Federal law to this effect. I think this report, which was allowed only three minutes out of six day's work, in this case should be



given more time. [Applause.] I hope that this resolution will pass, so that when we have a good audience this evening a full report of this committee may be brought to you for your consideration, and be taken back to your States, and, as far as possible, will result in the chapters working for the prevention of the desecration of our Flag. [Applause.]

Mrs. PAGE. I desire to second that motion.

(Mrs. Ammon at this point took the place of the Recording Secretary General.)

PRESIDING OFFICER. Are you ready for the question?

(Cries of "Question," "question!")

PRESIDING OFFICER. Will Mrs. Carey and Mrs. Middleton act as tellers on the floor, and Mrs. Kinney in the same capacity in the gallery?

(Motion was unanimously carried.)

Miss FRAZER. A question of personal privilege. It has been said that I omitted to state in my report who the lady was who won the prize offered in our State for the State memorial. The report was not handed to me to insert in my State report.

Miss BENNING. Madam Chairman.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Miss Benning, of Georgia.

Miss BENNING.

I move that this congress instruct the National Board to compile a directory of the membership of the society.

Mrs. DAY. I second the motion.

Mrs. WHITE. I second the motion.

The motion was written out, passed to the platform, and read by the Reader, as follows:

"I move that the Thirteenth Continental Congress instruct the National Board of Management to compile a directory of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution."

(Signed)

HANNA CAROLINE BENNING.

Seconded by Mrs. Ira Yale Sage, of Georgia; Eveline F. Masury, Mrs. Sarah T. Kinney, Miss Mary Desha, Mrs. C. H. Deere, Mrs. J. R. Webster, Mrs. William Butterworth, Mrs. Thom, Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, Miss Sara Coolidge Brooks, Mrs. Fowler, Mrs. J. Morgan Smith, Mrs. Thomas B. Lyons, Mrs. John Miller Horton, Miss Mary L. Stringfield.

Mrs. HENRY, District of Columbia. I would like to say that I was chairman of the last Committee on Publication of the Directory in 1901, and I can testify that it is very expensive. It cost us \$1,500. Also, I would say that we have not been in the habit of getting out a

directory more than once in every five years on account of the expense.

Mrs. SAGE, of Georgia. May I say in favor of this motion that the State Regents have found it very inconvenient to do their work during the last year for the lack of a complete directory. There are a great many names that come in during the year whose addresses we do not have, and oftentimes important business comes up that makes it necessary we should know them, and we have no recourse but to write to the Board. I, therefore, wish to second this resolution.

Mrs. PARKER. Mrs. Parker, of New York, would like to second the motion.

Mrs. DAY (Tennessee). I would like to say that the Chapter Regenessee also find such a directory very valuable.

Mrs. HENRY. I wish to correct the statement—that it cost \$1,500. I have been told that it cost \$2,000 very nearly.

Mrs. Chittenden addressed the Chair.

Mrs. HENRY. I would like to say—

PRESIDING OFFICER. Mrs. Chittenden has the floor.

Mrs. CHITTENDEN. I think it is scarcely necessary for Mrs. Chittenden to add one word, because I am sure that every member who has any official correspondence feels the great need of such a directory, and the 1901 directory has been outgrown by many thousands of names. I trust this motion will prevail.

Mrs. HENRY. I wish to say that I am not opposing the directory, but I wanted to state how much it costs, and it takes that much from the Continental Hall fund.

Mrs. HILL, of Connecticut. I would like to ask that information be given to this congress before they vote on this motion as to what this costs. I know that the last directory, of which Mrs. Henry speaks, cost us a great deal of money. The congress voted it. But if my remembrance serves me, it was published and the price was given and only a few bought it, and a large proportion of those directories were put in storage. I would like to have some one who knows state how many of those were sold, and if there are not a large number still on hand? And also whether this directory is ever good for anything after twelve months, and whether it does not take a good many of those months to get it out, and that by the time it is published it is practically useless, and then a great many remain here which are not bought and the society wonders where its money has gone?

Mrs. HENRY. These directories cost over a dollar, but we sell them for seventy-five cents, and they were not bought very rapidly at that!

Mrs. MORGAN SMITH. We have not had a directory for three years. I submit that a society that has grown as rapidly as this society has certainly needs a new directory. We have no way of knowing the names of the chapters organized in the last three years, or the names of the Regents. And we ought to know the names of the chapters, certainly, so that we will not duplicate them. A directory saves con-

fusion, and I submit that the Daughters of the American Revolution, with a membership of 41,000, certainly need a new directory once in three years at least. [Applause.]

Mrs. BROCKETT. Madam Chairman, we need a directory, but let us sell it so that each one that buys it pays the cost of that one book. Do not let us make our books cost a dollar and then sell them for 75 cents, and leave four-fifths of the edition in our storehouse. Let us have the directory, but let us put it on a business basis and sell it for what it costs—not for less than what it costs.

Mrs. RICHARDSON. I can say as a State Regent that a directory is a most important thing, and without a directory it is almost impossible for the State Regents to perform the business or carry on the correspondence of the society. I wish to second the motion that we have a new directory.

Mrs. HENRY. There are four-fifths of the last directories now for sale. Why have they not been bought if there is so much need of a directory?

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I want to answer the Regent from Alabama that every chapter is in the congressional record of our proceedings—every chapter is printed there. That is every year, and that is worth something. Even if we publish a directory every three years there are a great many changes in addresses, and they cannot be relied upon as being correct for a very long time after they are published. For instance, there were four hundred marriages last year, which, of course, means a change in the names of those members. By the time we get our directory published it is not worth much more than the paper it is written on for the addresses. We have been so discouraged with our work that it has seemed to us we were not giving you what it was worth, what you paid for, because you have four or five thousand names of members belonging to the society that are not in the directory when you get it. Now, it does seem to me that this is a suggestion that will help you out: That every State ought to compile her own membership, and each one send a copy to headquarters, and we would have it there and that would be worth something. I would like to make that as an amendment.

Mrs. McLEAN. I heartily second the idea of a new directory, but I think it should be issued from the national headquarters, as everyone of us is a member of the National Society. I not only see no reason for advancing the price, but I really think that that directory pertains to every member by right. We pay dues every year into the national organization for just such expenses. [Applause.]

Miss MECUM, of New Jersey. Madam President and ladies, might we not have a directory of the Regents of each State and not every member?

(Cries of "No," "no!")

Miss MECUM. Have the Regents, the Chapter Regents, I mean?

Then they could be communicated with with ease, and they could give any information you desire in regard to their States. I think that would reduce the cost of the directory very much. I would suggest that such a directory should contain the State officers and Regents, and that such a directory issued every year would be very useful.

Mrs. HAZEN. If I understood her correctly, a Delegate said that we have a surplus of directories unsold. It seems to me that if a notice was sent out to the State Regents that there is a directory on hand it would be purchased. Many do not know it exists.

Mrs. JOY.

I move to amend by substituting, that the directory be made a list of National Officers and State and Chapter Regents.

Mrs. CHITTENDEN. I second the motion.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Then I will withdraw my amendment.

(Mrs. Joy's motion was read aloud by the Reader.)

Mrs. ROOME. Madam Chairman, that would defeat the very purpose of the directory. We can easily get a list of National Officers and State Regents and Chapter Regents, but we cannot get a directory of the members, [applause] and we would not have anything but an old directory of the members. I had intended to say something along the lines of what the lady to my right said, and I do not know that all the members heard her. I wish to say that if it were put in every issue of the MONTHLY MAGAZINE very clearly—

PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair rules that you must talk on the substitute to the amendment.

Mrs. ROOME. If I may be allowed to speak later on the subject of the principal motion—

Mrs. McCARTNEY. A question of information.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Please state it.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. If this suggestion is carried out, would we not have simply a synopsis of the society and not a directory?

Mrs. KINNEY.

I move the previous question.

The motion was seconded.

Mrs. ORTON. Madam President—

PRESIDING OFFICER. The previous question is called for.

A DELEGATE. What is the question?

PRESIDING OFFICER. The Official Reader will state what you are going to vote for.

READER. I am instructed first to call for the tellers. Mrs. Middleton and Mrs. Carey will please act as tellers. Next, I am instructed to state that you are to vote for the previous question, which closes debate on this question.

Miss BENNING. Is it the amendment?

Mrs. JULIAN RICHARDS. It is to close debate.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Yes, it is on the amendment. The Chair will state this is to close debate on the whole matter, the motion and the amendment.

Mrs. HILL, of Connecticut. I ask for a parliamentary ruling on that.

PRESIDING OFFICER. That *is* parliamentary ruling.

PARLIAMENTARIAN. It depends on what the lady wishes to apply it to. If it was unqualified, it applies all the way along. But if it was qualified, then it is a different thing. The previous question was moved unqualified.

PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will appoint Mrs. Penfield in place of Mrs. Middleton to count the votes on the floor.

Mrs. MURPHY. Is a question out of order?

PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will ask Mrs. Richardson to count the votes in the gallery. The Chair wishes to state that the vote is upon the question of closing the debate upon the whole matter, both the motion and the amendment.

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. Then we can vote on the whole matter?

PRESIDING OFFICER. Yes, this is simply on the motion to close debate.

Result of the vote: Yeas, 173. Nays, 34.

(The previous question was ordered.)

PRESIDING OFFICER. The debate is closed. We will proceed to vote upon the amendment to the motion, and the Official Reader will please read the amendment.

The Reader read as follows:

'I move to amend by substituting the following:

"That the directory be made a list of National Officers, State and Chapter Regents."

(Motion was put and lost.)

PRESIDING OFFICER. The Official Reader will now read the main motion.

READER (reading):

"I move that the Thirteenth Continental Congress instruct the National Board of Management to compile a directory of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution."

(Motion was put and carried.)

Mrs. LITTLE. Madam Chairman and Members of the Congress:

I move that a vote of thanks be extended to Mrs. Mary S.

Lockwood for the beautiful way in which she has fulfilled her promise—made to us on that stormy 11th day of October, 1902—that she would take care of some of the earth that had been turned from our soil on the site of Continental Hall; and that she would take care of the little seeds she planted that day, and and that at some future time she would give a plant to each one of the 13 original States. [Applause.]

Mrs. BROCKETT. I call for a rising vote.  
(Motion put and unanimously carried.)

Mrs. BROCKETT. May Virginia announce that she appreciates her tree and that it will be planted at Jamestown next Monday by the President General and the State Regent from Virginia. [Applause.]

(Mrs. Fairbanks resumed the chair.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair directs the reading of the Connecticut and District of Columbia resolutions, after which we will resume the regular order of business.

To the Members of the Thirteenth Continental Congress, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution: On the 3d day of February, 1904, the National Board of Management, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, approved the action of the Mary Floyd Tallmadge Chapter, of Litchfield, Conn., and of the Dolly Madison Chapter, of Washington, D. C., which petitions the Congress of the United States to reprint Public Documents Nos. 249, 250 and 251, the same being the "Report from the Secretary of War in obedience to resolutions of the Senate of the 5th and 30th of June, 1834, and of the 3d of March, 1835, in relation to the Pension establishment of the United States," together with all additional data relating to Revolutionary pensions which have been obtained since their publication in 1835; also a reprint of the book entitled "A Census of Pensioners for Revolutionary or Military Services, with their Names, Ages and Places of Residence as returned by the Marshals of the Several Districts under the Act for the Taking of the Sixth Census, Published by Authority of Act of Congress, under the direction of the Secretary of State, Washington. Printed by Blair & Rives, 1841"

And also that 500 copies of each of these four reprints may be furnished to the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution for the furtherance of its patriotic work.

The Board ordered the resolutions, of which the above is a synopsis, to be sent to all the State Regents for their endorsement, with the request that they return their signatures to Mrs. Buel, Regent of the Mary Lloyd Tallmadge Chapter. A hearty response has been received from the majority of them, presumably of all who have been able to give it their attention. It has been likewise unanimously endorsed by

the business meeting of Regents and Delegates of Connecticut to the Thirteenth Continental Congress, and by the chapters of the District of Columbia in mass-meeting assembled.

The Board requested the President-General to serve as chairman of a committee, which she, herself, should appoint, to present these resolutions to the Congress of the United States.

This committee is as follows:

Mrs. CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS, *President General, N. S. D. A. R., Chairman.*

Mrs. J. P. DOLLIVER, *Historian General, N. S. D. A. R.*

Mrs. J. V. QUARLES, *Vice-President General, N. S. D. A. R.*

Mrs. ADDISON G. FOSTER, *Vice-President General, N. S. D. A. R.*

Mrs. HENRY E. BURNHAM, *Vice-President General, N. S. D. A. R.*

Mrs. SARA T. KINNEY, *State Regent, Connecticut.*

Mrs. CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN, *State Regent, District of Columbia.*

Mrs. ELIZABETH C. BARNEY BUEL, *Regent, Mary Floyd Tallmadge Chapter, Litchfield, Conn.*

Mrs. LYDIA W. BOLLES NEWCOMB, *Genealogical Editor, AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, Mary Clap Worster Chapter, New Haven, Conn.*

Miss ANNA S. MALLET, *Regent, Dolly Madison Chapter, Washington, D. C.*

The Mary Floyd Tallmadge Chapter, of Litchfield, Conn., and the Dolly Madison Chapter, of the District of Columbia, respectfully ask the Thirteenth Continental Congress to endorse the above action.

ELIZABETH C. BARNEY BUEL, *Regent,*  
*Mary Floyd Tallmadge Chapter.*

ANNA S. MALLET, *Regent,*  
*Dolly Madison Chapter.*

In connection with the foregoing report the following communication was subsequently handed in by Mrs. Buel:

"Mrs. Buel has received the signatures of about 30 State Regents, and would say that if those who have not yet signed the resolutions would like to add their signatures before the petition goes to the United States Congress, she will be glad to meet them at the rear of the stage at the close of the morning session, and give them the opportunity of doing so."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard this report. Those in favor of approving it will say "aye." (The "yeas" responded.) Opposed "no." (There was no response.) It is so ordered. We will resume the order of the day and listen to the report of the Editor of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

Mrs. JEWETT. May I make a motion?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is not in the order of the day. The Chair wishes to state while we are waiting for the Editor of the Magazine



that she has appointed on the Valley Forge Committee Mrs. Hugh McClinnes, of Pennsylvania.

Mrs. DAY. I would like to ask if we cannot fill in the time with the report of the Maury Memorial matter?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We have not the time at present, as the Business Manager of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE is ready to report.

Miss Lockwood, Business Manager of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE:

Madam President and Members of the Thirteenth Continental Congress: The Treasurer General will have explained that the Official Auditor advised our making our reports for the full 14 months, instead of for the year ending January 31st, as has been the custom, thus making the year even for future congresses.

The financial report which follows is therefore for 14 months from February 1st, 1903.

You will, however, be more interested in the summary of the 12 months expenses as in comparison to those of last year.

The total cost for the period was \$200 less than last year, but unfortunately the subscriptions have not been paid quite as promptly as usual, owing, I suspect, to the congress (which often serves as a reminder) coming later this year than heretofore.

This has made the net cost two hundred dollars greater, while the actual expenses were, as I have stated, \$200 less.

This will, I hope, be offset by the subscription taken at the congress and by responses to bills now going out.

For the benefit of those who are new members of this body I will state that it is the custom to solicit bids on printing the Magazine each year, the contract being given for one year only.

Seven firms of printers—three in Washington, two in Baltimore, one in Lancaster and one in Harrisburg—were asked if they wished to make bids for the year beginning July, 1903. Four replied in the affirmative and specifications were prepared and sent to them accordingly. The Harrisburg firm continued to make the lowest bid, and the National Board again awarded the contract to them.

The specifications are drawn up very carefully and are minute as to the cost per page for the different styles of type, for the paper, press work and binding, the insertion of cuts, the mailing, etc., of each month's issue, and the bills are so itemized. After being examined in all of these details they are approved by the Business Manager and sent to the Chairman of the Finance Committee before being paid by the Treasurer General.

Bi-monthly reports are made by the Business Manager to the National Board of Management when in session.

The books are closed for each report and all receipts turned over to the Treasurer General, who pays all bills by check.

After each monthly Board meeting, when the cards of notification of

election are sent out from the Recording Secretary's office, the Business Manager inserts a Magazine folder and subscription blank in an effort to secure the new members as subscribers.

In no other way than by reading the Magazine can a member have a knowledge of what is being done by the society in this congress, in the National Board and in the chapters.

Shortly after the last congress circulars were sent to each Chapter Regent urging her to bring the Magazine to the attention of her chapter and to appoint an agent from among its members to solicit subscriptions, such agent to receive a commission of 20 per cent. on each new subscription sent in; 25 per cent. is also offered on all advertisements secured. Will not some chapter be glad to add to its treasury in this way?

Sample copies and advertising rates will be sent on application.

In considering the expenses of the Magazine it should be borne in mind that the major portion is for printing and mailing the three large numbers containing the proceedings of this congress and the State Regents' reports—over 850 pages this year—or equal to eight numbers of the regular issue; and for that part, under the head of "Official," which gives the minutes of the monthly meetings of the National Board of Management.

The balance covers all that part devoted to the work of chapters (so valuable to all other chapters in suggestion), to the genealogical, historical, Children of the American Revolution and other departments.

The books of the Business Manager have been audited to date.

The following is the financial report:

#### RECEIPTS.

February 1, 1903, to March 31, 1904:

To subscriptions, as per vouchers and cash register, .....	\$2,306 10
To sale of extra copies, .....	93 51
To advertisements, .....	254 00
To cuts, paid for by individuals, .....	29 00

Total amount delivered to Treasurer General, ..... \$2,682 61

#### BILLS PRESENTED TO TREASURER GENERAL FOR PAYMENT—14 MONTHS.

Printer's bill, including mailing and postage, February Number, 1903, .....	\$268 97
Printer's bill, including mailing and postage, March Number, 1903, .....	255 46
Printer's bill, including mailing and postage, April Number, 1903, .....	622 94

Printer's bill, including mailing and postage,	
May Number, 1903, .....	712 13
Printer's bill, including mailing and postage,	
June Number, 1903, .....	848 59
Printer's bill, including mailing and postage,	
July Number, 1903, .....	257 26
Printer's bill, including mailing and postage,	
August Number, 1903, .....	193 68
Printer's bill, including mailing and postage,	
September Number, 1903, .....	192 05
Printer's bill, including mailing and postage,	
October Number, 1903, .....	192 35
Printer's bill, including mailing and postage,	
November Number, 1903, .....	207 85
Printer's bill, including mailing and postage,	
December Number, 1903, .....	284 01
Printer's bill, including mailing and postage,	
January Number, 1904, .....	238 54
Printer's bill, including mailing and postage,	
February Number, 1904, .....	240 63
Printer's bill, including mailing and postage,	
March Number, 1904, .....	241 06
	<hr/>
Salary, Editor, 14 months, .....	\$4,755 52
Salary Business Manager, 14 months, .....	1,166 66
Genealogical Department, .....	1,050 00
Cuts and half-tone engravings (partly paid for by individuals), .....	100 00
Postage, Editor, 14 months, .....	95 12
Caldwell & Co., stationery for Editorial, Business and Genealogical Departments, .....	30 00
Copyright fees, 1904, .....	39 51
Printing:	6 00
Subscription blanks, .....	\$9 50
Circulars to Regents, .....	3 75
500 bill heads, .....	2 25
Printing and furnishing 1,500 receipt postals, ....	18 75
Printing and furnishing 500 expiration postals, ..	6 25
	<hr/>
Remailing December Number, .....	40 50
Auditing accounts of Business Manager, 14 months .....	12 75
Carpenter, putting up shelving for files .....	\$50 00
Returned to Conrad Weiser Chapter, advanced for cut not used .....	3 50
Binding five volumes of Magazines .....	5 00
	6 25

One desk hassock.....	50
Office expenses, as per itemized account rendered and attached	6 15

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Total expenses, 14 months..... \$7.427 45

*Office Expenses (as per above statement).*

14 months.

February 1st, 1903 to March 31st, 1904:

Mailing extra copies, 2nd class matter, as per vouchers.....	12 03
Postage, office.....	30 20
Postal cards.....	1 15
Special delivery to Harrisburg.....	10
Telegrams.....	1 30
Expressage.....	5 15
Freight and cartage, extra Magazines from Harrisburg, 14 months.....	11 89
Seven Falcon files.....	3 15
Commission refunded to agents on subscriptions, No. 18,435 to No. 18,620.....	40
One bottle of paste.....	25
Registration fee.....	08
Car fare of messenger to deliver Magazines.....	10
Cartage.....	25
Extra services of janitor.....	10

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\$66 15

Total cost, 14 months..... \$7,427 46

Receipts..... 2,682 61

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Net cost, 14 months..... \$4,744 85

Total cost, 12 months to January 31st, 1904..... 6,576 03

Receipts, 12 months to January 31st, 1904..... 2,227 45

Net cost, 12 months..... \$4,348 58

Respectfully submitted,

LILLIAN LOCKWOOD,  
Business Manager.

April, 1904.

During the reading of the foregoing report the following occurred:

Mrs. ORTON. As all these items are printed in the Magazine may they be omitted in the reading?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If there is no objection they may be.

[There was no objection and it was so ordered.]

Mrs MURPHY. May we know in just a few words what the Magazine costs to publish?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Can you give the total of the expense, Miss Lockwood?

MISS LOCKWOOD. For the past year the total of expense was \$4,348.58; just two hundred dollars greater than last year.

MRS. MURPHY. I thank you.

[Miss Lockwood then completed the reading of her report as printed.]

MRS. MCLEAN. The four thousand and some odd dollars is the sum for actual publication, but not the sum for absolute expenses?

MISS LOCKWOOD. Yes.

\* MRS. MCLEAN. I should like to hear the full sum which the Magazine cost for the past year.

MISS LOCKWOOD. For the twelve months.

MRS. MCLEAN. The full sum expended on the Magazine, and the full sum of its income, in order that we may know the difference between the two.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Can you answer that question?

MISS LOCKWOOD. The total cost for the twelve months was \$6,576.03. The receipts were \$2,227.45. Making the net cost \$4,348.58.

MRS. MCLEAN. Then we lost about \$2,400?

MISS LOCKWOOD. Yes.

MRS. MURPHY.

I move we accept the report.

MRS. CHITTENDEN. I second the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you wish to discuss it?

MRS. BALLINGER. I wish to say that in the many years of my membership in this body, this has been the heaviest drain upon the Daughters of the American Revolution, and when I have suggested that the minutes of the Board be published in pamphlet and the remainder of the Magazine be allowed to lapse, even those who never contribute one cent were most determined in their efforts to maintain the Magazine. I would like to ask what justice there is in expending over \$7,000 a year for the purpose of getting a return of \$2,000 and a few hundred? [applause.]

MRS. WHITE. I want to say that I have every number of the American Monthly Magazine that has ever been published, and that I cannot do without it.

A VOICE. Nor I.

MRS. WHITE. (Continuing) The reason it does not pay is because there are so many who do not take it, who do not support it as they should! [Applause]. One prominent delegate came over here, and I said: "You will read all this in the Magazine," and she replied "What magazine?" "Our magazine," said I. "I did not know that we had one" said she. Now, let us know that we have one, let everybody here subscribe one dollar and get their friends at home to take it. Think of

it! Forty thousand women cannot support a magazine! I am ashamed of them. [Applause.] Do not put me on the committee, however. (Laughter.)

Mrs. SAGE. Madam President, I simply want to say that the rescued Revolutionary names which have been published in the American Monthly Magazine during the past year have been worth far more to the society than its cost.

Mrs. BOWDEN of Washington. I wish to say that in the far west,—and I think the Manager of the Magazine will bear me out,—we take the Magazine quite generally and enjoy it, and it brings us in touch with members of the society throughout the country. Without it, I think there would be very much less enthusiasm, and little local work to do. A magazine suggests work and raises enthusiasm [applause].

Mrs. DAVOL, of Massachusetts. This is my 7th Congress. I have never failed to speak a good word for the Magazine when I have had an opportunity, and I do not think it is fair to those of us who take the Magazine to say that we throw away so much money, or that we sink so much money [applause], or that the value of the Magazine is so much in dollars and cents. The Magazine is worth something more than just dollars and cents. It gives us information that we need, and it makes us better Daughters, and I hope it will never cease to be published, and I will always speak for it every time I come here [applause].

Mrs. WALKER, of Missouri. Madam President and Daughters of the American Revolution, I am a member of the Magazine Committee and from month to month go over its pages. I know the Business Manager to be a remarkably good executive officer and I know the Editor to be able, conscientious, discriminating; and if this Congress will give to the Magazine its moral and financial support it will add to the membership and to the power of this great organization, I am sure [applause].

Mrs. RICHARDSON of South Carolina. A question of information. If every chapter in the United States,—just every chapter, not the members at large but every chapter in the United States,—took this Magazine, would not that lessen the expense very much? I would like some one to answer that.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That would help it a great deal.

Mrs. WHITE. That would not be enough.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It would not be enough, but it would help.

Mrs. RICHARDSON. I have always been in favor of our Magazine, because it is the only thing that keeps the chapters in touch all over the United States; it is a bond that we do not wish to lose.

Mrs. BOWDEN, of Washington. I would like to add a word in regard to what the lady just before said, and say that Rainier Chapter of Seattle takes a copy of the Magazine for the public library of Seattle. [Applause.]

Mrs. RICHARDSON. South Carolina takes it for her public library also.

Mrs. LOUNSBERRY. North Dakota also takes it.

Mrs. HOOPES. I merely want to make a plea to those who do not take the magazine. Those who do not take it, do not know what they miss. There are only 2,300 subscribers out of a membership of 41,000. I have come here every year, and have hoped every year that you would feel inspired to subscribe. Could not 10,000 out of 40,000 subscribe and relieve the National Board from putting their hands into the treasury to make up the money to pay for this Magazine? It is the shame of the society, and not the magazine's shame that it does not pay. [Applause.] I read my magazine as regularly as it comes, more regularly than I do the daily paper. I hope every chapter will take it, as the lady in the gallery from South Carolina, has just said, not only every chapter but at least 10,000 members [applause.]

Mrs. SMITH, of Alabama. I desire to endorse every word that the member from Pennsylvania has said.

Mrs. MURPHY. I do not wish this congress for one moment to suppose that because I asked for the cost of the magazine, that I do not wish to have the magazine. I would be very loath to give it up, but the lady from Pennsylvania has already expressed what I wish to say. Why don't we take the Magazine,—everybody, or as many as possible,—and not waste so much money every year? It is totally unnecessary that the magazine should be a loss and an expense to the society if only one quarter of the Daughters would take it. [Applause.]

Mrs. McLEAN. I rise to say what Mrs. Murphy has said,—that we all endorse what the lady from Pennsylvania has said, not only because every one should take the Magazine and prevent sinking \$4,000 a year in it, [which would go to other patriotic work of the organization,] but because the bigger the circulation of any printed matter the larger revenue we will receive from advertisement. That is a business principle. If you have a circulation of but 2,000, as we have at present, you will not be able to secure advertisements; but if you have a circulation of 10,000 you will not only have the increased income from subscribers but you will find that the circulation department will bring you advertisement from reputable places throughout the country. It all depends upon the circulation [applause.]

Mrs. McCARTNEY. A question of information. I want to ask, if the members of this organization take that magazine and pay for it, will there be a larger fund accruing in the reserve fund to go into the Continental Hall fund?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We hope so.

Miss BRAZIER. As a publisher of a magazine I know the trials and tribulations of such work. I never mention my Magazine at home; it is always the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE first. We put it in the library, and I do all I can to have it circulate among the Daughters. But you must have a circulation in order to advertise. No business firm



will give you its advertisements unless you can have at least 10,000 circulation.

Mrs. KEIM. Madam President, one point which may not have been recalled to the memory of all of you. At each congress you have voted the proceedings be sent to each member free. The postage alone has cost you almost as much as the magazine. If you have the magazine, you get the proceedings through the magazine for your one dollar subscription. Another point is, that ours is the only society I know of,—or practically the only society,—that issues a magazine itself for its own purposes. I think we ought to be proud of that, and continue it.

Miss RITCHIE, of Maryland. I want to speak in favor of the Magazine. I think it is not only a pleasure, but that it should be the absolute duty of every Daughter to take the Magazine. I am from a small town, but a historic town, and we have the privilege, off and on, of giving valuable information to the Magazine. As Chapter Regent, I therefore uphold the publication of the Magazine and subscribe personally. [Applause.]

Mrs. BAILEY, of Massachusetts. Mrs. Bailey wishes to state that the Paul Revere Chapter, of Boston, endorses the Magazine, and it has voted to place a bound copy of the Magazine each year in the Boston Public Library. [Applause.]

Mrs. AMMON. Madam President General and Ladies: In the interest of the Magazine I want to say when my chapter, the Pittsburg Chapter, which you know is a very large one, asks for a long detailed explanation of something, I usually close with the statement, if it is something that is relative to the National Society: "If you would all subscribe for the Magazine and read it, so much of your time would not be taken in our meetings in discussing these things, because then you would know as much about it as I do." A great many of our members take the Magazine and, in addition, this year we will place in the Carnegie Library of Pittsburg a complete set of the bound numbers of the Magazine from the beginning. They have at present but few members there. We will place in the section, in which they place all of the valuable books which we present to them, a full set of our Magazine. They regard it as a valuable record to be preserved in that library. [Applause.]

Mrs. DAY, of Tennessee. I wish to say that my chapter appreciates the Magazine so much that the members subscribe liberally. We have a little protest to enter, and that is that we are so interested in the Board meetings that we do not like to have to wait two months for the report, and we would like to know if they could not be gotten into print earlier.

Mrs. HILL, of Connecticut. I wish to say that in my opinion a membership of 40,000 or over in a society can have no intelligent idea of what the society is doing unless they take the Official Organ of the society. The Magazine is the only Official Organ of the society. It gives the proceedings of our congress which meets here, and a very small proportion of the membership ever attend the congress. So, if it were not for this Magazine, the remaining portion of the membership

would know very little about the meetings of our society or what it is doing, or what the chapters are doing. They would know nothing about the members or what the society is doing with its money. If they were better informed in regard to the doings of their society we should hear much less of what I might call senseless questions which are brought up here at this congress and which take the time of the congress. If the Magazine were taken more generally throughout the society the members would know about these things before they came here.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will say that she thinks you have had time to discuss this, and that it is time to close debate.

(The previous question was ordered, put and carried.)

The motion to accept report of Business Manager was put and carried.

Mrs. LEO KNOTT, of Maryland. Madam President General, I wish to make a motion on an important subject.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is it new business?

Mrs. KNOTT. Will you not please hear it, and then I think you will approve of it?

I move that we accept the recommendations of the Treasurer General and the Committee on Recommendations of National Officers to appropriate the surplus \$15,000 of the society to the Continental Hall fund.

Miss RITCHIE. I second the motion.

Miss MILLER. I second the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard this motion; do you desire to discuss it?

(Cries of "No," "no!")

Motion put and carried.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to state that with the exception of the report of the Editor of the Magazine and the Business Manager of the Magazine, we have now reached the point of new business. The Chair wishes to say that the reason of the non-report of the Magazine Committee is because of illness in the family of the Chairman of that committee. The Chair understands that there has been no report sent in on that account. We will hear the Editor of the Magazine this afternoon the first thing. The Chair will now hear Mrs. Main.

Mrs. DAY. Do you consider the report of your Congressional Committee new business—the committee appointed on the Maury Memorial last year?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I think that will come up presently.

Mrs. ORTON. Is it out of order to make a motion to adjourn?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Please allow this lady to present her motion, as it is brief. We do not adjourn, according to the custom, until a quarter of one, and it is only twenty minutes past twelve now.

Mrs. MAIN. Madam President General, I wish to present to the Revolutionary Relics Committee a piece of a flag which was carried at the Battle of Bunker Hill. [Applause.] I have not this piece of flag to show you, because it is inclosed in a glass case, but it will be placed in the Smithsonian Institution. It is donated by Mrs. Gilman, a member of the Army and Navy Chapter, and a descendant of Colonel Maxwell, whose regiment carried this flag at the battle of Bunker Hill. I also have another relic to present—a quilt. (Reading):

3322 P Street, Georgetown, D. C.

Mrs. FAIRBANKS:

Madam: I desire to present to your honorable association through my friend, Mrs. Charles M. Pepper, a relic of Colonial days, which belonged to my maternal grandmother, Esther Biared, who was a lady of wealth and distinction at that time, a native of upper Maryland, who married Mr. Joseph Little, whose family served with honor in the army and navy during the Revolutionary War. Col. Peter Little was a personal friend of General Washington and was one of his pall-bearers; afterwards was in Congress for a number of years. I would like you to accept, if you care to have it.

The quilt was made about 1780, before we made our own cotton, and I was told the calico of which it is made was \$1 per yard from England. I would like a place for it in Continental Hall.

I am the last remaining granddaughter and would like it preserved.

Respectfully,

SUSANNAH HOLT YOUNG. (Age 77.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will recognize Mrs. Day, of Tennessee.

(At this point the quilt heretofore referred to was exhibited to the Congress by Mrs. Main from the platform, and received with applause.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will be glad to accept a motion to receive this beautiful relic.

Mrs. KEIM.

I move we accept it.

Mrs. Williams, Mrs. White, Mrs. Iredell and others seconded the motion.

The motion was put and unanimously carried.

Mrs. DAY. Madam President General, as Regent of the chapter which conceived this idea,\* I am proud to act as proxy for your chairman; but in this, as in other lines, her work is so intelligent, thorough and fine, I sincerely regret her inability to present her report in person. I have personally received much encouragement, commendation and congratulation upon our courage in undertaking so great a work—thanks to the Twelfth Continental Congress for enabling us to proceed with it.

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\*The Maury memorial.

One Senator said: "Madam, in such undertakings the Daughters of the American Revolution are building monuments to themselves."

We have many letters and verbal promises from distinguished and influential men, among them Senators Fairbanks, Lodge, Hoar, Bate, Carmack, Blackburn, Money and others, and the President of the United States. An Italian artist said: "Your Maury should stand to America as Michael Angelo and Savonarola do to Italy, except that Maury conferred benefits that are universal."

A compliment that is material came from a generous lawyer of Tennessee, Mr. Scales, who drew the bill and contributed his services. [Applause.]

I wish to thank those friends who in their State meetings endorsed our monument. We put this, our greatest undertaking, outside of Continental Hall, which is great in its stately proportions, greater in its beauty, greatest in its execution.

(Mrs. Holcombe resumed her place as Recording Secretary General.)

Mrs. Jewett at this point took the chair.

Mrs. RICHARDSON. Madam Chairman, I would like to say in favor of that report that it is a most important one and that South Carolina is represented on that committee and knows the work that the committee has done, and we will be very much obliged to the congress if they will give it favorable consideration. We certainly ought to take up this matter of the Maury Memorial. In honoring him we would honor a great man who has never been honored by his own country—a man so generally honored that other countries have asked for the privilege of erecting a monument to him.

PRESIDING OFFICER. The Official Reader will read the bill referred to in the report of Mrs. Day.

The Official Reader read as follows:

Fifty-eighth Congress,  
Second Session.

#### IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

#### A BILL

#### TO BE ENTITLED

"An Act to provide for the erection, either by this Government alone, or jointly with such other Nations and peoples as may voluntarily co-operate therein, of a MEMORIAL LIGHT HOUSE to commemorate the work and achievements of the late Matthew Fontaine Maury, and for the creation of a commission to take up this subject with other Nations and peoples, and appropriating for the expense of the same."

WHEREAS, the late Matthew Fontaine Maury, as Lieutenant and Com-

mander in the Navy of the United States, in charge of the Naval Observatory, developed the scope and work of that institution to a high degree; and by his scientific research and writings rendered invaluable service to and reflected the greatest credit upon this Nation, and upon the American Navy, conferring lasting benefit upon the commerce of the world; and by his personal effort inaugurated and systematized hydrographic and geographic investigation; bringing together in pacific convention the Nations of the earth, united in the common purpose of adopting a systematic plan for intelligent observation, report and study of meteorological conditions, laying the foundations for the establishment of the Weather Bureau, and forecasting its work of telegraphic forecasting by land as well as on the sea; marking out the "steam lines" for ocean liners, as well as the paths for sailing vessels on his "Winds and Currents Charts;" teaching in all languages of the civilized world the "physical geography of the sea," and finally bringing together in a closer bond and constant communication by oceanic cables the Nations of the earth; and

WHEREAS, it has been proposed by scientific bodies and scientists of other Nations that, in recognition of these eminent services, there should be erected and maintained a MEMORIAL LIGHT HOUSE of such character as shall fittingly commemorate the services of this distinguished hydrographer and scientist; and

WHEREAS, the erection of such a monument by the joint effort of the Nations will stand as a bulwark for peace among the Nations of the earth.

SECTION 1. Therefore, be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled, that the United States Government shall, either singly, or jointly, with such other Nations and peoples as may co-operate herein, construct and maintain a MEMORIAL LIGHT HOUSE of such character as shall worthily commemorate the services of Matthew Fontaine Maury; to be located preferably within American waters, at some point on or near the lines of the international commerce, which shall be known as "THE MAURY MEMORIAL LIGHTHOUSE."

SECTION 2. The President of the United States shall appoint a commission of not less than three or more than five citizens of the United States, to be confirmed by the Senate, who shall have charge of the construction of said lighthouse; in conjunction with such commissioners as may be appointed by such Nations as shall co-operate with this Government herein, and with respect to the work of construction, surveys, designs, plans and specifications and estimates, said commission shall exercise all power by law conferred upon the Lighthouse Board; but may advertise for, consider and accept designs, or plans and specifications for said lighthouse. And said commission shall present this project to such other Nations and peoples as shall seem disposed to unite with this Government in the erection of said memorial and invite their co-operation.

Said commissioners are authorized to receive popular voluntary subscriptions from citizens of this or other Nations, which shall be duly reported to the Secretary of the Treasury, and paid over to the Treasurer of the United States, to be used only in construction work of such memorial.

SECTION 3. There shall be and is hereby appropriated for the preliminary work herein set forth, the sum of fifty thousand dollars out of any funds not otherwise appropriated, which shall become available as needed for the expense of said commission, for preliminary surveys, designs, plans, etc.

SECTION 4. The Secretary of State shall immediately acquaint foreign powers with the action of this Government herein, and request the co-operation of the Diplomatic and Consular representatives of this Government, with said commission in presenting this matter to the powers to whom they are respectively accredited.

And the Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of the Treasury shall render all assistance to said commission that may be practicable through the Lighthouse Board, or Geodetic and Coast Survey, in making preliminary surveys, in determining suitable location, and furnishing plans, specifications and estimates of cost of construction.

(The drawing of the bill was a gift from a generous lawyer of Memphis, Hon. D. M. Scales, to the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution.)

The report of the special committee on the Maury Memorial, signed by Mrs. Susan Winchester Scales, was presented, (but not read) as follows:

*To the President General and the Thirteenth Continental Congress, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution:*

The report of the special committee for the Maury Memorial:

Your committee would respectfully report, that under date December 1, 1903, the committee was appointed in pursuance of the resolutions of the Twelfth Congress of February 28, 1903.

After due consideration of the subject, which had to be taken up by correspondence, and necessitated considerable delay, the memorial to be presented to the present session of the Congress of the United States was prepared and submitted to the members of this committee for their consideration. When the memorial, a copy of which accompanies this report, had been duly approved, it was considered necessary to have this printed, in order to get the matter properly before Congress, so that it was already March 18th before the paper was ready for distribution.

In view of the fact that the movement had originated with Watauga Chapter, of the Tennessee Daughters, it was deemed a matter of just pride that the measure should be presented in the Congress of the United States by the Senators and Representatives from Tennessee, although the committee feel assured that the subject of the memorial represents equally every State in the Union.



Under the last date copies of the memorial were sent with circular letter to each National Officer, State Regent and State Vice-Regent, and to as many Chapter Regents throughout the country as possible. And the measure was also sent to all members of Congress that could be reached by personal correspondence, many of whom pledged their support, and the Chief Executive of the Nation, to whom a copy was also sent, accompanied by a special letter, assures your committee of his earnest consideration of the measure.

In order to facilitate the action of Congress and in view of the fact that much time of the present session had already elapsed, your committee have prepared a rough draft of a bill, providing for the erection of the proposed International Memorial Lighthouse, and this bill, with the memorial, has been placed in the hands of the Hon. M. R. Patterson, representative from the Tenth Congressional district of Tennessee.

Your committee has already received assurances of the support of the Tennessee representatives, including the leading members of both of the great political parties, and while the measure may not reach a hearing upon its merits at the present session, because of the delay which has been well nigh unavoidable, yet we feel confident that when the agitation of the question has acquainted the members with its merits, it should and will receive the favorable action of Congress at its next session.

Your committee begs to suggest that the draft of the bill which accompanies this report be read with the report, in order that the members of our National Society here assembled may fully understand what our request to the United States Congress is.

Of course, the significance of the international feature of the memorial is understood. The man whose memory we would perpetuate labored for the good of all the Nations of the earth, and it is mete and right that they have the privilege of honoring him. When it shall be complete, its massive proportions defying alike the storms of land and sea, and its strong perpetual light shining out to guide wayfarers on the great deep, it matters not whence they come nor whither they may be bound, Americans looking upon it must exclaim with ten thousand times ten thousand voices, "Oh! Sublime embodiment of the principles of a great life, oh! glorious emblem of the peace and good will of the Nations of the earth!"

Your committee beg leave to submit herewith a statement of the actual and necessary expenses of the committee, bills and vouchers for which accompany the same, and they also submit copies of most of the official correspondence.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

SUSAN WINCHESTER SCALES,  
*Chairman.*



## OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

*April 5, 1904.*

Hon. M. R. Patterson, Washington, D. C.

*Dear Sir:* Your favor of 28th ult. is received and the interest manifested on our measure is, I assure you, highly appreciated. In regard to your suggestion to defer the measure till next session, I beg to say that the resolution under which our committee proceeds requires (as you will observe) the presentation of the measure to this session of Congress. Hence, I feel constrained to ask that the proposed bill, a copy of which I inclose herewith, be introduced at the earliest practical moment.

The various State organizations of the Daughters of the American Revolution have been requested to procure and forward to Miss Desha, the Washington representative on the committee, their endorsement of the measure and their representatives in Congress will be urged to support the bill. I imagine it will have to be agitated for some time, and I am advised that the sooner it is begun the better chance we shall have for its being considered upon its merits and for its final passage.

Senator Bate has a copy of the bill to be introduced in the Senate, and we hope to have the active support of the entire Tennessee delegation.

If you could by conference with the Committee on Rules arrange to have this measure come up on its merits, either at this session or at an early date next December, you will earn and receive the grateful thanks of the entire body of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Very cordially,

[No name signed.—Ed. Committee.]

*Mr. President:* As chairman of the special committee appointed under the resolution of the Twelfth Continental Congress, Daughters of the American Revolution, set forth in the memorial accompanying this communication, I beg leave to submit the memorial for your consideration, with the earnest request that the potent influence of the Executive may be exerted in behalf of the measure which will be presented at the present session of Congress, providing for the erection of a memorial lighthouse to commemorate the work and worth of the late Matthew Fontaine Maury, formerly superintendent, and really founder, of the Naval Observatory.

In this connection I would call your attention to the fact that there are behind this movement the voices and hearts of forty thousand patriotic women of the American Nation; and that the plan to make the memorial international stands as a plea for peace among the Nations of the earth.

SUSAN WINCHESTER SCALES,  
*Chairman.*

To the Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States,  
Washington, D. C.

April 4, 1904.

Dear Madam: The President directs me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st instant, with enclosure, and to state that the matter to which you refer will have his careful consideration.

Very truly yours,

WM. LOEB, JR.,

Secretary to the President.

Mrs. Susan Winchester Scales,  
43 Equitable Building,  
Memphis, Tenn.

#### STATEMENT OF EXPENSES OF MAURY MEMORIAL COMMITTEE.

Printing of memorial and circular letters, as per bill of Paul & Douglas, .....	\$32 00
Postage on memorial forwarded, .....	3 00
Stenographer and typewriting, as per bill of Mrs. F. A. Rich, .....	5 90
Typewriting, as per bill of Mrs. M. L. Nierman, .....	1 00
Total, .....	\$41 90

Paul & Douglass Company, Printers. Catalogue and Fine Job Work,  
29 to 35, Adams street.

MEMPHIS, March 23, 1904.

Sold to Maury Memorial Committee, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution:

To 300 circular letters, .....	\$2 50
To 500 booklets, .....	29 00
To 500 envelopes, .....	1 00
Total, .....	\$32 50

MEMPHIS, TENN., April 18, 1904.

Mrs. D. M. Scales, Chairman Memorial Committee, to Mrs. A. F. Rich,  
Stenographer, Dr.:

1904.

Feb. 18. To writing memorial to Congress, as to efforts to have erected a lighthouse in honor of Matthew Fontaine Maury, 16 pp., with 3 carbon copies, ....	\$2 80
Feb. 25. To rewriting in above paper, 6 pp., with 3 carbon copies, .....	90
Feb. 25. To writing four letters to be used with above paper or in connection therewith, .....	20

Apr. 2. To preamble, etc., Matthew Fontaine Maury Memorial, with 2 carbon copies, .....	1 10
Apr. 5. To writing letter in above matter, .....	15
Apr. 15. To writing statement, D. A. R., in above, 3 pp., with carbons and covers, .....	75
Total, .....	\$5 90

Mrs. Dabney M. Scales, Chairman Maury Memorial Committee.

In account with Mrs. M. L. Nierman, Stenographer.

To typewriting six pages, with duplicate, in Maury Memorial, \$1.00

Mrs. BOWDEN.

I move that this report be accepted.

Seconded by Mrs. Richardson, South Carolina, and Mrs. Bedford, Tennessee.

Miss MILLER. I second the motion.

The motion was also seconded by numerous other ladies.

Mrs. BOWDEN. I would like to add that the committee has certainly done very good work.

(Motion to accept report put and carried.)

READER. I am instructed to announce for the President General that the Committee on Historic Places of Washington wishes to have appointed on that committee Mrs. K. K. Henry and Miss Virginia Miller.

Miss MILLER. Would it not be well to put Mrs. Main's name on that?

PRESIDING OFFICER. We are not discussing that question now. This is simply an announcement preliminary to presenting the full committee.

READER. I am directed to state that Mrs. Charles B. Draper, of New Jersey, wishes to present her thanks to the congress for the resolutions of sympathy passed at the last congress upon the occasion of the serious injury she suffered from an electric car accident. She wishes to offer her heartfelt thank to the congress.

Mrs. DAY. Can I ask a question in regard to this report?

PRESIDING OFFICER. It has been adopted.

Mrs. DAY. I know, but I am not parliamentary enough to know whether the committee is to be continued. Do they re-appoint a committee, or is it continued?

Mrs. HILL. When the committee has made its report it expires, does it not?

PRESIDING OFFICER. Yes.

Mrs. HILL. Unless it is renewed?

PRESIDING OFFICER. Yes.

Mrs. BOYNTON.

I move the committee be continued.

READER. I am directed to state that the ladies in charge of Mrs. Coleman's book wish to announce that, the entire consignment being sold, it can only be obtained now by leaving your address on one of the certificates, which will insure the sending of the book, and twenty-five cents percentage to Continental Hall. I now read a motion presented by Mrs. Jewett:

"I move that the ladies from the Army and Navy Chapter who volunteered to sell the picture of the Memorial Continental Hall in the lobby during the week of the congress for the benefit of the Memorial Continental Hall fund, do have a vote of thanks from this congress for the patriotic services which they have rendered to this society."

Mrs. MAIN. I second the motion.

(Motion put and carried.)

Mrs. NOYES, of Chicago. The Chicago Chapter has a chapter poet, Mrs. James H. Walker, whose work is so good that it has been many times printed in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, as well as other periodicals. Of course, Chicago is very proud of her poet. We have had some of those poems printed in a handsome booklet, and we expected to have them here during this congress. They are to be sold exclusively for the benefit of Continental Hall. Through some mischance they did not arrive in time, but I hope you will all bear it in mind that they will be sold for the benefit of Continental Hall fund. The dedication of the book is:

"Go little booklet, let thy mission be  
Into each Daughter's heart to work for loyalty."

Upon motion, duly seconded, the congress at 1.45 p. m. took a recess until 2.15 p. m.

#### AFTERNOON SESSION, SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1904.

Congress reconvened at 2.35 o'clock p. m., Mrs. Fairbanks, President General, in the chair.

The President General recognized Mrs. Young, of Michigan.

Mrs. YOUNG, of Michigan. Madam President General and Ladies of the Congress: I noticed the other day when the Librarian General read her report that among several States mentioned which had not contributed to the Daughters of the American Revolution library was Michigan. Now, in order that there may not be a repetition of this report next year, I pledge myself to deliver to this society a copy of this book, which is the life of my great-great-grandfather, Major-General John

Paterson. The book not only contains a very good history of the American Revolution, but it also contains the complete genealogy of the Paterson family; and as General Paterson was the father of seven children, he has many descendants. Therefore, the book will be a great help to any lady desirous of joining this society who is a direct descendant of General Paterson.

In conclusion, I would like to call the attention of the Massachusetts delegation to the fact that this book would probably be quite interesting to them, inasmuch as General Paterson was a resident, and is buried at Lenox, Mass., where there is a large monument erected to his memory. There is also a very beautiful memorial window in Trinity Church, and the Paterson homestead is still standing in very good condition in Lenox. [Applause.] I thank you for your courteous attention.

Mrs. ROSA, the Librarian General. The State county records and the records of historical societies are shelved alphabetically, but Michigan is not represented in this alphabetical list. On behalf of the library your Librarian gratefully acknowledges this gift. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair invites the Editor of the Magazine to come and make her report if she is in the house. Is the Editor of the Magazine, Mrs. Elroy Avery, in the house?

(There was no response.)

The Chair awaits any motion that you may have to bring before her. In the absence of the Editor of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE we have finished all the business except unfinished business and new business, and the Chair will entertain any motion that comes before her.

A DELEGATE. Have we had the National University report?

Mrs. JOY. Are we waiting for new business?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes.

Mrs. JOY. Madam President General, a notice of an amendment to the by-laws.

I move to amend the By-Laws of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Article X, Section 2, by striking out "February" and inserting "*March*."

This is in order to correspond with our Constitution.

Also Article 10, Section 5, of the By-Laws, strike out "February" and insert "*April*." That is in regard to the election of delegates to the National Congress. This is simply a notice for next year.

Mrs. YOUNG. I second the motion.

The Reader read as follows:

Proposed amendment to Article 15, of the By-Laws: "No complaint or charge against any member or chapter shall be considered by the National Board or its Executive Committee until such complaint shall be made in writing, signed by at least three members of the society, and

the chapter or person against whom complaint shall have been made notified, and unless three weeks' opportunity be afforded for answer or defence, which defence shall be made by the person complained of, or her representative." (Signed) Mrs. Herbert P. Gerald.

By-Laws, Article XV—Add to present section a new Section 2, as follows:

"No complaint or charge against any member or chapter shall be considered by the National Board, or its Executive Committee, until such complaint has been made in writing, signed by at least three members of the society, and the person or chapter complained against shall have been notified and given at least three weeks opportunity for answer or defense, which defense shall be made by the person complained of or by her representative."

MRS. HERBERT P. GERALD.

CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN, *State Regent, District of Columbia.*

MRS. DONALD McLEAN.

MARY DESHA.

MRS. DE B. RANDOLPH KEIM, *Pennsylvania.*

ELLEN SPENCER MUSSEY, *State Vice-Regent, District of Columbia.*

FRANCES INGRAHAM MANN.

MRS. IRA YALE SAGE, *State Regent, Georgia.*

MRS. W. P. JEWETT, *Vice-President General, Minnesota.*

M. L. STERNBERG.

M. L. STRINGFIELD, *State Regent, North Carolina.*

Mrs. MAIN. I wish to offer an amendment. It is merely a technical change; but it is one that has been brought to my notice so many times during the past year as Chairman of the Committee on By-Laws. It is Section 4, Article 4, of the Constitution, which provides that all active and honorary members of the society shall possess the qualifications of eligibility. This amendment is to strike out the last part of the section, after the word "shall," and insert the words "*be members of the National Society in good standing.*"

Amend Section 4, Article IV, by striking out the words after "shall" and inserting the words "*be members of the National Society in good standing.*"

CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN, *State Regent, District of Columbia.*

CATHERINE G. THOM, *State Regent, Maryland.*

EVELYN F. MASURY, *State Regent, Massachusetts.*

MARY LITTLE DEERE, *State Regent, Illinois.*

MARGARET B. F. LIPPITT, *State Regent, Rhode Island.*

VIRGINIA S. HODGE, *State Regent, Ohio.*

MARY A. LYONS, *State Regent, Virginia.*

MRS. JAS. M. FOWLER, *State Regent, Indiana.*

ELIZABETH CLARKE CHURCHMAN, *State Regent.*

KATHARINE LIVINGSTON EAGAN, *State Vice-Regent, Florida.*

MARY LOVE STRINGFIELD, *State Regent, North Carolina.*

Mrs. MARIA PURDY PECK, *State Regent, Iowa.*

Mrs. IRA YALE SAGE, *State Regent, Georgia.*

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Lockwood, of the District of Columbia, Assistant Historian of our society, the chairman of the Louisiana Purchase Committee.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Madam President and Ladies: I have been trying for three days to get a chance to have a committee meeting of the Louisiana Purchase Committee, but as we have run one session right into the next session it has not been a possible thing, and now Missouri is anxious to have the report so they can report, and we are ready to give a short report up to date.

#### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Madam President and Delegates to the Thirteenth Continental Congress: Mrs. John Miller Horton appeared before the Twelfth Continental Congress and was granted a hearing, having been delegated by President Francis of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. She extended an invitation to this body to take a part in this exposition and to contribute toward the success of woman's work in the great undertaking of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

Mrs. Blair, the President of the Woman's Board of Managers, added her invitation in behalf of the Board.

The first motion offered was "To accept the invitation to go to St. Louis, the same as we went to Chicago, that we (meaning the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution), have our day there, and that before this congress (the Twelfth) closes we will have the final decision of this matter in a formal motion and vote," motion carried.

Mrs. Blair, from this platform, stated that no day had been set apart by the commission; the above motion made us ready for the day the commission would grant.

The following motion was offered and passed later in the day:

"I move that in accepting the invitation to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition we arrange to hold a meeting of the Daughters of the American Revolution on some special day, to be known as 'Daughters day.'"

(Moved by Mrs. Lockwood, seconded by Mrs. McLean and Mrs. Sternberg, and motion carried.)

From that day the National Society began making their plans for a day in the Exposition Congresses, supposing by so doing they were paying due honor to the great Exposition at St. Louis, the same that was done at the World's Exposition (Chicago) and to the Exposition held in Atlanta—two very memorable days in our organization.



In the Board meeting October, 1903, a vote was taken, and a unanimous vote was for October 11th, if the commissioners could grant that day with privileges of a hall within the grounds. Mrs. Mann, the Corresponding Secretary, wrote to Mrs. Buchwalter, Chairman of Congresses for the Ladies' Board, asking for that date (October 11th). A reply was received from Mr. Rogers saying he had booked the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution for that date, and asking several questions for information.

One year from that date and a little more the Louisiana Purchase Committee was formed by the Board, the President naming the committee; again the vote was taken as to the date, and October was again settled upon as the most auspicious time, avoiding heat, etc.

Under direction of this committee the chairman was requested to begin correspondence with the proper directors of congresses and Exhibits to ascertain if October 11th was still open for the National Society, and if space could be secured for an exhibit from the National Society? The following letter will show the result of the correspondence:

ST. LOUIS, January 29, 1904.

*Madam:* In reply to your letter of the 26th, I beg to state that we would prefer the meeting of the Daughters of the American Revolution be held on October 11th, as originally decided. Yours very truly,

(Signed) HORACE J. ROGERS.

The matter of the day having been settled, the correspondence for space for an exhibit was taken up. After a somewhat prolonged correspondence, which has been read before the committee, it was ascertained that our letter to the director (Mr. Skiff) was referred to Professor McGee, of the Anthropological Society, and a letter from Professor McGee contained the following:

ST. LOUIS, January 19, 1904.

*My Dear Mrs. Lockwood:* It is a pleasure to know of your interest in the Exposition and your desire to have space for an exhibit by the Daughters of the American Revolution. To aid you in making formal application, I am enclosing herein an application blank for you to fill and return at your convenience.

Meantime, I may observe that the question as to the exhibition of Daughter of the American Revolution material is in some measure in abeyance, pending the development of plans, already well advanced, in a Daughter of the American Revolution Committee in this city, of which Mrs. Wallace Delafield is, I think, the moving spirit.

As you well understand, my sympathies are with your organization; yet circumstances have rendered it necessary to reduce the historical exhibits almost wholly to material connected with the Louisiana Purchase, rather than with that growing out of the history of our country as a whole. Yours cordially,

(Signed) M. J. MCGEE, *Chief.*

By direction of the President, the Chairman again wrote to the Director of Exhibits, explaining that the exhibit of our society was of work done by this organization, and not literally an historic exhibit. His reply was that he had again referred our letter to Professor McGee, of the Anthropological Department.

In the meantime, the officers of the Smithsonian Institution were approached and their attention called to our Charter, which reads:

"The said Society shall report annually its proceedings to the Smithsonian Institution. The Regents of the Smithsonian Institution are authorized to permit said National Society to deposit its collections, manuscripts, books, pamphlets and other material for history, in the Smithsonian Institution."

The result is:

The exhibit of the society will be installed under the auspices of the Smithsonian Institution at St. Louis, and will be an exhibit of work done, the same as prepared for the Paris Exposition, and historic as well. Two handsome cases have been selected for that purpose, and if any State has a small relic of historic value it would like to add the committee will be happy to forward it to the proper authorities for installment.

Upon this committee the President has had placed the name of every Vice-President, every State Regent and many others who have been notified by card.

This gives the report up to date.

MARY S. LOCKWOOD,

*Chairman.*

Mrs. LOCKWOOD (continuing). Our exhibit is in no sense in conflict with the local exhibit at St. Louis. Ours is a National exhibit, and a great deal of it is the same that we have sent to other exhibitions, to which is added the fine exhibit from the Smithsonian. They told us at the Smithsonian that if there were any suggestions to be made when any of you got over there and regarded this exhibit to make the exhibit more valuable that they would only be too glad to receive them; and they further added that they thought at the Smithsonian Institution that you, as a society, hold a position towards this Government that is not held by any other society in the world. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard this report of the Chairman of the Louisianan Exposition Committee.

Mrs. THOM.

I move it be accepted.

Mrs. WHITNEY. I second the motion.

Mrs. Chittenden also seconded the motion.

Mrs. HORTON. I would like to enquire whether the chairman who presented this matter was not Mrs. Horton? The appointment was made by Governor Francis and Mrs. Blair. I was at the head of the committee.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Last year, if you will remember, Mrs. Horton presented the letter and gave the invitation, I think.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. And it is the recollection of the Chair that Mrs. Horton presented this as much as four years ago, during the last year of Mrs. Manning's presidency. No, I am mistaken about that. But I know she is always doing something good in the way of helping on expositions. [Applause.]

(Motion to accept report was put and carried.)

Mrs. SAGE, of Georgia: Being one of this committee of which Mrs. Lockwood is chairman, and knowing that the committee has not done any of the work, I wish to present a motion in regard to it, because Mrs. Lockwood has done all the work, and most creditably, to the society. I will ask the Official Reader to read my motion.

OFFICIAL READER (reading):

"I move a vote of thanks to be given by this congress to Mrs. Lockwood for the able manner in which she has, as chairman of the Louisiana Exposition Committee, managed and arranged the exhibit for the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution.

"(Signed) Mrs. IRA YALE SAGE,  
"State Regent, Georgia."

Seconded by Mrs. Horton and Mrs. Richardson, of South Carolina, and Mrs. Iredell, of Pennsylvania.

Mrs. RICHARDSON, of South Carolina. I was going to say something similar to what Mrs. Sage has said, giving all credit to Mrs. Lockwood.

(The motion was put and carried.)

Mrs. RICHARDSON. Madam President General, I always feel when our highest officers are honored that it is a compliment to all of us, and I would like to make this motion because I feel that the Daughters of the American Revolution have been highly honored in the selection of Mrs. Manning as the President of the Women's Board of Management of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. I therefore

Move that the Thirteenth Continental Congress Daughters of the American Revolution, return thanks for the high honor conferred upon us in the promotion of our Honorary President General, Mrs. Daniel Manning to the Presidency of the Women's Board of Management, Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

Mrs. THOM. I second the motion.

(The motion was put and unanimously carried by a rising vote.)

TREASURER GENERAL, (Mrs. Shute). Madam President General and Ladies: The Treasurer General asks to be authorized to pay the traveling and hotel expenses of the members of the Judicial Committee incident to the attendance on the meeting of the Judicial Committee. The Treasurer General recommends this, because a committee of this kind

should be composed of women selected solely for their capacity, irrespective of their residence or financial condition. I ask you to authorize that.

Mrs. HAZEN, of New York.

I move to authorize the expenditure.

Mrs. MAIN. I second the motion.

Mrs. CHITTENDEN, of Michigan. May we not be told what the amount of the expenses is?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I think it would be well to have your suggestion read again.

TREASURER GENERAL. I ask to be authorized to pay the traveling and hotel expenses of the members of this committee. It will not be for a very large amount. Possibly there are three from out of town, and neither one of the three will put in a bill for over \$50, I think.

Mrs. HAZEN. That is my motion, that the Treasurer General be authorized—if you will read it. I would like to quote the language of the speaker.

Mrs. LIPPITT. May I be recognized?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. As soon as we get the motion up here. During the writing of this have we anything else very short that has to come before us?

Mrs. LIPPITT. I want the ear of the House about two minutes, that is all.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All right.

Mrs. LIPPITT. Madam President General, at a meeting of the Bristol Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Rhode Island, on February 23, 1904, it was voted to present the following resolution to the National Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Washington:

*"Resolved, That the National Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution, at Washington, be asked to consider the subject of the celebration of the 4th of July as it now exists, with its loss of life and destruction of property, and that its officers be requested to organize a system of work, so as to change the character of the day's celebration and make it more of a day of 'service' to our country.*

*"That the influence of the home be brought to bear upon the subject, as well as appeals made to the Legislatures of the several States and municipal and town authorities:*

*"And that the co-operation be asked of all organizations of men and women, so that Independence Day may be more fittingly commemorated by all true Americans."*

This is signed by the Regent or presiding officer of every chapter in Rhode Island.

By special order of congress at Saturday night session the following paper, by Mrs. Lippitt, is printed:

Last July's celebration of Independence Day destroyed the lives of about five hundred human beings and over three thousand six hundred people were reported seriously injured. Year by year this human sacrifice in the name of patriotism has increased until the present appalling number of deaths and injuries demands that action be taken not only in the name of true patriotism, but in behalf of civilization. By our conduct we desecrate a day which was one of the epoch days in history. A day to be revered for what it represents and one to be cherished because of the lives given on the battlefield and in civic service in order that the significance of this day may endure forever.

We are the only nation of Western civilization who, in a desire to manifest a patriotic spirit and inculcate this feeling in our children, strive to do so by making a hideous clamor and noise. The real spirit of the day is lost in the extravagancies of the modern celebration. Such indulgence is demoralizing even when it does not result in death and injury.

The lives lost in the Iroquois Theatre fire aroused the horror and sympathy of the civilized world, and yet almost as great a number was sacrificed by "public opinion" on the Fourth of last July.

The laws on the subject are numerous and by many deemed sufficient. Enforcement, however, is difficult, and of what value is a law if it is not upheld by public opinion? One-fifth of China's whole annual production of firecrackers, consisting of millions of pounds, comes to the United States. And there are many establishments in this country which produce a far more dangerous article than the Chinese.

"The test of patriotism is service to one's country." Unless the deeds of our forefathers serve to inspire us to more deeds, which the new times demand, our admiration of their heroism is a reproach to us. The service of country in time of peace is far more important in the long run than in war. Nine-tenths of our history since 1789 has been in time of peace. When admiration for our ancestors, who did their duty for their time, does not inspire us to do our duty for our time, then are we in no sense patriotic.

How can we as Daughters of the American Revolution help to bring about a finer sense of patriotism in celebrating our national holiday? If a reform were urged and organized by this congress and each chapter worked year by year, slowly, perhaps, but very surely, the change would come to pass. We of the Anglo-Saxon race have discarded duelling. War is but a gigantic duel. "The stronger and more skillful wins regardless of justice." Why teach and inculcate in our children at home as well as in the public schools that patriotism is necessarily connected with killing? Not until we honor civic as much as military heroes will

the children realize that the ballot far more than the bullet is the patriot's power, and not until they do realize this can we expect a Nation who understands true patriotism. Think of the money wasted by childish hands in celebrating the Fourth of every July—money literally blown away!

All honor and gratitude to our ancestors and the men of to-day, who by their blows helped to make us what we are; who by their strength guard and protect us now. But the same honor and gratitude should be given to the men of other days and the present who by their civic service gave us national existence, and now uphold our body politic. The teacher of to-day has more power to shape the future of our country than the men of West Point and Annapolis. Why cannot the Daughters bring this matter of the Fourth of July celebration in some manner to the attention of the public schools throughout the country that patriotism by service, other than military, or as well as military, be taught and made interesting.

John Adams expressed the belief at the time of the Declaration of Independence that the greatest question was then decided which ever was debated in America, and that a greater, perhaps, never was or would be decided among men. He hoped that the Fourth of July was a day to be fittingly commemorated by succeeding generations "as a day of deliverance by acts of devotion to God Almighty, with pomp and parade, with shows, games, sports, guns, bells, bonfires and illuminations from one end of the Continent to the other; from this time forward forever more." His wildest dreams could not have depicted the condition that exists to-day. The Fourth of July should be a worthily joyful day. If the children could be made to see that they must love and serve America, not because it is the best country, (though it may be that) but because they can do their tiny part in paying the great world of humanity to which they owe everything only by helping to make that section which is nearest them the best possible part of the world, and at least pass on what they have received from their fathers.

Mrs. WHITNEY. I would like to second that motion.

Mrs. GETCHELL. I second the motion.

Mrs. WHITNEY. Madam President General and Members, not knowing the member who has just spoken, I had a motion written out which covers this ground, I thought, and I am very glad of the opportunity to be able to speak to this motion.

We have in Michigan taken steps to insure a safer and more dignified observance of Independence Day. In order to do this we had a meeting of our chapter, inviting as many of the Common Council as could come to attend, and also our Mayor; members of the Sons of the American Revolution were also invited and attended the meeting; also members of other patriotic organizations. The subject was very thoroughly discussed. If I may have a few moments I will tell you some of the points that were brought forward, and which, I thought, were very



good. They were thought so good that our Mayor heartily endorsed the resolution and it was passed through the Council, and it made a good deal of stir in the town, and we hope something is going to be done.

Our resolution embodied not only a more dignified observance of the day, but we took steps to prevent the sale of such explosives as caused nearly 400 cases of tetanus last Fourth of July, some in our own State, some in our own city, which brought it home to everyone of us.

As you know, a toy pistol is the most dangerous thing that can be put into a boy's hand. Hardly less dangerous is the "giant firecracker." They say the imported Chinese firecrackers are safe, but the ordinary giant firecracker is most dangerous. Now, I think it is far from the intention of any of us to suppress any spirit of patriotism. On the contrary, I am sure we all wish to encourage such a spirit in the boys of our country. [Applause.] The young boy is irrepressible, and I think if we can direct his spirit of patriotism instead of suppressing it we will have the making of a good citizen—as Jacob Riis would say to us. And if the parents will only go in with the children a little bit more and direct them on this day we will not have these accidents.

It seems to me it is a good thing to read over the history of that first Independence Day of our Nation and see what was done. Call to mind the magnificent and dignified gathering in that State House. And when the last member had signed the Declaration of Independence and the old sexton had rung that bell the men who were standing waiting by their horses sprang on them like Paul Revere and took the glad tidings over the Colonies. And not only were there bonfires and speeches, but I would bring to your mind that there were thanksgiving services held in the churches throughout the land. [Applause.]

Now, let me ask you to look at the Fourth of July as it is to-day. What do we do? Everybody that can possibly get out of a big town does so. We go to Canada, if we live near the border, [laughter] or into the country, or into some little country town where we can get out of the din of the city.

I have brought some statistics from a hospital in Detroit and the reports of the nurses there, who state that the noise on the Fourth of July causes great suffering to the patients who are ill. We cannot prevent this noise altogether, but we can have restrictions so that the fire works can be set off in certain portions of the city only, and thus insure the safety of the patients in hospitals, and also the comfort of the people who do not leave the city. It is not only the Fourth of July that is celebrated with noise, but sometimes the noise is carried on for two days and nights before the Fourth of July.

In Detroit we planned this movement and suggested to our Common Council a way in which the day might be observed in dignity and safety. It is a poor philosophy that will pull down existing custom and not offer a substitute. So we have asked that the day be observed by thanksgiving services; we have asked that the ministers would open their churches on



that day or some part of Independence Day for appropriate service. If you will read what the signers of the Declaration of Independence went on record as saying, you will find, in histories and in biographies as well, that they prophesied what posterity would do upon that day; and I have yet to find one of those men who did not prophesy that the day would be held throughout the United States as a day of universal thanksgiving. And I ask you, is it now held in such a way? I think it is very differently observed. At present we are apprehensive of the approach of the day and we are glad when it is over if our children have not been killed. I recognize that children must have an outlet to their enthusiasm, and we want them to have. I say let our school children and our Sunday-school children congregate in our parks, in the cities, and have four or five patriotic citizens give them a stirring, inspiring talk that will interest them and that will bring back to their minds the spirit of 1776. Let them connect Independence Day with that history rather than to regard the day simply as a holiday for the purpose of making all the racket they can! Then, let there be parades, naval parades where there is the water to have them, and military parades, too; let our military companies turn out, and then in the evening let our municipal authorities concentrate their efforts to have beautiful fireworks somewhere, where it is safe, and let it all be free and open to the public. [Applause.]

I suggest these few ways to you as being safer and more dignified ways for observing our Independence Day. I thank you for your kind attention. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the motion of the State Regent of Rhode Island on the subject of the Fourth of July, as to how it may be celebrated. Are you ready for the question?

(Cries of "Question," "question!")

(The motion was put and carried.)

Mrs. GETCHELL. I have a motion that I want to bring before this house. May I bring it now?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You may in a moment. There is another one which has come up before yours. The Reader will read it.

READER. Motion of Mrs. Hazen, of New York—

Mrs. LINDSAY. After this may I have recognition for a question of privilege?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Certainly, Madam.

READER. Motion of Mrs. Hazen, of New York, seconded by Mrs. Main.

"I move that the Treasurer General be authorized to pay the traveling expenses of the Judicial Committee incident to attending on the meeting of the Judicial Committee."

(The motion was put and carried.)

Mrs. GETCHELL. May I give this motion to the Official Reader, for I want every one to hear it?

(The motion was passed up to the reader.)

READER. Motion of Mrs. Getchell.

"I move the recognition of the 'Star Spangled Banner' by the Daughters of the American Revolution as our National Anthem."

The Philadelphia Chapter has been working for years to have it so recognized, and now that it is so recognized by our navy officers, and men being ordered to stand at attention when it is played by the band, we feel that this action should be taken by the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution. (Signed) Mrs. F. H. Getchell.

Seconded by Mrs. Abner Hoopes, Katherine Searle McCartney, Mrs. Donald McLean, Mrs. S. P. Snowden Mitchell, Mrs. George M. Ball, Mrs. M. Hampton Todd.

Mrs. WEED. A question of privilege. I want to give you some money for Continental Hall. By request of Mrs. Moran, of Virginia, I submit the following:

There have been about 750 books sold at Chicago, giving the amount of the proceeds, contributed to Continental Hall fund. Sum total of check at this congress is \$509.56, plus two hundred and thirteen books for sale. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair is very much delighted, upon behalf of the Continental Hall Committee and upon behalf of all the Daughters of the American Revolution, to thank Mrs. Moran for her splendid work and for her great generosity. [Applause.]

READER (reading). Motion of Mrs. Lyons, of Virginia.

"I move that a vote of thanks be given Mrs. F. B. Moran for her gracious liberality to the fund for Continental Hall."

Miss RYAN. I second the motion.

(The motion was put and carried.)

Mrs. LINDSAY. Pardon me for reminding the Chair that I must have the consent of the House before I speak.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair always thinks of Mrs. Lindsay as a present officer, and has a pleasant memory of her: always faithful to work and always splendid in work. [Applause.] She never, therefore, thinks of her as a *former* officer. If the House will consent we will listen to what Mrs. Lindsay has to say.

(Mrs. Lindsay came forward.)

Mrs. LINDSAY. Madam President, I made a statement after the reading of the Treasurer General's report calling attention to two arrange-

ments in the report which may affect its clearness before a mere layman of the society. I did this in extreme courtesy, feeling and believing in the correctness of the report. I referred to three items, which evidently belonged to the expense of the Continental Hall Committee, or some sub-committee other than the Committee on Architecture. These articles, 1,000 printed postals, illustrating plans, and four half-tone plates. These items being the three following the first two items of expense on page 8 of the Treasurer General's report, are placed in the report as printed, under the Committee on Architecture, and may appear to belong to the expense of that committee. The second item charged under the Continental Hall Committee (page 8) is "Committee on Architecture, \$55.01." Now this item is charged and, I have no doubt, is credited as a donation in Continental Hall contributions, one-half to the State of Kentucky and one-half to the State of New York. The Treasurer General assures me this is the fact. I only object to the lack of clearness, and have no desire to change the report in any way. I have suggested to her a simple method of explanation, which is, in reprinting the report in the Magazine to place the three articles, "1,000 printed postals, illustrating plans and four half-tone plates," under the words "Continental Hall Committee" rather than under the words "Committee on Architecture," and by placing an asterisk by the charge "Committee on Architecture, \$55.01," which asterisk will refer to a foot note stating this was donated and had been credited to the two States—Kentucky and New York. This is in no way a change in the report. It simply leaves the affairs of a past committee perfectly clear of undertsanding. I wish the authority of this congress for having this explanation made when the report comes to be printed in the Magazine.

The Treasurer General assures me of her willingness to place the three articles under the words "Continental Hall Committee," but expresses some doubt as to placing the asterisk by the charge of the \$55.01, though she also assures me that she understood that this additional amount had been donated to the Continental Hall fund. I hold in my hand the receipt of the past Treasurer General, Mrs. Gertrude Darwin, for that amount. I feel assured this amount has been properly credited, but the report of the Treasurer General shows the charge, and does not on its face show the credit, and wherever a charge is made the credit should also be shown.

This is a small affair so far as the sum involved is concerned, but I wish it to be accurately and clearly shown. The principal troubles we have in our society grow out of inaccuracy in small affairs.

ELEANOR HOLMES LINDSAY.

*April 23, 1904.*  
MRS. ROOME.

I move that when the Treasurer General's report is printed in the MAGAZINE the three articles on page 8—"1,000 printed

postals, illustrating plans, four half-tone plates," be placed under the words "Continental Hall Committee," and that an asterisk be placed by the charge "Committee on Architecture, \$55.01," which asterisk will refer to a foot note which will state "this amount was refunded and donated to Continental Hall fund and is credited one-half to Kentucky and one-half to New York."

Mrs. MURPHY. I second the motion.

Mrs. ROOME. It is seconded in writing by the State Regent of Kentucky, Mrs. Todd.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes the Treasurer General.

TREASURER GENERAL. The first three items, about re-arranging, I promise Mrs. Lindsay to do. Although you have accepted my report I promise to re-arrange these items. This is really re-opening my report. I find from February 1 to February 8, 1903, written by Mrs. Darwin, the ex-Treasurer—and this report, I think, is published in the Magazine—under expenses, \$31; Committee Architecture, \$51.01. In the note below this expense of the committee was rebated to Continental Hall fund by Mrs. Eleanor Holmes Lindsay—

Mrs. LINDSAY. Pardon me a moment. You said \$51. Did you not mean \$55?

TREASURER GENERAL. I meant \$55.01. This expense of the committee was rebated to Continental Hall fund by Mrs. Lindsay, Chairman, and the gift is divided between New York and Kentucky by her request. I presume this was published in the Magazine where the February report of the Treasurer General came. In the report of the Treasurer General, signed by Mrs. Darwin, for March 16th, under Continental Hall contributions, it says:

"Eleanor Lindsay, refund of additional expense of Committee on Architecture, New York, \$27.50."

Below is "Mrs. Eleanor Hill Lindsay."

"One-half expenses of Committee on Architecture additional week, \$27.51."

This was published in the Magazine, giving Mrs. Lindsay's name in each case.

When I came to make my financial report I reported these under States and gave no person any individual mention of any contribution for the year. It does not seem fair to me to mention one person and not mention another. I mentioned no individual person in my contributions. If the congress would like the contributions I will change it.

Mrs. LINDSAY. Madam President, it was not that I wished any personal recognition. Whatever I have done, I have done because I wanted to do it. It is simply that I want this accurate. Here is the yearly re-

port, and the charge is made, and, I have no doubt, it is credited; I do not wish to criticise the Treasurer General. I think she has had very hard work and thank her for her work. But the only thing is, I think where a charge is made, no matter how many times it is made, a credit should also be shown on its face. She says credit is made, and I have no doubt it is perfectly correct; I know it is correct, I would be willing to speak for it myself. The only thing is, when this report is reported in the Magazine I see no reason why it should not be shown, that is all.

Mrs. ROOME. It would seem that, if it was proper for one Treasurer General to repeat the foot note the second time she repeated the question of the charge, that it will be necessary for another Treasurer General to do the same thing. I feel that Mrs. Lindsay's request is a very reasonable one, and one I hope we will all agree to. She only asks that the same disposition of the money should be noted, simply noted, as was noted by the former Treasurer General.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Treasurer General's report has noticed these contributions—

Mrs. ROOME. But simply if Kentucky is put in with other donations, which does not show, as that was a separate donation and had nothing to do with Kentucky—

TREASURER GENERAL. Do I understand that the acceptance of my report is opened?

Mrs. LINDSAY. No, Madam President—

Mrs. ROOME. Not at all. It is simply the foot note.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Now the Chair asks Mrs. Lindsay to conclude what she was saying.

Mrs. LINDSAY. There is no correction.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What do you desire?

Mrs. LINDSAY. Simply an explanation,—the star by the word and the placing of the articles so it will show where they belong. I would not have the Treasurer's report changed in any way except to put this star there.

Mrs. BALLINGER:

I move to accept—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is a motion before the house.

Mrs. LINDSAY. I hope the Treasurer General will understand it is only for the sake of accuracy,—that is all. I have no feeling at all towards her except gratitude.

TREASURER GENERAL. I do feel that this is opening my report, which was accepted, and every item of which was submitted to the auditor, and he vouched for its accuracy in every item.

Mrs. LINDSAY. Madam President, you and the members of the congress have just heard the Treasurer General read that I was credited

with that amount on the books. What objection is there to crediting it in the magazine?

Mrs. WEED. May I ask how many times has this credit been given in the magazine?

Miss MILLER. It looks to me like a charge there without the corresponding credit, and that is what we want to make correct.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair understands that Mrs. Lindsay requests the little star be placed there to the effect, that it has been credited to Kentucky and New York.

TREASURER GENERAL. I understand it, and my point is, that it has already been published month after month at the time when it was credited, just as I published every individual contribution in the magazine, in the State, to the persons named. I did not report this in my monthly report.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Has the Treasurer General any insuperable objection to having it placed there, and the foot note as has been suggested?

TREASURER GENERAL. My only objection to it is that I feel that my report has been questioned. Then I feel if I give any one person credit and mention it, I should mention each one and thus make up the sum total, that way, of over \$17,000 which is contributed during the 14 months. I think that is only fair to those who have so generously given to this fund.

Mrs. LINDSAY. Have I asked you, or this Society, to give me any personal recognition? This is a charge to the Committee on Architecture. I simply wish a star placed there, saying it had been credited to Kentucky or New York, nothing personal; I would object to anything of that kind entirely.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair does not see that that is opening your report, Madam Treasurer General.

Miss JOHNSTON. It seems to me it is only putting an emphasis on the fact. Now I do not see where there can be any objection.

Mrs. LINDSAY. It is credited so, but it does not show on the face of the report that it is credited, that is all.

Miss MILLER. It does not show where to find credit, that is all.

Miss MECUM. Just as often as a charge is made, a credit should be made.

Mrs. LINDSAY. Yes, that is the point.

Mrs. RISING. I think it is only fair to Mrs. Lindsay that this suggestion should be adopted, and I would like to second the motion.

Mrs. ORTON. A question of information.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your question?

Mrs. ORTON. It seems to me that if the Treasurer General claims she only credits by State and not by individuals, that if Mrs. Lindsay asks for credit by State it should be granted.

TREASURER GENERAL. It has been done that way, and the auditor has checked it up as being correct.

Mrs. LINDSAY. I have no doubt it is included. The only thing is I wish to show that it is included.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you understand it?

(Cries of "yes," "yes.")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Reader will read the motion.

READER. (Reading):

"I move that when the Treasurer General's report is printed in the MAGAZINE, the three articles on page 8—'1,000 printed postals, illustrating plans, four half-tone plates,' be placed under the words 'Continental Hall Committee,' and that an asterisk be placed by the charge 'Committee on Architecture \$55.01,' which asterisk will refer to a footnote which will state 'this amount was refunded and donated to Continental Hall Fund, and is credited, one-half to Kentucky and one-half to New York.' "

[The motion was put and carried.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is so ordered. [Applause.]

Mrs. CAREY, of Indiana. Do I understand that the congress has passed a resolution to give the Judicial Committee their traveling and hotel expenses?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes.

Mrs. CAREY. I thank the congress very much for this, and I would like to have the amount of my expenses credited to the Arthur St. Clair Chapter, and the amount, to be given, to Continental Hall fund. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Official Reader has something to read:

READER. (Reading):

"It has been stated here to-day that in order to make our magazine pay we must have 10,000 subscribers. I believe we could have twice that number in two years under certain conditions. Our Editor and Business Manager have been restricted because of the lack of funds to create a more attractive magazine. With all due appreciation of their efforts so far, I would like to bring before this congress the consideration of the suggestion to have a very different style of magazine. That the minutes of the congress and of the Board be printed in an abridged form. Then let us have a beautifully illustrated magazine with the modern colored plates, pictures of Colonial homes and of historic places, portraits of famous persons and records of early history. I know there is a demand for such a magazine, and if we could arouse ourselves from our dream of being "penny wise and pound foolish" in regard to our present magazine, I feel sure we would soon realize a good sum, well in advance of its cost for the benefit of our



society. I therefore ask that you will give this suggestion your careful attention this afternoon. I would like to suggest that our President General appoint a committee to meet with the present Editor and Business Manager.

"A. G. COBB,

*"Acting Regent of the Brattleboro, Vermont Chapter."*

PRESIDENT GENERAL. This is not a motion but simply a suggestion.

Mrs. ORTON. If I understand your suggestion, it means that the minutes of the National Board meetings are to be abbreviated. I protest against that, because all our information and inspiration comes from those minutes.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You do not want them abbreviated?

Mrs. ORTON. No.

SEVERAL LADIES. No.

Miss VINING, of Massachusetts. It seems to me that the magazine is just as good as it can be. The only trouble is that it is not patronized,—that is the trouble. [Applause.]

Mrs. GODCHARLES. Madam President, I simply wish to say that in my opinion there is not a member of this society that is not able to take this magazine. Its price is only \$1 a year, and I think it is a shame that everyone in the society does not take it. If it was taken by all the members, after paying all expenses, we would have \$30,000 a year. I simply want to add this word to what the lady from Massachusetts has said.

Mrs. BOWDEN. Would it be in order to give a little explanation?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes, if you come to the stage where we can all hear you.

Mrs. BOWDEN. The question I wish to bring before the congress to-day is in regard to what we shall do when a life member from a chapter wishes to be transferred to another chapter? This question has arisen in Rainier Chapter, State of Washington. As you know, a great many people are going west now, and the question may come up frequently.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair has not been able to hear what you are saying. What is it about?

Mrs. BOWDEN. My question is in regard to life membership. Of course we understand that a late decision of a very eminent lawyer says, that, even if we wish, the money given by a life member could not be enforced, but this is in regard to what chapters shall do. There is a section to article 8 of the constitution which says:

"The local chapters may, by by-laws, make provision for the collection of additional dues for their own use."

Now, Rainier Chapter does not stand on one side or the other in this question. They simply want to know what the majority of the congress would do in regard to this? The small question of \$1 a year, which would be the chapter dues, if this member were transferred, does not count for very much; but some in my chapter assert that if a

life member should happen to be a popular and ambitious woman she might be able to obtain every honor, that the chapter could give her and never pay one dollar into the treasury. Therefore, as I say, Rainier Chapter does not say that we ask this dollar of chapter dues from the transferred life member, but we would like to know what the majority of this congress would do under the same circumstances?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There has been no motion.

Mrs. BOYNTON. I have a motion, but I asked permission to explain.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair has been waiting for a motion.

Mrs. BOWDEN.

I move that the congress determine what shall be done in a chapter regarding dues, when a life member is transferred from the chapter where the life membership was paid, to another chapter.

Mrs. BEDFORD, of Tennessee. I second the motion.

Mrs. HOOPES, of Pennsylvania. As I understand it, life membership is \$12.50 to the Society and \$12.50 to the Chapter. I should imagine that the decision would be that, as she pays no dues to the chapter, that the chapter would give her a transfer and let her go; because she has paid her dues, and you could not require her dues again in any chapter in the United States.

Miss HUEY. May I ask the lady who spoke—I did not catch her name—why her chapter does not by its by-laws, state it will not have chapter life members? The ladies would then be life members of the National Society and their dues to the National Society would be paid, but they would have to pay to the chapter itself chapter dues.

Mrs. ROOME. Madam President and Daughters of the American Revolution—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wants to say that she has not presented that motion to the house. Wait until the Reader reads the motion.

The Reader read aloud the motion of Mrs. Bowden.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Was there a second?

SEVERAL LADIES. I second the motion.

Mrs. ROOME. I have given this subject much thought, and in regard to life membership fees, they would be separated in the constitution of the Daughters of the American Revolution as they are I believe in all other societies. The life membership fees and the annual dues should not stand upon the same plane. Also the words "paid to them," should be stricken out, and I shall offer an amendment in the next congress that they shall be stricken out. The matter of life membership fees is one, as the word indicates, for life. A member pays her life membership fees on conditions. It is an implied contract. It is on condition that she shall not be required to pay any more annual dues for the term of her natural

life. I do not believe that a chapter could by any by-laws require of her to pay annual dues. A chapter may collect dues for its own use, but not annual dues. The annual dues are primarily owing to the National Society, and nobody,—no subordinate body of any sort or description in the National Society,—can compel a member to pay more annual dues after she has paid life membership fees. The annual dues are different. They are for only one year at a time, and are subject to changing conditions. But in both cases they should not be said to belong to any body of any sort simply because paid to them. There should be some other condition. When a member joins a chapter, there is an implied contract between that chapter and that member, that on condition, and in consideration of the fact that she receives certain advantages and certain rights by being a member of that chapter, she belongs to it and pays to it half of her dues. They are retained by that chapter. That is an inherent right, and it does not depend upon her paying to them. If she had not paid them that chapter would still have the right to them if she belongs to it. And as to the life membership fees, it is so entirely different it should never have been included in one sentence. And so I say, I shall move an amendment at the next congress that they shall be separated, and that the words "paid to them" be eliminated.

I would like to ask for information, we cannot offer an amendment to the constitution at this congress?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You can give notice of one.

Mrs. ROOME. Well, I have given notice.

Mrs. CLARK, of Alabama. (Reading Article 8 of the constitution.)

"The local chapters shall be entitled to retain one-half of the annual dues and one-half of the life membership fees paid to them, respectively, for their own use. The local chapters may by by-laws make provision for the collection of additional dues for their own use." That is the law of the constitution.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That is article 8 of the constitution. If you have your constitutions look at them. Are you ready for this motion?

Mrs. BALLINGER. Read the motion, please.

The Reader read the motion.

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. The constitution makes it very plain. It does not seem to me at all necessary to legislate on this subject. I think the constitution covers it.

(The vote was taken and the motion lost.) [Applause.]

Mrs. SIMPSON.

I move that our President, Mrs. Fairbanks, be made Chairman of the Continental Hall Committee, and that she appoint the committee.

Mrs. JEWETT. I second the motion.

Also seconded by Mrs. Kinney.

A DELEGATE. Do we need such a motion?

(The motion was put and carried.)

The following motion was passed up to the Reader and read aloud by her:

"Resolved that the President appoint a Building Committee, to be confirmed by this congress; said committee, with the advice of Supervising Committee of gentlemen, to have in charge the work of building Memorial Continental Hall, to let contracts, pay bills approved by the President General and Recording Secretary General, and to further in all legitimate ways the consummation of the work begun.

(Signed.)

"E. M. C. WHITE.

"CAROLINE M. MURPHY.

"MRS. M. T. SCOTT.

"ALTHEA RANDOLPH BEDLE.

"FLORENCE GRAY ESTEY."

Mrs. BALLINGER. Madam President General, as I understand it, this calls for action in connection with a committee composed of gentlemen. I would like this Continental Hall to go up unidentified with men in any way, and I do not propose to endorse that recommendation.

Mrs. HILL, of Connecticut. May I ask if it is Mrs. Ballinger's idea that women shall build the hall?

Mrs. BALLINGER. No.

Mrs. WHITE. I think that men would have to have something to do with it.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I understood that this was an Advisory Board. I did not think that workmen would probably be mentioned in that way; I thought it was an Advisory Board.

Mrs. MURPHY. Is this separate and apart from the Continental Hall Committee?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. No, it is a sub-committee of Continental Hall Committee, and reports to Continental Hall Committee.

(The motion was put and carried.)

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. I have a motion that I would like to offer.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The only regular order of business remaining before us is the report of the Editor of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE. She is now able to be here and we will hear from her.

Mrs. STRANAHAN, of Vermont. Before that, Madam President, Senator Proctor has just sent me a very valuable book as a gift to our collection of treasures, a fac-simile from manuscript in the Congressional Library, in regard to the early history of Vermont and New Hampshire. In no other way could we have obtained this valuable book but for the untiring

efforts of Senator Proctor in having them prepared. It is "The Early Vermont Conventions, 1776-1777."

Mrs. ORTON. Will you please have somebody tell us about it, that we can hear. We cannot hear a word.

READER (reading). "Early Vermont Conventions, 1776-1777. Results of the New Hampshire Grants for the Independence of Vermont, reproduced in fac-simile from manuscript from the Library of Congress. Written and attested by Dr. Jonas Fay, clerk of the Convention, with other documents, arranged and presented by Redfield Proctor." This is a fac-simile all the way through.

Mrs. COBB, of Vermont. Madam President,

I move that a vote of grateful appreciation be passed to Senator Proctor for his valuable gift.

(The motion was numerously seconded, put and carried.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Now we will listen to the Editor of the AMERICAN MAGAZINE, Mrs. Elroy M. Avery.

Mrs. AVERY. *Madam President and Delegates to the Thirteenth Continental Congress*: [Applause.] It is with great pleasure that I come before you to make my fourth annual report.

The general policy of the Magazine has been continued. The first pages are devoted to general articles of a historical character. Many of these have elicited commendation from critics outside of our order. Particularly might be mentioned the papers on the signers of the Declaration of Independence, the three lower counties on the Delaware, Georgia in the Revolution, the Massacre at Hancock's Bridge, Bits of Tennessee History, Berks County, Pennsylvania, Revolutionary Monuments of the South, The Hessian Camp, Itinerary of Daniel Boone and others, all of which were notable and helpful contributions.

The sketches of many more "Real Daughters" have been given,—the last token of respect that we can show to those noble women who link us with the past now, alas! fast passing away.

The Revolutionary Record Department has been of peculiar interest and has brought to your Editor many letters of commendation and inquiry. The last letter received about a week ago will well illustrate. A lady wrote from a Southern State, that she had not been able to ascertain where her Revolutionary ancestor was buried till she read it in the list furnished through the good offices of the Tennessee Chapter and forwarded to the Magazine by Miss Gentry. There is not a week that more than one does not find the way to become a Daughter of the American Revolution, made easy by some old record, reproduced;—some signature to patriotic resolutions or some muster roll recently unearthed.

The Regent of the Sa-go-ye-wat-ha Chapter has copied and sent to the Magazine the obituary notices of more than 200 Revolutionary soldiers

taken from the files of papers of the early days of the Republic, and thus many a Daughter has been able to meet the strict but wholly proper requirements of the Register General.

What shall I say about the Genealogical Notes and Queries Department, except that the cry goes up from all quarters, "give, give give more space, my query was sent six months ago and has not yet appeared." Mrs. Newcomb repeats the lament, but what can the Editor do. With but 54 pages at one's disposal the space must still remain all too small for the demand upon it.

The department of most value is the one devoted to the work of the chapters. The Editor is sometimes asked why she gives so much space to the work of the chapters. Well the Magazine belongs to the chapters. What have the chapters done? What have they told us? From the time the Buffalo Chapter inaugurated the good work of talking patriotism to foreigners in their own language, and illustrating with stereoptican views, to the very last number of the Magazine where the Norwalk, Connecticut, Chapter gives an account of their educational lectures, that idea has crept from chapter to chapter, along the lakes and now along the sound, stretching south along the gulf and again crossing the Rockies and seeking the Pacific coast. That seed was indeed sown in good soil. [Applause.] And how do other chapters learn about it? Through the pages of your Magazine. Hudson Chapter became the proud possessor of a house, and told her sisters of it through the pages of your Magazine. How many chapters have homes of their own to-day? You will find them from the old brick school house in Pepperill, the Nathan Hale homes in New London and East Haddam, to Fort Hamilton in Ohio, Meadow Garden and Craigie House in Georgia, yes to the "ice-bound fields of Alaska," and you can read all about them in the Magazine.

And now comes Connecticut, that good old Commonwealth of steady habits, with a State house for her Daughters, and you can read about that in the Magazine, too! What State will next match Mrs. Kinney's work? I venture to say you will not have long to wait.

Houses for themselves; also homes for others; hence a gift of \$10,000 to the Government from the Philadelphia Chapter [applause] and a club house for the soldiers in far Manila. You can read about that in its pages, and see its pictures, too.

What shall I say next on a subject so vast as the work of the chapters? Shall I tell of the teaching of patriotism in the public schools? More than fifty of our chapters are thus happily employed. Shall I tell of the flag presentations? The fac-similes of the Declaration of Independence framed and hung on school room walls, that our young people may early learn the inspiring words by which our country sprang into life.

Shall I tell of historic spots marked? Why that would take a week and you can read it all in your Magazine.

From Paulus Hook to the Pacific Coast, from Michigan to Mexico that work is diligently progressing. By tablet and by boulder, by monument



and by fountain is our story told. Here old Fort Massie lives again in history's pages. There in the old State House of Kentucky, Revolutionary graves are discovered; cemeteries are restored. States are induced to pass laws for the protection of our flag, Michigan for instance, and all together we memorialize the United States Congress. Sometime it will yield. Sufferers by fire and sufferers by flood are not forgotten. Scholarships are given, books are supplied. Here libraries are sent to the Tennessee Mountains and there to the Philippines. Flag-day and the Glorious Fourth and the immortal 22nd of February are fittingly illustrated.

Children of the American Revolution Societies are formed with Daughters as directors. Other patriotic organizations of children appear with no Revolutionary ancestry. An Ohio idea, Mrs. John Murphy. Old records are preserved,—who can exceed Georgia in that? The Chap. ters publish books, and songs and music.

Western Reserve, New Connecticut—that sounds like Mrs. Kirney's State, but it is not, it is Ohio. Connecticut is there, however, with her tale of the spinning wheel, and Joseph Habersham and Dorcas Belle Love, and we hear of a talented Daughter of South Carolina whose book we hope soon to see.

Continental Hall—I pause after that word, for we see the beginning of the end. The Editor is sometimes asked why she puts in accounts of social affairs. Why those social affairs generally mean Continental Hall. [Applause.]

In Indiana, the Carolina Scott Harrison Chapter and the Arthur St. Clair Chapter, named after the first President General of our society, and the first Governor of the great northwest, gave a social affair which meant \$1,000 for Colonial Hall. [Applause.] It has been whist and euchre, and suppers and teas, and Colonial Balls and afternoon receptions, and lectures and plays and everything else and it all meant Continental Hall. [Applause.]

All about this and much more you will read in the 263 chapter reports printed since the last Congress, and twenty were crowded out last month to appear in May. The reports have to be cut sometimes, but that is better than to keep them waiting too long. I am tempted every month to increase the allotted number of pages, but I fear the keen eye of the Business Manager will find me out. [Laughter.]

The book notes are another feature which help to fill up our library shelves with valuable additions. That Mrs. Rosa appreciates this you may know from the fact that she has written thirty-one letters to the Editor, and each letter has said 'review.' In this I rejoice, for above all things I desire this Magazine to be of help to the National Officers.

If you wish to know what the State Regents have to say about the work of the past year, you may read it in the Magazine. If you wish to know what you have said and done this week you may read it in the Magazine. Do you wish to be in touch with our Board of Management,



to keep an eagle eye on their doings, to appreciate their difficulties and sympathize with their trials,—then you ought to read the Magazine. [Laughter.]

The leading articles for the year 1902 have been indexed in "Writings on American History,"—a new publication which will appear annually hereafter. This is an index of historical magazine articles.

I noticed the "Battle of Ramson's Mill," by Miss Bullon; "Missouri in the Revolution," by Miss Dalton; "Battle of Cowpens," by Mrs. Peary, and "California in the Revolution," by Miss Harvey.

Articles relating to Pennsylvania appear in the list made out by the Historical Society of that State. So you see we have some outside standing.

In closing I wish to thank the National Board for their unfailing kindness; the Magazine Committee for many good suggestions, and their untiring interest, and you, Daughters of the American Revolution for your kind consideration. [Applause.]

Mrs. GETCHELL. The Historian General has not neglected the Philadelphia Chapter. The Manila Club House was raised owing to the efforts of the Philadelphia Chapter, but it was contributed by almost all the chapters in Pennsylvania.

Mrs. AVERY. I will be glad to correct that now. The Philadelphia Chapter, with its usual consideration, desires to say that the Philadelphia Chapter collected the money and is indebted to all the chapters in Pennsylvania for the \$10,000 which gave the club house in Manila.

Mrs. Joy.

I move that the report of the Editor of the MAGAZINE be accepted with thanks.

The motion was seconded by Mrs. Young, of Michigan.

Mrs. WHITE. I would like to amend that, and say that every woman here sends ten subscribers.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Thank you! Mrs. White is going to send new subscribers. [Laughter.]

Mrs. McLEAN, of New York. In seconding this motion, I would like to say that an article was sent to our able editor in relation to the death of our martyred President, Mr. McKinley, when it was almost impossible to arrange it in the number,—but she did so arrange it.

Mrs. REED.

I move that the report of the Editor of the MAGAZINE be accepted with thanks.

The motion was carried.

Mrs. BALLINGER. Madam President—

Mrs. AVERY. I have one motion here that I would like to present in

regard to the genealogical notes and queries which you know requires a great deal of correspondence; also that this work,—the employment of the necessary clerks and so on,—costs some money. That has been under the able management of Mrs. Newcomb, of Connecticut. (Reading.)

"I move that the appropriation for the genealogical notes and queries department of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE be increased \$50, making the annual appropriation \$150, instead of \$100, as at present."

Mrs. McCARTNEY. I second that motion. I also

move that an adequate salary be allowed Mrs. Newcomb for her untiring work.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Please send up your amendment and we can speak to it afterwards. What was your amendment?

Mrs. McCARTNEY.

I move, as an amendment to the motion to allow \$150 to the genealogical editor of the MAGAZINE for expenses, that a sufficient salary be allowed the genealogical editor for services.

Seconded by Mrs. Godcharles.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. A sufficient salary?

Mrs. McCARTNEY. Yes, to be determined by the Board.

Mrs. BALLINGER. A question of information.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. State it.

Mrs. BALLINGER. Is not a genealogist employed by the society at a salary at the present time?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. She is not paid a salary, but there is \$100 that is appropriated for paying any expense of that department.

Mrs. BALLINGER. Another question, and that is, is there any limit to the number of times the notice of a chapter's work may appear in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE?

Mrs. AVERY. There is no limit. The Editor intends to have every report appear in the next month. The last two months that has been impossible, but they will all appear in the order in which they are received and as speedily as possible. I hope to catch up in the May number.

Mrs. BALLINGER. That does not answer the question. I mean that as we all may have the same right, is there any limit to the number of times that the same chapter may appear?

Mrs. AVERY. I thought I understood the question; possibly I did not.

Do you mean, that if a chapter has a report of work this month, and sends a report two or three months later, that I put that in?

Mrs. BALLINGER. Yes.

Mrs. AVERY. Most certainly, I do. That may be some splendid thing that ought to go in, and it goes in! [Applause.]

Mrs. HOOPES. I would like to suggest that no chapter that does not take the magazine should be entitled to recognition. [Applause.] Just think how many of us have taken it since the beginning. For instance, our chapter, and we have asked for recognition but twice.

I move that no chapter be recognized unless it has subscribed for the MAGAZINE.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is a motion before the house.

Mrs. HOOPES. I will withdraw my motion then.

Mrs. KEIM. Madam President General, our able Editor might have added that in the Magazine may be seen the first sketch-plan of a suggested memorial hall or Temple of Fame, ever given by the Continental Hall Committee. It shows the humble ideas of our early days, as it was to be a building, 75 feet front by 180 feet deep, containing a museum and offices, and supposed to cost the very generous sum of about \$80,000 or \$100,000! [Laughter.]

You will thus learn how greatly we have grown in less than ten years, both in our ambitions, our abilities, and our patriotism. This sketch-plan was the first printed report of the history of the work of Continental Hall, and has been put in the corner-stone of our magnificent building.

Mrs. BALLINGER. The Editor of the Magazine informs us that it was impossible to find a place for all the notices that she received, and my inquiry was only to lead up to this very point,—that until all the chapters that have sent in their notices shall have received recognition the same chapter may not appear twice. That is all.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That seems but reasonable. Mrs. Avery's motion is before the House.

Mrs. Avery read her motion again, as follows:

I move that the appropriation for the genealogical notes and queries department of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE be increased \$50, making the annual appropriation \$150 instead of \$100, as at present.

(Motion was put and carried.)

Mrs. McCARTNEY. Where is my amendment to that motion?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I beg your pardon.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. I have sent it up.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. While we are waiting for that motion we will hear Mrs. Main.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. I have another motion—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Proceed, Madam State Regent.

Mrs. MAIN. I would like to offer the following motion:

"Whereas the week in which the 19th of April will fall in the year 1905 is known as Holy Week, and whereas this fact would prevent many members from attending the sessions of the Fourteenth Continental Congress; therefore, be it

*"Resolved, That in order to avoid holding the Fourteenth Continental Congress in Holy Week this congress assembled, do by unanimous action, vote to suspend the constitutional date and meet on Monday, April 26, 1905."*

This is seconded by Mrs. Getchell, Mrs. Lyons, Mrs. Morgan Smith, Mrs. Thom, Mrs. Arnold, Mrs. Lippitt, Mrs. Little, Mrs. Hodge, Mrs. Peck, Mrs. Kinney, Miss Williams, of Maryland, Miss Stringfield, Mrs. Sage, Mrs. Brooks, Mrs. Masury, Mrs. Murphy, Mrs. Chittenden, Mrs. Lounsberry and Mrs. Churchman.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The congress will please give its attention, this is very important. The motion is, ladies, to have the next congress called on the Monday before its regular meeting.

Mrs. MAIN. No, *after* its meeting.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. This requires the unanimous consent of this congress to defer the meeting one week.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. It is a part of our constitution. Can we suspend it?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair herself thinks this is a very delicate question.

Miss HUEY. I think it is entirely a parliamentary point, and I would ask that the parliamentarian give us a ruling according to Robert's Rules of Order as to whether this can be done or not?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will state to you that it cannot be done.

Miss HUEY. Thank you.

Mrs. MAIN. I have a motion here, then, which is the first one I intended to offer, but there was objection to it. This is parliamentary, I think. The motion, as it was first written, is considered perfectly parliamentary according to the Parliamentarian, and I will read it to you. The first motion was this:

"WHEREAS, the week in which the 19th of April will fall in the year 1905 is known as Holy Week; and, whereas, this fact would prevent many members from attending the sessions of the Fourteenth Continental Congress; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That in order to avoid holding the Fourteenth Continental Congress in Holy Week it be understood and agreed that a quorum of the congress will meet on the Monday morning of Holy Week, namely, on Monday, April 19th, without transacting any business, and immediately adjourn until the following Monday morning, (viz., April 26th); it being further understood that the main body of the congress may assemble for the week of April 26th. Notices embodying this resolution, if passed, to be sent to all State Regents, who in turn shall be instructed to notify all Chapter Regents thereof."

This was the motion as I first prepared it, and to which nearly all seconds were given.

Mrs. BALLINGER. This question may arise again in a few years, and if it is of enough importance to delay the meeting of the congress, why not let us change the meeting again and place it at such a time that this question will never arise again? Madam Chairman, if it is in order, I would like to present a motion to that effect.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is not in order at present.

Mrs. MAIN. The President General says that would require an amendment to our constitution, which we cannot have for two years. Therefore, we cannot take any action in regard to the meeting next April except by one of the two motions.

Mrs. BALLINGER. Please read the first motion again.

Mrs. MAIN. The first one has been decided to be unparliamentary.

Mrs. BALLINGER. Then do not refer to it as one of two means to be employed to accomplish the result desired.

Mrs. MAIN. Very well, I will say that there is one way, then—that there is one motion.

Mrs. THOMPSON, of Minnesota. I am very much in favor of that motion, but if it is to be postponed for one week I think we should have it postponed for two weeks. Persons living at a great distance, for instance, in Minnesota, and Washington, and Alaska, would have to start a number of days before the date of the meeting of the congress in order to get there, and therefore they would have to travel in Holy Week. I, therefore, suggest that, if we postpone it at all, we postpone it for two weeks.

Mrs. BALLINGER. May I ask that, if it is to be changed, we put it at some time when these questions cannot arise?

Miss RYAN. Cannot we have it on the 22d of February again?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will explain to Miss Ryan, of New Jersey, that we could not have it on the 22d of February because that is too far in advance of the proper time. You might have it on the 19th

of April. That would be the actual day on which you should meet, and then postpone it.

Miss RYAN. I mean to return to the old day.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You could not do that without amending the constitution.

Mrs. MURPHY. Would the powers of this quorum that has been suggested be limited solely to a motion to adjourn? I do not think that it would be right that this quorum, mentioned in the motion, should transact any other business than to vote to adjourn.

Mrs. MAIN. That is how the motion reads.

Mrs. MURPHY. I did not so understand it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion of Mrs. Main states that you meet and immediately thereafter adjourn without the transaction of any business.

Mrs. JOY. A question of information.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your question?

Mrs. JOY. Could this body bind the next Continental Congress if a quorum were then present? Would not they then be able to transact any business? Could we bind that body?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I think it would be simply a moral matter; you could not bind them legally.

Mrs. JOY.

I move to lay this motion on the table.

Mrs. WHITE. I second the motion.

(The question was put and the President General announced that the Chair was in doubt.)

The question was put again.

Mrs. McLEAN. Is the vote on tabling each of these resolutions?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. On tabling them, yes.

Mrs. WILLIAMS, of Massachusetts. Is this open to debate?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. A motion to lay on the table is not debatable.

Mrs. WILLIAMS. I mean the original motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion is one to table the motion of the State Regent of the District of Columbia, and, therefore, it is undebatable, and I am going to request a count of the votes. The Chair appoints Mrs. Williams, of Massachusetts, and Mrs. Richardson, of South Carolina, in the gallery, to count the votes.

Mrs. McLEAN. Pending the vote, a question of information. May I ask why the first resolution just offered is out of order from a parliamentary standpoint if the second resolution is in order? How can one of them be out of order and the other in order?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair must say that that has not much to do with the present statement.

Mrs. McLEAN. The question was a question of information.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I beg your pardon, I thought it was a speech. The lady from New York is always very eloquent and all she says sounds like a speech.

Mrs. McLEAN. May I elaborate my question a little?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes.

Mrs. McLEAN. As I understand the resolution offered by the State Regent of the District of Columbia, it was to this effect: That this House, by unanimous resolution, change the date of the meeting of the congress next year. I understood that to be declared out of order. The next resolution was that a quorum should meet, but that a general meeting of the congress should not take place until the 26th?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes.

Mrs. McLEAN. It seems to me there is a hair-splitting differentiation there.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You know that an adjourned meeting is always in order, and that would simply be an adjourned meeting of the congress. You would meet on the proper day and then adjourn until the following Monday instead of the next day, as we do now.

Mrs. McLEAN. Then the resolution was hardly worded as it was intended, for instead of reading "a quorum," it, then, should have read: "The Continental Congress will meet" and so forth. Simply calling for the meeting of a quorum would hardly carry out the idea, as a quorum would be limiting the attendance.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Your point of order is well taken, and your statement of the case is a better statement than the one presented, although we understand that perfectly, I think.

Mrs. MURPHY. May I ask a question? Did I have an answer to my former question?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. This is debating an undebatable question.

Mrs. MURPHY. I am not debating.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are you asking for information?

Mrs. MURPHY. Yes, I am.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Let me give it to you.

Mrs. MURPHY. I wanted to know whether the question was answered as to whether a quorum could transact business as the congress, or simply move to adjourn?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That is what it said. It was decided that, if it met, it should simply adjourn and transact no business. The question is upon tabling this.

(The "yeas" were called for and responded.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. This is a motion to table the motion of the State Regent of the District of Columbia. This is a motion to table that motion.

Mrs. McLEAN. I understood, but I thought you sustained my point of order.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I said your phraseology would be more accept-



able to me than the phraseology used by the State Regent, but that I did not think but what hers was just as clear.

Mrs. McLEAN. Well, we are voting now on the quorum resolution.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You are voting now on the resolution to table.

Mrs. McLEAN. Are we voting to table the quorum resolution?

Mrs. CAREY. I ask that the vote be taken again.

Mrs. BALLINGER. While the vote is being taken, I rise to a question of personal privilege.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your question?

Mrs. BALLINGER. I would like some instruction. Suppose this question of a quorum is passed, and suppose a quorum is questioned. In that case what have we to do?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have not anything to do with a quorum now.

Mrs. BALLINGER. But then suppose a quorum is questioned, what will you do?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We do not have to tell you, I am sure; you know that a quorum can act.

Mrs. BALLINGER. Suppose a quorum is not present, what would we do then?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Will the congress be quiet so I can hear the lady?

Mrs. BALLINGER. I ask this information. Suppose that the one hundred (I believe that is a quorum) should not be present, and the point of no quorum were raised. Then what would we do?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We could not do anything.

Mrs. BALLINGER. You could not do anything—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If you do not have your quorum.

Mrs. BALLINGER. Will you answer that question, please?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to announce to the Delegate that she is not going to answer another question. You are going to vote now.

Mrs. BALLINGER. Will you answer the question of privilege?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. These questions of privilege are always so long, and in them are always so many interesting details. Now, I want you to all stand up, those who wish to lay it on the table.

(Those voting in the again affirmative arose.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The "ayes" will be seated and the "noes" will rise. That is, those opposed to tabling.

The result of the vote as taken by the tellers and announced by the Chair was:

Yeas, 41; nays, 139.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion to table is lost. It now recurs to the former motion.

Mrs. WILLIAMS, of Massachusetts. Can we now discuss the first question?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You may.

Mrs. WILLIAMS, of Massachusetts. Madam President and Ladies of

the Congress: I want first of all to explain that this change of date will be for this year only. This is a moveable feast, this feast of Easter, and this will not conflict again with our date of meeting for nineteen years, so I am informed by the lady on my left, Miss Ryan.

Now, I want to speak in favor of this motion. Our President General, in her charming address she gave to us on the first day, speaking in eulogy of a lady who had belonged to this society, who had departed this life, said she loved her society only next to her church. Now, there are a great many who are accredited Delegates to this body who are in that position; they love their society; they want to exercise their right to come to this congress, but if this meeting takes place during Holy Week they cannot do it; that is, they cannot do it and perform their duties to their church. They certainly wish to exercise their right to attend the services of their church. This week is the holiest week in the year to them; it takes precedence of everything else. Now, I want you to think how much has been done for the country by the ancestors of these very people who have equal right to come and exercise all the duties of accredited Delegates to this body. I am not prepared to speak on this question, because I did not know it was coming up. So I am not able to be as clear, perhaps, as those who are accustomed to speaking; but I hope you will bear with me, because I am very much interested in this subject. The question of liberty has been called up a good many times. In all the times that I have been to the meetings of these congresses I have never heard the phrase "religious liberty" so much spoken as it has been in this congress, and I ask you not to make it a mere empty phrase, but arrange matters so that all may exercise equal rights. And I want you to remember that in that siege at Yorktown, which we heard of so eloquently the other night, the victory was due very largely to the 7,000 Frenchmen who augmented the 9,000 Colonial troops, and to the 37 ships of the line out there in the harbor, every one filled with Frenchmen. And so I ask you to remember that they did not consider the question of religion or anything like that, but they came to fight for liberty. And I ask you to think of their descendants, and to be generous as well as just, and arrange it so that the descendants of these people may also exercise their rights in this case and not give up their rights or their duties in their church. [Applause.]

Mrs. MAIN. If congress will be quiet for a moment, I have a substitute motion which has been sent to me by the Parliamentarian, to which, perhaps, you may not object. It is a similar motion, and I will read this and see if this meets with your approval any more than the other two motions:

"I move that the Fourteenth Continental Congress convene on the 19th of April, 1905, and the Thirteenth Continental

Congress recommend to the Fourteenth Continental Congress that it do then adjourn until April 26th."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Madam State Regent, the Parliamentary feels a sense of embarrassment in you saying that she told you that one of those motions was parliamentary. She wishes to say that she simply meant to say it was parliamentary and in legal form.

Mrs. MAIN. If this meets with your approval——

(Cries of "Read it again!")

Mrs. MAIN.

"I move that the Fourteenth Continental Congress convene on the 19th of April, 1905, and that the Thirteenth Continental Congress recommend to the Fourteenth Continental Congress that they do then adjourn until April 26th."

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. We adjourn then until after our constitutional time?

(Several ladies addressed the Chair, but failed to be recognized.)

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. I was asking the Chair a question. May I ask what meets on the 19th?

Mrs. MAIN. The Continental Congress.

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. I understand, but it is the wording and the sense I want to get at.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It refers to the Fourteenth Continental Congress, I believe.

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. That calls for the congress to convene on the 19th. Then we wait over until the next Monday. "The Continental Congress" is her motion. I simply wanted to get it before the House understandingly.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I believe that the lady meant that only a quorum should meet.

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. She did not state that, and we want to get it right, as it is an important motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Parliamentary claims, in defense of Mrs. Main's motion, that it is not legal to say "only a quorum;" that would not be legal.

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. Then, would the whole matter be legal?

Mrs. MURPHY, of Ohio. Madam President General and ladies: This body of Delegates does not constitute the whole society. The society consists of 40,000 women all over the country, whose ideas have been adjusted within the last year to the 19th of April as the date of our congress convening. [Applause.] Those ladies are not all Episcopalians by any means, and it is not to be supposed that every woman who will be elected to the next Continental Congress will belong to that denomi-

nation. Now, is it right that there should be special legislation for a special denomination any more than that there should be legislation for a special profession? (Cries of "No" and applause). Did we not relegate to obscurity a motion to bring in a representative of a special profession? [Cries of "Yes" and applause.] Why, therefore, should we adjust our congresses and change our dates to suit a special denomination? [Cries of "Right" and applause.]

Mrs. HOOPES. Madam President, I was going to say almost what the Vice-President General from Ohio has said, but I would make one more suggestion, and that is that those chapters that have conscientious scruples about it send Delegates who are not Episcopalians. Should they send Episcopalians, I should say that Washington has good churches by which their religious duties could be attended to. There would be no receptions or things of that kind to distract them, and we could attend to our work. [Applause.]

Mrs. MASURY. Madam President General, as a good Episcopalian I come forward to ask that we do not have our date changed. [Applause.] I will come here quite willingly to try and perform my duty as an Episcopalian, and next as a Daughter of the American Revolution. [Applause.]

Miss RITCHIE, of Maryland. I rise to a question of privilege. Possibly, I did not quite understand. Was there any special denomination mentioned in regard to the postponement of congress?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. No.

Miss RITCHIE. Then I would suggest that the speakers should not dwell on the one denomination.

Mrs. MCCARTNEY.

I move that we do not mention anything more about religion! [Laughter.]

Mrs. GETCHELL. I am informed that we cannot get this House a week later. If we cannot get the house a week later we cannot have the congress. That settles the whole thing.

Miss HERBERT, of New Jersey. A question of information. Did I understand that the next congress will be made up of different Delegates and alternates? If so, we could not very well determine for them as to the date of their meeting. We could recommend; but that, it seems to me, is all.

Mrs. O'DONOGHUE, of Maine. Madam President, I think that it is generally conceded that one Congress cannot legislate for another; nor does it seem to me that they should recommend to another. However, that is not the point. But, as I understand it, we adopt this motion in regard to a quorum, the expectation is that that quorum will immediately adjourn, but, as a matter of fact, that quorum would have the

right to, and, as I understand it, could legislate. In that case it would be manifestly unjust to the rest of the society. And for that reason I desire to put myself on record as against any meeting other than on the 19th of April of next year for the regular congress.

MISS FORSYTH. Madam President and Ladies: I only wish to say regarding this matter before you, that so far as I understand it, having heard only a very little of the remarks, that there is no question of churches whatever. There may be some of the churches, and there are, that observe this Holy Week in a different way from others; but it is not a question of any one church. It is a question of the general observance of all for religious services and religious thought. Whatever we do, we do as our Christian duty; and if it is necessary to sacrifice our personal feelings by coming here, I trust we may do so; but it is only as Christians that this appeals to us, and not as members of any denomination.

MISS STRINGFIELD. It would seem we have made a mistake in changing the date. We should have waited another year; but having done it, I think we should abide by it, and therefore

I move the previous question.

(By vote the previous question was ordered.)

Mrs. Joy and Mrs. Carey were appointed as tellers on the floor of the House. Mrs. Kinney and Mrs. Richardson were appointed as tellers in the gallery.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The previous question is ordered and the question is now on the motion—

Mrs. KINNEY. May the motion be read once more?

The Reader read the motion.

Mrs. SEDGWICK SMITH. A question of information. If this motion should prevail would it be constitutional?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It would not bind the next congress. They can do as they please. This is simply a recommendation.

A DELEGATE. Could they elect officers?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You cannot talk in the middle of a vote.

The vote was taken and the tellers proceeded to count. The motion was lost.

Mrs. WEED.

I move that the Thirteenth Continental Congress recommend to the program committee for the Fourteenth Continental Congress that no meetings be arranged for Good Friday in 1905.

Mrs. BROOKS. I second the motion.

Mrs. RICHARDSON. I second the motion.

Mrs. WILLIAMS, of Massachusetts. I would like to second that motion.

(The motion was put and carried.)

Mrs. McCartney then offered the following motion, which was read by the Reader:

"I move that in order to perfect the ancestral lines of an applicant for admission to the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution the eligibility papers be made to include the births, marriages and deaths of the ancestors, and that a space be designated whereby the applicant can give, and have the references for, proof of her ancestral lines, as well as proof of service of the ancestral patriot.

Mrs. GETCHELL. I second the motion.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. I would like to speak to this motion. Madam President and Daughters of the American Revolution: I am sure that most of you have received a letter from our Registrar General asking you to perfect your lines of ancestry, that the Lineage Book may be more complete. It is absolutely impossible, as the present eligibility papers read, for you to include anything but the statement of your ancestral line. There is no room for births, marriages, or deaths of your ancestry. The only one required is the record of the Revolutionary patriot. A Daughter tells me that within the last year she has written a thousand letters asking the people to give better data for the Lineage Book. Now, this society is not up to the standard of other societies in regard to the completeness of their eligibility papers. You have only four lines as a rule to go back to to find your ancestral patriot. Surely you can find your father's and mother's marriage and their father's and mother's marriages and deaths to report, and it seems to me we ought not to be called by the people at large a merely "say-so" society. We are held in very grave doubt as to our rights in this society on account of the laxity of our proofs.

Other societies require more than the Daughters, and I am constantly mortified as I come in contact with historians to have them say: "But you do not think those records are correct, those records of your Lineage Book, do you? We would not receive it." And only the other day a prominent historian said to me: "Don't mention the Daughters' Lineage Book. You haven't a date, you haven't anything."

Now, don't you think you ought to have better papers and better proof of your line? I think it is important for this society and for the good of you all that there shall be no question of the members' rights to be in the society.

Mrs. CAREY. Within the last two weeks I received papers from the office—papers that had been accepted long ago—and at 902 F street they were not accepted until they were more fully made out.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. That is what I want to state. They send back



to you for more proof, and you cannot require more proof when you have not the space in which to put that proof. What I mean to say in my motion, and what I wish to put before you is, you have the father and the mother and the daughter of so and so, and so and so, until you get back to the Revolutionary lines, but you do not give dates; you are not required to do so, for there is no space for them. It is not a great while ago that one of the clerks in the office said to me: "Mrs. McCartney, do not send any more of your papers here, there are too many dates in them; and because they were crowded in so small a space we could not find room for them." I have the pleasure to state that when you send your genealogy to me, if you send all the dates, I will be all the better pleased; it simplifies the work. But I ask you only to give space for the dates.

Mrs. SAGE. I would like to state in reference to this motion that if such a motion should prevail it would almost exclude the Daughters of the South. Our records, as you know, in the South, at least in several of the States, were almost wholly destroyed, many during the Revolutionary War, and many in our late Civil War, especially in North Carolina and South Carolina, and we have Daughters now whose names have been erased from the society on similar grounds. One of those cases I shall bring before the Board on Tuesday morning.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. You have in the South the Society of the Colonial Dames of America. Every one of the claims of those Dames has to have the proofs of the marriages, births and deaths. Where do they get them? We only have to go back four generations, and they sometimes require eight and ten.

Mrs. SAGE. Many of the ladies who have been invited to become members of the Colonial Dames in Georgia have failed to make papers on account of this marriage certificate requirement.

Mrs. MORGAN SMITH, of Alabama. Would the lady from Pennsylvania (Mrs. McCartney) tell us what the constitution requires as to the dates of marriages, and all these dates?

Mrs. McCARTNEY. Only four generations.

Mrs. SMITH, of Alabama. Is that what the constitution says?

Mrs. McCARTNEY. It does not say anything about it.

Mrs. ORTON, of Ohio. I want to put a question.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Put your question.

Mrs. ORTON, of Ohio. I want to say as to the Colonial Dames that I have extended a number of invitations for that society. In order to do so correctly, to enable my applicants to render the proper application blanks, I have secured from my Registrars of the various State societies the by-laws of the States, and the by-laws of the States are quite different, and it may be a great deal easier in some of the Southern States.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you wish to discuss the question further.

SEVERAL MEMBERS. "No," "no."

(Cries of "Question!")



(The motion was put and lost.)

Mrs. Joy, of Michigan. I have here a motion from Miss Brazier, which is as follows:

"I move that we recommend to the Program Committee of the Fourteenth Continental Congress that, as we will lose one day in the week, we dispense with social affairs, recitations, etc."

I second the motion.

SEVERAL MEMBERS. Let us hear that motion again.

The Reader read the motion of Miss Brazier, of Massachusetts, as follows:

"I move that we recommend to the Program Committee of the Fourteenth Continental Congress that, as we will lose one day in the week, we dispense with social affairs, recitations, etc."

Seconded by Mrs. Joy.

Mrs. BALLINGER. No, Madam Chairman; no, no.

I move to lay that motion on the table.

Miss JOHNSTON. I second that motion to lay on the table.

(The motion to table was put and carried.)

READER. Mrs. A. G. Cobb moves as follows:

"I move that the President General appoint a committee to co-operate with the Editor and Business Manager of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE in order to devise methods for placing the MAGAZINE upon a more remunerative basis."

Mrs. GUSS. I second the motion.

(The motion was put and carried.)

READER. A motion of Mrs. Taylor, of Illinois.

"WHEREAS, it is now more than 100 years since the bones of martyrs of the British Prison Ships were, with unparalleled difficulty, gathered up and interred; and, whereas, as yet no monument has been erected to mark this sacred spot; and whereas, it is due to the indefatigable and untiring efforts of Mrs. E. V. White that a suitable monument is about to be erected, therefore,

*"Be it resolved, That the thanks of this congress be extended by a rising vote to Mrs. White for her patriotic and tireless efforts in this noble cause."*

This motion is made by Mrs. Harriet R. Taylor, former Regent of Springfield Chapter, Illinois, and is seconded by Mrs. Charles H. Deere, Illinois State Regent; Mrs. Henry C. Lytton, Vice Regent, Chicago Chapter, and Mrs. William Butterworth.

(The motion was unanimously carried.)

Mrs. LYTTON. Have we made any effort to secure a pension for our "Real Daughters" from the Congress of the United States?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes we have.

Miss MASSEY. We tried to obtain a pension for a lady who really deserved it, and we worked with General Mulholland, but did not succeed, and she died before we got through.

Mrs. LYTTON. I feel that if the Daughters now would make up a formal committee to appeal to these gentlemen, that we may secure for our really deserving and needy Daughters some assistance.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We are asked for recognition, as it is getting rather late, by one of our members whose name is Mrs. J. W. Valiant, who represents the Alaskan Chapter.

Mrs. VALIANT. What I have to say is very short and I ask your kind attention for a very few minutes.

See June number AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, p. 600.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the report from the Sitka Chapter, of Alaska. What may be your pleasure?

It was moved and seconded that the report be accepted.

Motion carried.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion of Mrs. Lytton has not yet been put before the House.

The Reader read the motion of Mrs. Lytton, as follows:

*"I move that this congress appoint a committee to see the United States Senators having in charge the United States Pension Bureau, with a view to obtaining pensions for our 'Real Daughters.'"*

Mrs. HILL. I would like to speak to that motion. I would say in regard to that that I think there is no United States Senator that has charge of the Pension Bureau, and that is one point that I would like to make. Another is, that in arranging for a pension and acquiring a pension for any person of the Revolutionary period, or that succeeding it, it has to be the subject of special legislation. If I am right, I think that as to every individual person for whom a pension is asked (there are no

living Daughters now who are eligible for a pension under the law) it has to be the subject of special legislation, and it will be very difficult to cover that ground.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you wish to discuss the matter further? (After a pause.) The Chair wishes to say right now that she wished to appoint a committee to draft resolutions upon the death of Mrs. William A. Richards and Mrs. Robert Stockwell Hatcher, lately members of our society. There have been no resolutions drafted by the Thirteenth Continental Congress upon this matter, and, therefore, the Chair will appoint upon this committee Mrs. Carey, of Indiana, the Chairman for Mrs. Hatcher's resolution, and she will also appoint Mrs. Masury and Mrs. Kinney upon this committee, and she wishes these ladies to prepare these resolutions and present them to the congress to-night. She will appoint upon the committee for Mrs. William A. Richards, Mrs. Bond as Chairman to draft resolutions upon Mrs. Richards' death, and Mrs. Estey and Mrs. Walker, of Missouri. You will please attend to this and report this evening.

Mrs. WALKER, of Missouri. The Chairman of the Committee on Revolutionary Relics at St. Louis wishes me to read a very short notice to the congress.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We cannot hear it now. We have before us a motion. The Official Reader will please read the motion.

READER.

"I move that this congress appoint a committee to see the United States Senators having in charge the United States Pension Bureau, with a view to obtaining pensions for our 'Real Daughters.'"

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you desire to discuss that?

(The motion was put and carried.)

Mrs. WEED. Madam President General, may I hear that motion read again. I was not paying attention. We do not want to make ourselves absurd.

The Official Reader read the motion again as follows:

"I move that this congress appoint a committee to see the United States Senators having in charge the United States Pension Bureau, with a view of obtaining pensions for our 'Real Daughters.'"

Mrs. WEED. I make a motion that that motion is out of order.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair did not understand the motion. The Chair must say that she does not believe there are any Senators in charge of the Pension Bureau. The Pension Bureau is under the charge of the Commissioner of Pensions. You may correct that if you choose.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I had the honor of procuring a pension for Mrs. Semple. They are wrong. They could get it through the House of Representatives, for I got that pension through Mr. Joy, of New York, and he told me if I wanted that pension enlarged I must go to Mr. Frye, in the Senate.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Well, the Commissioner of Pensions is the one who is in charge of that department.

Mrs. HILL. I want to say what I tried to say before, that this would be almost impracticable to be carried out. What I tried to say before was, that this was impracticable because every person who is a candidate for a pension like that has to be made the subject of special legislation.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That is correct.

Mrs. HILL. As there is so much that is continually brought before the Senate and the House by way of appropriations for various things, what I want to say is that it would be almost impossible to have this carried out, and it seems as though it was an impracticable and impossible thing.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I fear that the congress was napping a little when they passed that motion. As the Chair has heard, and as you have all heard, there is no person in the United States Senate to whom this matter might be referred. It might be very possible that there might be Senators, perhaps the Senators from Illinois, who might help you in that matter. The Chair is sorry that Mrs. Hill did not make herself understood before the motion was passed.

Mrs. HILL. I did try to.

Mrs. AMMON. Is it in order to rescind the motion?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is.

Mrs. AMMON. Then I move to rescind the motion of Mrs. Lytton relative to "Real Daughters."

Seconded by Mrs. Kendall.

Mrs. WEED. If we rescind will not that motion go on the record, and do we want it on the record? Will not the Chair rule it out of order?

Mrs. LYTTON.

I move a substitute. May I have the words inserted "the proper authorities" instead of "Senators?" I had been told that the Senators were the proper persons to whom to refer.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Senators cannot help very much.

Miss DESHA. Will the lady say "To appoint a committee to see the committees in the House and Senate."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been so corrected. It is now a proper motion. She can write her motion that way after this has been rescinded. This must be rescinded.

Mrs. KENDALL, of Maine. I second the motion to rescind.

Mrs. HILL. May I ask how many resolutions and petitions have already been ordered to be sent up to Congress this week? It might affect our vote on this?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair has heard of two or three.

Mrs. WHITE, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Madam President General.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. White.

Mrs. WHITE. In the natural course of events, while we are trying to get an appropriation from Congress, these people would all be dead. I would, therefore, suggest to the Daughters that if they hear of any "Real Daughter" in want, *they* take care of her. If they cannot take care of her themselves, take care of her anyway, and then send the bill in.

Mrs. LYTTON. I was led to offer this resolution because I saw a "Real Daughter" who was not exactly in want, but who would have been very much more comfortable if she had had a pension, and the last thing she said to me before I left to come here was to try and get her a pension.

(The motion to rescind was put and carried.)

READER. The motion of Mrs. Lytton.

"I move that this congress appoint a committee to see the Committee on Pensions of both Houses of Congress with a view to obtaining pensions for our 'Real Daughters.'"

Seconded by Mrs. Deere.

Mrs. YOUNG, of Michigan. I second that motion.

(The motion was carried.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will recognize Mrs. Smith for a moment.

Mrs. SEDGWICK SMITH. I moved to adjourn, but I withdraw my motion.

Mrs. KINNEY. From what I have heard during the day, I conclude that there is some slight misunderstanding among some Delegates concerning the future and present status of the Recognition Pin. I think Mrs. Key shares in this uncertainty as to the future of the pin. At any rate, she desires a brief hearing before this congress. She is a Daughter of the American Revolution, and as such it is probable that we will be glad to accord her an opportunity to make such statement as she may desire. I would, therefore,

Move that she be allowed to come before us at the beginning of the evening session in order that she may make such statement as she wishes in regard to the Recognition Pin, and to answer such questions as the Delegates may choose to ask her.

Miss FRAZIER. I second the motion.

(Several other members seconded the motion.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. At what time did you ask to have this lady appear before us.

Mrs. KINNEY. I ask to have it made the first order of the evening.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You do not wish to discuss it? If not, I will put the motion.

(The motion was put and carried.)

Mrs. WEED. Madam President General, I rise to a question of privilege. Some misunderstanding seems to have arisen from the report I made to the congress by order of the National Board of Management. I have here a communication from the representative of Caldwell & Company, a statement of their understanding of the status of this matter as it exists, and may I be privileged to read this short note? It is a very short note, and I think just at the present time it would be very well to have this read.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We think that it had better come this evening, so that we may have it all together.

Mrs. KINNEY. The President General allows me to say that the hour will be eight o'clock this evening to listen to Mrs. Dutcher Key on the matter of the Recognition Pin.

Mrs. YOUNG, of Michigan. Madam President General,

I move that we now adjourn until 8 o'clock this evening.

(The motion was numerously seconded and carried.)

At 5.55 p. m. the congress adjourned until 8 o'clock.

#### EVENING SESSION, SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 1904.

Congress reconvened at 8.20 o'clock p. m., the President General, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, in the chair.

READER. By direction of the Chair I read this communication from Mrs. S. B. C. Morgan, of Georgia, Vice-President General, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution:

SAVANNAH, April 18, 1904.

*To the President General and Members of the Thirteenth Continental Congress:*

I beg the privilege of using a moment of your valuable time in order to send to you a word of greeting and farewell.

To you, honored Madam, I desire to express my high appreciation of your broad and patriotic administration of the high office of President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

I am convinced that you have endeavored to exercise abstract justice tempered with loving kindness and patience, in the treatment of every question submitted to you.

That you have had high ideals, and have in every way reflected credit on our great society as its chief executive, since the day of your going into office, I am more than pleased to bear testimony.

I have served under you with pleasure, dear Madam, and make my retiring bow to you with reluctance.

Daughters of the American Revolution, as in my mind's eye I see to-day assembled in congress splendid women from every State, my dear sisters from the North, South, East and West, my heart is infinitely sad that I am not permitted to enjoy the uplifting influence of such a body.

I shall not apologize to you because I have not redeemed my official pledges for this year; my duty as a mother came in conflict with my duty as a Daughter of the American Revolution. I do not doubt I have the approval of you all that the first call won over the other. My absence was my own great loss, the services I render being too small to count as a loss when not tendered.

I thank you heartily one and all for your kindly consideration, your loyal support, your courteous treatment.

I beg that you will believe me that whatever I have done was from a pure, unselfish motive, without a consideration of the personal equation, but with an eye single to the best good of the society as I was able to see it.

Again in love I greet you; in tender regret I bid you farewell.

Faithfully yours,

S. B. C. MORGAN,

*Vice-President General, N. S. D. A. R.*

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If the Chair hears no objection she will direct that our Recording Secretary General write a letter to our distinguished Vice-President General expressing our regret that she was not with us, and the hope that her family may soon recover their accustomed health. The Chair hears no objection and it is so ordered.

READER. I am directed to read this notice.

"The booklets of Patriotic Poems, by Chicago's Chapter poet, Mrs. James H. Walker, are sold at 25 cents each, but every cent of this 25 cents goes to Memorial Continental Hall. With the consent of the congress the Chicago Chapter would keep a supply of these booklets on sale at the Washington official headquarters if desired."

Mrs. NOYES,

*Secretary of the Chicago Chapter.*

READER (continuing). A motion of Mrs. Robertson, of South Carolina.

"I move that every State adopt a distinctive ribbon badge,



suitably inscribed, to be worn by all members of the Daughters of the American Revolution in that State on public occasions, and more especially at the meetings of the National Congress.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is there a second to that motion?

Mrs. RICHARDSON. I second the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you wish to discuss it?

Mrs. KEIM. Many of the States already have State badges.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I will put the motion.

(The motion was put and lost—very few voting.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wonders if you understood that motion. Do you think you understood it? [Cries of "Yes" and "No!"] The Chair will be glad to have another vote on it.

(The question was again put and the motion carried.)

READER. I have in my hand a statement which I am instructed by the President General to read, or rather I am instructed to make a brief statement concerning its contents. This is a statement that has been submitted relative to the direct descendants—children, who are in Virginia—of Betty Washington and Fielding Lewis. The lady who makes this statement, Miss Gay Scott, has for eight years been practically taking care of these children, the descendants of Mr. and Mrs. Fielding Lewis. When she became interested in the family there were a little girl of two years old and a little boy a few years older. By the aid of Rev. Dr. Mackay-Smith, she says, she succeeded in putting them in homes and having them adopted by people in good circumstances and fully able to take care of them. Her letter further states that there were five other children whom she undertook to help—brothers and sisters of the first mentioned. All of these children she has provided for, by marriage, adoption and otherwise, but one boy, now about seventeen, and this boy she is trying to get through college. He is at present at the Maryland Agricultural College, where he can get board and tuition for \$300 a year. What Miss Scott wishes is some assistance in educating this boy, as she feels she has done all that she can well afford in providing for the other six children. Can the Daughters of the American Revolution help her to educate this descendant of Betty Washington?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The congress has heard this communication. Do they wish to do anything concerning it? Do the members of this congress wish to do anything concerning these children—descendants of Betty Washington Lewis?

Mrs. DONNAN. They do.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is a very meritorious work.

Mrs. BALLINGER. A boy, I understand?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes, 17 years old.

Mrs. BALLINGER. Cannot he be recommended to the Sons of the American Revolution?

READER. I am instructed by the Chair to say, in answer to Mrs. Ballinger's question as to whether the Sons have done anything, that they have already responded and have helped in the education of one of the girls.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you wish to make any motion upon the subject.

Mrs. CHITTENDEN. Madam President General, I will make the motion that this matter be considered.

Mrs. YOUNG, of Michigan. I second the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There has been a motion made and seconded to consider this matter, and I wish to say that it is now open for discussion. I am informed that Mrs. Simonds, of the Boston Tea Party Chapter, desires to have the address of this young boy in order that they may communicate with him and, if possible, help him. Do you wish to discuss this question?

Mrs. CHITTENDEN. I am happy to speak in this connection of the Army Relief Society which meets just such questions as this. They have done noble work for the army, and I am sure this would be seriously considered by them and would be quite in the line of their work.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is there any further discussion on this motion? If not, I assume that you are ready for the question.

(The motion was put and lost.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The special order of business is brought to my attention by Mrs. Kinney, of Connecticut, desiring that Mrs. Dutcher Key might appear before this congress. The Chair is ready to hear her. The Chair inquires if the State Regent of Connecticut is in the house? The first special order of the evening is to hear Mrs. Dutcher Key. Neither of those ladies being here, we have another special order before us which will come next—the report on the Prevention of the Desecration of the Flag. I have asked the Recording Secretary for the report to be read, and she announces that she loaned it to the Post reporter, and he promised to have it back here before the opening of this evening's session, but he has not yet brought it back.

RECORDING SECRETARY. These papers and reports have been at the official stenographer's house, but this report was loaned to the Post reporter. Otherwise it would have been taken home by her as the others are, as soon as they are acted upon.

Mrs. KEY. Madam President General.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Key.

Mrs. KEY. Madam President and Members of the Thirteenth Continental Congress: I come before you to appeal to you as a matter of justice, not to myself only, but for almost five hundred members of the society who have purchased the Recognition Pin—because the Recognition Pin is the informal emblem of the society in the by-laws adopted

by the Ninth Continental Congress. These members who have purchased the pin did so in good faith, believing that it would be recognized as long as this society lived, and so long as the pin lasted. There are many members who do not wish to wear their beautiful insignia every day. One reason is that its construction is such that it catches in clothing and laces, and is apt to be lost; and another reason is, that its expense is such that it might be a temptation when left on a garment hung up in a hotel or when traveling. And the little pin meets the requirements of a great many who like to have both. And then there are hundreds who cannot afford the expensive emblem and prefer to have this little Recognition Pin, that they can pin on and have no reason to fear its loss.

I came before this congress and showed this pin to the Eighth Congress, and it was found necessary that an amendment should be made to the by-laws in order to make it lawful. And I journeyed all the way from Nebraska the next year to see it carried; but when I arrived here I found that Caldwell had a contract which required that he should make all insignia.

The Ninth Congress therefore tabled the amendment, but served notice on Caldwell that they would discontinue his contract at the close of the year, and I was told to offer the amendment again for consideration at the Tenth Congress. This I did, and at the Tenth Congress I again appeared before you and the by-law was adopted making the Recognition Pin as described, the informal emblem of the society for daily use. The congress then ordered that the contract with Caldwell should terminate. It was then decided to award the contract to me, but through some mistake it was found that the notice to terminate Caldwell's contract had not been given him. Therefore, ten months elapsed after the congress had ordered the contract made with me for the Recognition Pin before the contract was delivered. So that my contract was only two months old when the Eleventh Congress met. The Eleventh Congress voted that my contract should be continued—not "renewed," but continued. But through some mistake it was not given to me until in April, and so a great many Daughters did not understand, and I had a great many letters censuring me for not carrying on the business. But as a matter of fact I did not have the contract, although the congress had ordered it given to me, and I had to wait until it was delivered. It was not delivered to me until in April, through some misunderstanding or error for which I was not responsible.

Since then I have carried on the pin. I have heard that it has been claimed that the cost of furnishing the pin is 15 cents. I do not understand how that can be. I bear all expense of the pin, the cost of the pin, the boxing of the pin, the mailing of it, the postage, and I pay \$15 a year for an advertisement in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE. And I pay 10 cents on every order I receive; and every request that I make for a permit is accompanied by a self-addressed envelope with the post-

age prepaid on it. All that is required of the society is, that a blank permit be filled in with the name and address of the applicant, and it would seem that five hundred a day could be issued. But the record will show that there have never been issued one hundred a week for 14 months. The only time that there was a very great stress was during the holidays, when a great many friends at one time ordered them for presents, and that made work at that time. And I want to say here that it would afford me a great deal of pleasure if I could write those permits and thus relieve the clerk of that work and the trouble of it, and then send the name written out to the Registrar General for her official stamp; also to make it so that it should not be legal, unless it had that stamp and verification. This I think would simplify the work, and it would be merely verifying the record and putting the official stamp on it. And if the members believe in that I want to say that I should be very happy to do it, because I have this very much at heart.

I have paid the society almost, if not quite, \$460. I think it will amount to a little more than that; I am not sure about it, but it was \$148 for this year, or for the 14 months just closed.

Since I have had the contract I have not been able to procure the names of new members, although I offered, and would be willing, to pay to have a list made if it would be possible, because so many write me that they want the pin. A year ago I spent \$1,000 in sending order blanks and advertising matter to the members named in the Daughters of the American Revolution Directory. But a large proportion of those circulars, as I found later, never reached the members because they had changed their addresses since the Directory was published. As I say, my mail is made up of a large portion of inquiries as to how to get a pin, and if I had some way to reach the members this matter would be disposed of.

Mrs. TULLOCH. I notice that the former Vice-President General is here, who understands all about the pin. Would she not be allowed to speak something about it to us?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair feels that Mrs. Shute, the Treasurer General, could also give a good idea of it. You refer to Mrs. Pealer. The Chair would hear her later.

Mrs. TULLOCH. She has the clerk hire, and knows all about it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You are requested, Mrs. Shute, to let us know about the money part of it.

TREASURER GENERAL. Madam President General and Ladies of the Congress: The permits are issued from the office of the Registrar General, signed by the Registrar General. A member applying for a permit has to be in good and regular standing to get a permit. This question of expense came up some time ago when our ex-Registrar General (Mrs. Pealer) was in office, and she began to have the clerks keep a record of the time it took them each day to issue these permits, and this has been kept up for some little time. They have kept an exact account of

the time each day, and the present Registrar General says that it costs 15 cents to issue each permit. Now, she knows this, because they have actually kept the amount of time that it has taken the clerk to issue this permit. It does mean more to the office than simply writing a permit. They have to look up to see whether a member is in good standing or not.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will hear from others, if anyone else desires to discuss the question.

MISS DESHA. Madam President General and Daughters of the American Revolution: This is not a question of whether it takes a clerk's time, nor whether it costs the society five cents a badge. That has nothing to do with it. The point is, first, that when this congress issues an order that a contract shall be made, I think this congress is the body to initiate the notice to annulling that contract. I do not think that we needed the National Board to recommend to a congress that the action it had taken was detracting from the insignia that we are all so proud and so fond of. And I do not think it is right for the National Board, or any other body, to proceed against a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution without giving her any warning, just bringing in a report to this congress that she knew nothing on earth about it. She was sitting in the gallery when she heard this report read. I insisted that, in her place, I would not say anything about it, because I knew that if they were going to take any steps they would notify her. And yet the report brought in is almost in these words: "The Board recommends, as this Recognition Pin detracts from the dignity of the Insignia, that it be abolished," or "not made in future, (I don't know about the word "future") or "be given to Mr. Caldwell." And in the recommendation it is said "recommended" that Caldwell should have the Insignia—which I am delighted that he should have—"recommended that Caldwell make the Recognition Pin, and 'recommended' that a committee for the letters patent be appointed." All that was done, and not one word to a Daughter of the American Revolution, who has been authorized by congress to make this pin! It has been bought by enough people to make her turn into the society \$480 a year, and \$15 a year for her advertisement in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE. All this has been done without a word to her—not a word. She has been left in a state of perfect ignorance of what was going to be done. When she came to me, an intimation having been given to her, I said: "Why, no Board would treat a Daughter that way." She has put six thousand dollars into this, and I know a great many Daughters who want this Recognition Pin. They like it. There are many who cannot afford the Insignia. There are many Daughters who have to go, as I do, every day to their work. I do not want to go every day, in my every day clothes, to an office, with my Insignia on. But the little Recognition Pin is pleasant to wear, and very encouraging to me when I look down on it and think of all it means. And I think that when the Board does anything this congress

ought to compel them to notify people against whom they are proceeding. [Applause.]

Another thing: Congress gave the contract for that pin and said that it should stand until congress gave one year's warning. And do you see in those words any notice or warning that it is to be annulled at the end of a year? This Board recommends to this Congress that the pin be abolished, or if they are still made, that the contract be given to Caldwell. They tell me I don't know what I am talking about. I may be out of my mind, but it looks to me like a great piece of injustice, and another case where our statute 202 has been violated. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There was a request for Mrs. Pealer to speak about the cost of the pin.

Mrs. PEALER. There is nothing more that I can say. The Treasurer General has given an account of the time taken by the clerk in making out all the permits, both Caldwell's and the Recognition Pins furnished. I think that there is nothing more.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair has not been able to hear owing to the conversation going on.

Mrs. PEALER. I say that there is nothing more I can say beyond what the Treasurer General has stated—that we kept an account of the time given by the clerks for making out the permits for all the pins—for the Recognition Pins and the Insignia.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. May I say just a word? I think we ought to make just a fair statement in this matter. If I understand aright, one duty of the Board is to watch out for the interests of your society. It has come to us time and time again from the Registrar's office that there was so much time taken up in searching for these permits; that they could not attend to the real duties of the Registrar's office. As Chairman of the Supervising Committee I went in and investigated it, and the result was that we had to hire another clerk to do that work. It could not be done with the clerical force we had in the Registrar's office, because other work would be neglected.

Now, the Board felt that it would not be right for them to know this fact, that so much time and money were being spent, without reporting it to the congress. I think they would have been derelict in their duty if it had not been reported to the congress just what this work was costing. I do not remember positively, but I do not think there has been a month for more than a year that that account has not been brought in to the Supervising Committee of exactly the number of hours spent in that work.

Now, the speaker just before the last said that she was willing to make out these permits. Of course, ladies, you know she cannot do it. She has no right to go into the office and decide who is entitled to a permit. That has to be done by those familiar with the work, just the same as with your Insignia. And it costs just as much time, and you have to go through the same ordeal in getting a permit for that little



pin as you do for the Insignia, and it is worded in the same way, and of course Mrs. Dutcher Key could not be allowed to go there and decide who should have the pin. That has to be done by someone who is responsible to the Board for that act; they have to be actually testified to that they are correct—that these people are members of our society.

It has always seemed to me that there ought to be some way by which they could be identified. You take one of these pins—it has no number—and it has no design; it has nothing on it to tell. Now, they have been worn by a great many people that we know are not Daughters. I say many of them are lost, many are picked up. But if they could add a number, don't you see, there would be some way to identify them, and it would save a great deal of trouble. And that is one thing that has made many people very curious about the way that the permits are given out.

Now, I know there is not a permit given out for one of those small pins except to a Daughter in good standing; and it has seemed to me, and the Board has felt, that we could not keep this up any longer. And that is the reason that they have made this sort of a recommendation to this body, which I feel you would demand of them to-day if you knew the exact situation. You deserve to know exactly what is being done in the office to which you elect officers.

Mrs. RISING, of Minnesota. Does not what you have said also apply to the small rosettes sold by Caldwell?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. They are not supplied at that rate. The pin costs one dollar.

Mrs. RISING. That is not what I mean. Does not it take up just as much time to look up the number, or whether one is entitled to buy a small rosette—this 15-cent rosette button that is supplied by Caldwell—and to furnish the information as it takes to look up the same matters for a permit for the Recognition Pin? I think it is a great pity to have the sale of the latter stopped.

Mrs. KEY. Madam President General.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Dutcher Key is recognized.

Mrs. KEY. Madam President General and Members of the Thirteenth Congress; I wish to make just a little correction. I fear in my haste I may have misstated something, and I want to be sure that I am right. I do not know that I said that I had paid \$15 a year [for advertising] to the magazine or not, but I had agreed to do so. But I have not paid it all yet. I received a bill for what I owe the magazine,—the first bill that I have ever received,—from Miss Lockwood, just as I was packing my trunk to come on this trip, and my check book was packed in my trunk. And so, when I met Miss Lockwood out in the hall I said, "Miss Lockwood, I have received your bill, and as soon as the Congress is over, if it will be all right, I am going to pay it." She said that it would be all right.

And I wish to say about the little pin, that it would afford me a



great deal of pleasure to engrave the number of every member who wants it on that pin, because it can be done just as well as not, and then everyone who has a pin will have her number on it. I thank you very much, Madam President.

MISS DESHA. For years and years we did not get anything at all from our Insignia. We had a clerk who took a great deal of her time to issue these Insignia, but we did not get anything. We get ten cents now. Then I think it is a very, very unjust thing that we shall make the time of a slow clerk to stand in comparison with the honor of this society. If those clerks in that office cannot issue more than five permits a day, I think we ought to dismiss them and get some that will work faster.

MRS. WHITNEY, of Michigan. Madam President General and Members: It would seem that there have been two points made here. One was as to the time taken by the clerks in the office, and the other was, that the pin detracted from the dignity of our Insignia. Now, many of us wear the little button, and I can see no difference between this little pin detracting from the dignity of the Insignia and our little button doing the same thing. I believe that the clerks in the office have not their time taken up with the sale of these little buttons. I believe they are sold directly to the States in quantity, are they not,—to the State officers?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The little rosettes?

MRS. WHITNEY. Yes.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. They are bought of the curator in the office.

MRS. WHITNEY. Yes. Now, would it not do away with this little unpleasant feeling, that seems to exist, if we could arrange to have the Recognition Pins treated in the same way as our little rosette stick-pin, so that they would be supplied in quantities to the State officers from headquarters. And could we not let our State officers be responsible for the sale of the Recognition Pin to accredited members in good standing, the same as the little stick pin?

It would do away with whatever trouble there may be in the office, and I can see no detraction from the dignity of the Insignia by the Recognition Pin any more than by the little button, and there has never been any objection to that, so far as I have heard. [Great applause.]

MRS. DUTCHER KEY. Madam President General.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Dutcher Key.

MRS. KEY. Madam President General and Members of the Congress: I appreciate very much what the member from Michigan has said; but it was with the very idea of saving this congress any expense as to the postage or the trouble of packing the pin or wrapping it or addressing it, that I assumed that responsibility myself, so that this society should suffer no loss in any way. And it was my fond hope that the 10 per cent. that I turned in should go to the Continental Hall fund, and to give all this extra labor and attention to every detail myself,—

for which I hold myself personally responsible and for which my contract holds me responsible. And it was with that thought in mind that I assumed that responsibility. Again I thank you.

Mrs. RICHARDSON. Is it in order to make a motion regarding this pin?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is in order to make a motion.

Mrs. RICHARDSON. Unless there are more remarks, I desire to make a motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair thinks it is high time to have the motion made, and then we can have the remarks made afterwards.

Mrs. RICHARDSON. It seems to me that all the remarks made bearing on the time taken by the clerks, are only a proof of how very popular the pin is.

I move to reconsider the action of the congress on the report of the Insignia Committee.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Did you vote with the prevailing side?

Mrs. RICHARDSON. With the prevailing side?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes. If you wish to move to reconsider, it is necessary for you to have voted on the prevailing side.

Mrs. RICHARDSON. To have a vote upon the prevailing side?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Did you yourself vote to accept that report?

Mrs. RICHARDSON. No, Madam President, I did not vote at all on the report.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Then it will be out of order for you to make the motion.

Mrs. RICHARDSON. The report from the Insignia Committee, I did not vote upon at all.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Then I think some one else who voted upon the prevailing side will have to make that motion.

Mrs. RICHARDSON. Can one of my delegation who did vote for it, make the motion?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Let her make it. That would be satisfactory.

Mrs. WEED. Madam President, I rise to make the point of order that the contract with Caldwell and Company is signed by the President General and the Recording Secretary General, and Caldwell and Company; and that the Thirteenth Continental Congress has passed upon it and it is in full force and effect and is binding under the law, and no reconsideration can be made. It is only through the courtesy of Caldwell & Company, who would yield the point in regard to the Recognition Pin if it is the desire of the congress to continue the use of it, that such a motion can be made. I would like to read this letter from Caldwell & Company which I started to read this afternoon.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You may read it.

Mrs. WEED. And may I say that it was at the suggestion of the Board

and not at the suggestion of Caldwell & Company, that it was recommended that the Recognition Pin be given to Caldwell & Company.

(Mrs. Weed here read letter. Not furnished to committee.)

Mrs. DUTCHER KEY. Madam President General, may I speak again? I beg your consideration and the consideration of the congress.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes, you may.

Mrs. DUTCHER KEY. You know, I do not know what that contract with Caldwell is;—but I do know that I have a contract with the society which does not expire for one year. The Eleventh Continental Congress, in order to protect me and to protect the members who had adopted this pin as their informal emblem, when they had awarded me the contract, made a resolution which reads as follows:—I have not that resolution here, but I know it by memory and can repeat it. It was presented to the house by Mrs. Swift, of California, and it is as follows: "I move that the contract made with Miss Dutcher, of Nebraska, who originated, named and presented for approval the Recognition Pin, be continued with Mrs. Eleanor Dutcher Key, and it is not to be withdrawn except upon year's notice given by a Continental Congress."

When I came before this house I did so with the understanding that the contract made with Caldwell did not interfere with me in any way, and I consider that any contract made with Caldwell that does interfere with me while I have a contract, is not legal. It is not a legal contract, it is void. The contract with Caldwell is void as long as I have my contract, and I call upon you to do justice in this case and see that this thing is righted, because it is wrong. I know that you do not intend to do a wrong; I am sure you never would have permitted me to come before you and tell of this, if it had been so. But the facts remain that I have a contract which cannot be annulled except upon one year's notice, to be given by a Continental Congress, and that one year will be one year from—I have not had notice! Please bear that in mind,—that I have not had notice. Again, I thank you.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are you ready for the motion.

Mrs. SEDGWICK SMITH. I rise to a question of information.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. State your question.

Mrs. SMITH. Is the contract with Caldwell now in standing and in vogue?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The contract between Caldwell and the society?

Mrs. SMITH. Yes, the contract between Caldwell and the society.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair thinks so.

Mrs. SMITH. As I heard that contract read, the price was reduced from \$5.75 to \$5.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That is true.

Mrs. SMITH. The price of the bar was reduced from \$2.50 to \$2.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That is true.

Mrs. SMITH. I went to the man out here in the hall who had them on sale, and he told me the price was \$5.75 for pins, and \$2.50 for the bars.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Not under this contract.

Mrs. SMITH. I told him of this contract, and he said that was not in force until the first of May, and that I could not have the pins now, except at the usual price. "Very well," I said.

Miss DESHA. The question before us here, is the question of Mrs. Key's contract. The matter of Caldwell extending a courtesy to Mrs. Key as read in Caldwell's letter by Mrs. Weed, has nothing in the world to do with it;—she should talk of extending a courtesy to Caldwell! [Applause.] And as to the pins, we own both of them. I went to the Patent Office and they said that there was no infringement. The National Society gives the permit for the manufacture of the Insignia and also for the Recognition Pin. The National Society has the right to give both, and it is perfect nonsense for Caldwell to talk of extending a courtesy to that Daughter of the American Revolution who has a contract that lasts for a year. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is your motion ready, Mrs. Richardson?

Mrs. McLEAN. I recollect perfectly when Mrs. Key,—then Miss Dutcher,—brought this matter before the house as the fruit of her own brain. I do not see how we can honestly take the property of a member of the society,—when it is the fruit of her own brain,—more than we would take away from her the fruit of other effort on her part. [Applause.]

Mrs. WEED. I would like to have the Official Reader read that recommendation of the Board of Management. There seems to be a misapprehension here. The report made to this congress yesterday was adopted unanimously by this congress.

Mrs. ORTON. I rise to a question of information. It may be out of order; I am not certain.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your question?

Mrs. ORTON. What per cent. of the prices of the pin and of the insignia does Caldwell turn over to the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution? Now, if that is out of order, I am sorry, but I would like to know.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair does not think that you are out of order. Caldwell does not give any per cent. on the Insignia. But I think now he is to give us 75 cents. He has offered a contract giving us 50 or 75 cents.

Mrs. WEED. Yes, Madam Chairman.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What was it he offered?

Mrs. WEED. It was \$5.50 with a rebate of 50 cents, or \$5 flat. And the Board thought that the society wanted it at the lowest possible price.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair understood that they offered 50 cents on every pin that we bought; but the Board recommended that the price should be placed at \$5 without any rebate.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. Is there anything for bars?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There was a gentleman from Philadelphia who also offered to make our pins for us.

Mrs. SAWYER, of Ohio. How about the bars; is anything turned over to the society from them?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is there anything turned over to the society from the bars?

Mrs. WEED. My recollection does not serve me on that. I passed the report of the Insignia Committee to the Recording Secretary as soon as I had read it.

Mrs. ROOME. Is there anything in the contract with Caldwell & Company that refers to the Recognition Pin?

Mrs. WEED. There is no mention whatever as to the Recognition Pin in the contract. The Board of Management recommended that the contract for the manufacture and sale of the Recognition Pins should cease. Of course, it was understood that it should cease in accordance with the contract with Miss Dutcher. I do not think there was any woman on that Board who had any idea of making any recommendation which would violate any contract with any member of the National Society. They simply recommend that the manufacture and sale of these pins should cease, and the congress adopted that recommendation without a dissenting vote,—that it should cease.

Mrs. MURPHY. I would like to correct the lady in one particular. I voted "No" very loudly. [Applause.]

Mrs. EAGAN. We never had but one proposition made to the Board, and that was by Mr. Davidson, and I never heard any price named. He (Caldwell?) simply left it in the hands of the chairman of the committee to name any price she chose, and Mr. Davidson's offer is still lying on the table. It was itemized with everything for that pin, and I have never heard of any offer for that pin.

Mrs. MURPHY. May I ask a question?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes, what is the question.

Mrs. MURPHY. I would like to know, in the condition of the offer from Caldwell, does that mean that Caldwell pays 50 or 75 cents into our treasury?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. He would do so if it was accepted. That was in the contract, but that has not been accepted.

Mrs. MURPHY. Yes, it was accepted.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Was it accepted?

Mrs. MURPHY. Does it mean simply that the Daughters of the Revolution will get it that much cheaper, or that he shall pay the cash into our treasury? I confess I did not understand that he would turn cash into our treasury, and I do not think that the contract so reads. It simply reads, as I heard it read here, that the members would get their pins 50 or 75 cents cheaper. That is all, I think, that that contract says.

Mrs. HENRY. That is all its says.

Mrs. MURPHY. Well, that is not turning money into the treasury.

RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL (Mrs. Holcombe). The President General has asked me to explain to you about the 50 cents or 75 cents that has been so much discussed. When Mr. Thomas, the representative of Caldwell, made his proposition to the Board through the chairman of the committee, he said that he was willing to sell the pin to the Daughters for \$5.50 or \$5.75, and that 75 or 50 cents should be returned to the National Society. But after it was thoroughly discussed in the Board it was decided that, if the Daughters felt that we could have arranged to have them get the pin for \$5, they probably would not like to have us arrange to have them pay \$5.75, even though the 75 cents was to be returned to the society. It was very tempting to the President General to have the 50 cents or 75 cents come back to the society, so that it could be applied to the Continental Hall, but she thought that she would leave it to the Daughters to give that voluntarily rather than to have it charged on their pin.

Mrs. MUSSEY, of the District of Columbia. Madam President General, I think that the vote was taken entirely under a misapprehension. The question was asked from the floor if there was a contract with Miss Dutcher, and the answer was made that it could be rescinded at any time, and that it required no notice, and the vote was given under that misapprehension. I voted in the affirmative, and

I move to reconsider.

Mrs. HENRY, District of Columbia. I will second that motion willingly.

Mrs. ALLEN, of the District of Columbia. Was there a consideration of other bidders on this contract? How were the figures of Davidson?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair does not remember. She thinks Caldwell's figures were the most favorable.

Mrs. WEED. I rise to a point of order?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your point of order?

Mrs. WEED. The contract for the Insignia has been signed by the President General and the Recording Secretary General and by the representative of Caldwell & Company, and it bears the seal of the National Society of the Daughters of the Revolution and has been ratified by the National Society, and one copy has been retained by the National Society, and one copy is in the possession of Caldwell & Company. Any motion to reconsider, or to rescind, in regard to the Insignia would be absolutely out of order. The only question that is open for consideration before this body is whether or not we desire to continue the use of the Recognition Pin, and on that point we have the right to take further action.

Mrs. MUSSEY. May I speak to my motion?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You may speak to your motion. (After a pause.)

Mrs. Mussey, the Chair thinks you can only make a motion in regard to



Mrs. Dutcher Key. She feels that you would best not disturb something which is legal. The Chair thinks that you can make a motion in regard to the Recognition Pin.

Mrs. MUSSEY. My motion is to reconsider the acceptance of the report of the Insignia Committee.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. This motion does not refer to this pin, the contract for which we have signed with Caldwell & Company.

Mrs. MUSSEY. In as far as it refers to Mrs. Dutcher Key's contract, I mean.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have made it in that way?

Mrs. MUSSEY. It is made in that way.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. In so far as it refers to the Dutcher pin?

Mrs. MUSSEY. Yes.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You will please write your motion.

READER (after receiving Mrs. Mussey's motion). The motion is:

"I move a reconsideration of the acceptance of the report of the Committee on Insignia so far as it relates to the Recognition Pin of Mrs. Dutcher Key."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is there a second?

Mrs. KENDALL, of Maine. I second that motion.

Mrs. MUSSEY. It is not possible for two wrongs to make a right, and that is exactly what we have, by a misapprehension, been led into. The statement was made yesterday, when we took that vote, that there was no contract, with a fixed time for its termination, with Mrs. Dutcher Key, and we voted under that misapprehension.

Now we have a contract which, as has been clearly shown to us, requires one year's notice to terminate. No one has given that notice. The lady holding the contract has not received that notice, and to attempt to take the contract from her without that notice is an act that this body, I am sure, cannot approve of. The vote of yesterday was taken under a misapprehension,—it could have been nothing else. And for that reason I have made this motion, so that we may reconsider our action and do justice to the first person with whom we made the contract—the legal contract.

Mrs. LIPPITT. I understand that as soon as this congress is over, the Recording Secretary will notify Mrs. Key of the action of the congress. She can hardly do it during the session of the congress.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Of course, the Chair so instructed the Secretary General,—to make Mrs. Dutcher Key acquainted with whatever action the congress had taken.

Mrs. LIPPITT. Now, would not the Recording Secretary or the Corresponding Secretary notify Mrs. Key?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes.

Mrs. LIPPITT. Would not that make it all right? The lady seems to



think that she should be notified immediately. I do not think they understand that the congress is a unit, and must be taken as all one session.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The contract says that she must be given a year's notice. If she is given the notice now, she has to go on, making these pins a year after the time she is notified, until the time is up.

Mrs. DUTCHER KEY. I wish to say that my contract specifically says that to be annulled it must be ordered by a Continental Congress, that it cannot be by the Recording Secretary or anyone else, but the notice must be given by a Continental Congress to annul it.

Mrs. WEED. Will Mrs. Key permit a question?

PRESIDENT GENERAL (to Mrs. Dutcher Key). Will you answer the question?

Mrs. KEY. Yes.

Mrs. WEED. Is that one year's notice of annulment of the contract in the contract itself, or is it a separate resolution of congress?

Mrs. KEY. I will explain further in regard to my contract. When the first contract was given me,—that is, when the Tenth Congress ordered the contract given to me, through some mistake which was never explained to me, I did not receive the contract for ten months after the congress had ordered it given to me, and it was not delivered to me until late in December. I received that contract, and then I appeared at the Eleventh Congress, and the matter came up there that the congress should either annul or continue it, and the congress voted almost unanimously to continue it. And in order to protect me, and with an idea of preventing any further trouble in the matter, the congress adopted the resolution which I have already quoted to you and which I will quote again, if it is desirable. And this quotation, the law of contracts required, should be quoted in my contract. Therefore, the new contract contains that resolution passed by the Eleventh congress for my protection,—requiring that a Continental Congress must give the notice to me, and not the Recording Secretary; that the motion must be put, and that *the congress* must order the contract annulled. Again, I thank you.

Mrs. WHITNEY. There is a special order of business for 9 o'clock this evening. I call for the question.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The question at present is upon the reconsideration of the report of the Insignia Committee.

Mrs. MURPHY. Madam President General, by request of Mrs. Dutcher Key I make the following motion:

I move to non-concur in the report of the Insignia Committee in so far as it relates to the manufacture and sale of the Daughters of the American Revolution Recognition Pin.

Mrs. ROOME. Does it concern the Recognition Pin?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. A motion is before us to reconsider the report and this can be offered as a substitute, if the house desires that it should be.

Mrs. MUSSEY. My motion is before us.

Mrs. ROOME. I wish to ask for information. What is that motion?

READER. The motion is as follows:

"I move to reconsider the acceptance of the report of the Committee on Insignia in so far as it relates to the Recognition Pin of Mrs. Dutcher Key."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you understand this motion?

SEVERAL MEMBERS. "No," "no."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is it you do not understand about it?

A MEMBER. I did not hear it.

(The motion was again read by the Official Reader.)

Mrs. WILLIAMS. Does that relate to the Recognition Pin so far as the contract with Caldwell is concerned?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. When you carry this motion to reconsider, that simply opens the question for discussion, just the same as though it never had been discussed, before you proceed to discuss it. The question is upon the motion of Mrs. Mussey. All those in favor of accepting this motion of Mrs. Mussey relating to Mrs. Dutcher Key,—to that half of the report of the Insignia Committee,—will signify it by saying "aye." Contrary "no."

(The motion was carried.)

Mrs. HENRY. I want this explained to me. Even if the Dutcher pin is mentioned in the Caldwell contract, if the contract is signed, sealed and delivered, how can we take it up and reconsider it?

Mrs. WEED. The Dutcher pin is not mentioned in that contract.

Mrs. HENRY. If it is not in the contract, why should we discuss it.

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. I want the contract read. I ask that the contract may be read.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes that that point is very well taken. We will hear the contract.

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. May I beg to state that the reason I ask for the reading of this contract is, because of the assertion that it has nothing in it relating to Miss Dutcher. Therefore, we cannot act upon that motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion that the Chair received was in regard to Miss Dutcher.

READER. This is the contract with Caldwell, made February 22, 1904. Do you wish me to read all of it Madam President?

Miss HERBERT. I ask that the whole contract be read so that we may be sure that there is no mistake.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you desire to hear every word of this contract read?

(Cries of "no, no, no.")

The Reader re-read the contract with Caldwell & Co. (See p. 485, Friday's proceedings.)

At this point Mrs. Julian Richards, of Iowa, took the chair.

Miss DESHA. Caldwell has nothing to do with the Recognition Pin, and if they (Caldwell & Co.) understood that they had nothing to do with the Recognition Pin, why did they write a letter "extending a courtesy" to Mrs. Dutcher Key?

Mrs. WEED. In justice to the Insignia Committee and in recognition of those who have worked long and faithfully, I want to say,—in justice to the members of the committee who made this recommendation to the congress,—that the Insignia Committee examined the contract with Miss Dutcher, and in the copy which was before the Insignia Committee there was no mention of a one year's previous notice. Since that report was made we have found that there was a resolution of congress which was not in the contract, which was to the effect that one year's previous notice should be given. Hence the apparent conflict. I have notified the representative of Caldwell & Company of this apparent conflict, and he in return wrote this letter saying that if one year's previous notice was required for Miss Dutcher, they would not consider that;—that is, one year from date,—even though this contract was in force. Or that this, one year from date, would be an infringement of the contract. That was where they extended the favor to the society.

Mrs. YEANDLE, of Georgia. Caldwell & Co. are too fine and honorable business men to have any quibble about it. Our trouble is with Mrs. Dutcher Key, and she can solve any trouble by giving a clerk to the Registrar General to do that extra work.

Mrs. PENFIELD, of Indiana. It seems to me, if I understand this correctly, that we have no contract at all, or understanding officially, with Caldwell & Company to furnish us any of these Recognition Pins. Therefore we are free, if we wish now,—under this reconsideration,—to extend the contract with the lady who has always furnished it,—without any trouble at all.

Mrs. DUTCHER KEY. Madam President General and members of the congress: As I have told you before, the contract entered into with Caldwell & Company is illegal if it inteferes in any way, now or at any time, with my contract,—because I had a separate and distinct contract, that was not to be annulled except upon one year's notice.

I want to explain now about a point that is to be made in this connection,—if I may. The thing is, that he is going to claim that he will have the right to make all the insignia after a certain date, and in that way get control of the Recognition Pin eventually. But he has not any contract;—I am the person who holds the contract. My contract is legal and will be legal for a year yet [applause]—until notice is given by

the Continental Congress. It will not expire until the congress orders it, and that must be a year hence.

Mrs. WILLIAMS, of Massachusetts. Is a motion in order now?

Mrs. WEED. I rise to a question of privilege.

PRESIDING OFFICER. I will answer as to the question of the motion. A motion may be made as a substitute to the motion already made; not otherwise.

Mrs. MURPHY. I offer the following as a substitute motion:

"I move to non-concur in the report of the Insignia Committee so far as it relates to and affects the manufacture and sale of the Daughters of the American Revolution Recognition Pin."

This is signed by myself, Mrs. Scott, Miss Desha and others.

The motion was further seconded by Mrs. Eagan.

Mrs. HILL. I rise for information. Is there anything in that contract with Caldwell & Company that even refers to the Recognition pin? These pins and other recognition pins and other insignia "as herein described:" What does that "herein described" mean? There is nothing said about Recognition Pins, and I do not see that it refers to anything at all.

Mrs. TULLOCH.

I move to lay that motion on the table, and I would like to move also to discontinue our contract for the Dutcher Pin. I move to lay the motion on the table.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Mrs. Tulloch moves that the motion to non-concur be laid upon the table.

A NUMBER OF MEMBERS. "No," "no," "no."

PRESIDING OFFICER. Has Mrs. Tulloch's motion a second?

(Cries of "no," "no.")

Mrs. PENFIELD. I rise to a question of information.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Please state your question.

Mrs. PENFIELD. The question is, what is the substitute motion a substitute for? I do not know the original motion.

PRESIDING OFFICER. I will ask the Parliamentarian to explain this.

PARLIAMENTARIAN. The motion to reconsider simply opens the motion to accept the report, in so far as it relates to the Recognition Pin. The question now before the house is:

"I move to accept the report of the"—

(Cries of "no," "no," "no.")

PARLIAMENTARIAN. Wait a moment. I am trying to explain the whole

situation. So many people do not understand what to do with a motion to reconsider. That simply opens to discussion the original motion, which was to reconsider a part of the report of the Insignia Committee. Then, as a substitute, there was moved "a non-concurrence in that report;" then came a substitute to that, which is the last motion that can be entertained. Any further motion will be out of order. Now, the motion to table is before you. Let the Official Reader read the motion.

READER (reading).

"I move to lay the motion to non-concur on the table."

Mrs. PENFIELD. I do not like to differ with the Parliamentarian, but if my memory serves me, we voted on the matter of reconsideration, in the affirmative.

PARLIAMENTARIAN. You voted on the matter of reconsideration, but the matter of reconsideration is simply one motion, and all it does is, to open another matter to discussion;—which is one reason why, if people want to get through business quickly,—they would move "to rescind." They would get through much quicker then, and save a great deal of trouble.

Mrs. PENFIELD. I understand that, but there is another motion before the house, a substitute.

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. If there is nothing in the contract with Caldwell referring to the Dutcher pin, how could we consider it?

PRESIDING OFFICER. Ladies, I will ask for order. As the Chair understands it, the motion for which this is a substitute is the motion to reconsider the report of the Insignia Committee. When we moved to reconsider we opened the original question, which was that we accept the report of the Insignia Committee. Now, the substitute motion is this:

"I move to non-concur in the report of the Insignia Committee so far as it relates to, and affects the manufacture and sale of, the Daughters of the American Revolution Recognition Pin."

Now, there is a motion to table this substitute.

Mrs. HOOPES, of Pennsylvania. As long as the contract does not say anything about this pin, why are we discussing that?

PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair must declare that as the motion is before the house, debate is out of order. You have heard the motion to table. The Official Reader will please read the motion again.

READER (reading).

"I move to lay the motion to non-concur on the table."

Signed by Mrs. Tulloch and others. Seconded by Mrs. Masury.  
(The motion to table was put and lost.)

PRESIDING OFFICER. The motion now before the house will be read.  
READER (reading).

"I move to nonconcur in the report of the Insignia Committee so far as it relates to and affects the manufacture and sale of the Daughters of the American Revolution Recognition Pin."

Signed by Mrs. Murphy, Miss Desha, Mrs. Scott and others.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Do you desire to discuss this?

Miss HERBERT, of New Jersey. If there is nothing in the contract with Caldwell that speaks of the Dutcher pin at all, why have we anything to do with it?

Mrs. DUTCHER KEY. May I speak to that?

PRESIDING OFFICER. You may.

Mrs. KEY. Madam President General and members of the congress: The reason why this motion has been made is, because the Insignia Committee's report was accepted, and it was accepted with recommendations, and one of the recommendations in that report was, that the Daughters of the American Revolution Recognition Pin be dispensed with. And that is why this motion that you have just passed has been brought before you. I trust that this is plain.

Mrs. MUSSEY. That we may have the question,—the condition now,—fully before us, may I ask who owns the design of the Recognition Pin,—the congress, or Mrs. Key?

Mrs. DUTCHER KEY. May I answer that?

PRESIDING OFFICER. Mrs. Key will answer that?

Mrs. DUTCHER KEY. Madam President General and members of the congress: The design of the Recognition Pin is the spinning wheel and distaff design. The idea of putting it in that form, with a rim around it so that it could not catch in anything, and making it solid,—and putting it on a field of white, one of the colors of the society (the colors being blue and white), that arrangement was my idea. And I came and showed it to the congress; but when I investigated the matter I found that the design was owned by the society and could only be awarded to me by the will of this society, in which I have thus far been sustained. I wish to go on record now as not claiming that I made that design. I have never done so, although I may have been understood as having said so. The design was made by Professor Brown Goode. He presented it to the society, and it is now owned by the society, and this society has the exclusive use of this design and can give the contract to me for the Recognition Pin. That is my idea;—and it can give the contract for the gold Insignia to whomsoever it pleases.

Mrs. SCOTT of Illinois. Madam President and ladies: It does not



seem to me desirable that the National Society should permit firms of business men to come in here and underbid a Daughter of the American Revolution [great applause], who is giving us a satisfactory pin which we want. I want the Recognition Pin, and I think a great many of these ladies want that Recognition Pin. But I think it should be protected by having the number and the initials of the National Society engraved upon it.

Mrs. WILLIAMS. I understand that \$1.48 has been received by this society from the sale of that pin in the last 14 months, and that represents 10 cents on each pin, does it not?

PRESIDING OFFICER. I understand so.

Mrs. WILLIAMS. That means, then, that this pin has been bought by 1,480 people, does it not?

PRESIDING OFFICER. Yes.

Mrs. WILLIAMS. Does not that show that the women of this society want that pin? And it is the wishes of the women of the society and not of any manufacturer,—or anyone else—that should be regarded. There are 1,480 women who have been able to pay the one dollar for the pin who could not, or did not wish to pay the \$5, and that is a pretty good showing for fourteen months. And if we are willing to sink a great deal of money in our Magazine,—just because people want it,—I do not know why we should not do the same with this. It does not cost any more to issue these pins for which 10 cents come back to the society, than it does to issue the pin of the higher price for which nothing comes back to the society. [Applause.]

Mrs. DAVOL.

I move that Mrs. Key—

PRESIDING OFFICER. I must say that any motion is now out of order except a motion to table, or the previous question. Do you wish to hear the motion again?

READER. As the motion itself has been taken out of my hands I will have to repeat it. I think I know it almost by heart. The motion was to non-concur in that part of the Insignia Committee pertaining to the Recognition Pin.

Mrs. DUTCHER KEY. The motion is being passed by you this evening to non-concur, is to nonconcur in the report of the Insignia Committee which affects that pin, and the recommendation was, to annul the contract. And if the Reader will read it, I think it can be made plain to you that that is the recommendation.

READER. I now have the motion here. It is:

"I move to nonconcur in the report of the Insignia Committee so far as it relates to, and affects the manufacture and sale



of, the Daughters of the American Revolution Recognition Pin."

Mrs. WEED. I can repeat to the congress the recommendation of the committee which affects the sale of the Recognition Pin. It is this: "The Board recommends that the manufacture and sale of the Recognition Pin should cease." That is the portion of the Board's report that this motion is upon.

PRESIDING OFFICER. That is what this motion applies to. Are you ready for the question?

(Cries of "question," "question.")

(The motion was put and carried.)

PRESIDING OFFICER. No other motion is now in order, as there is a special order of business for 9 o'clock which has been delayed. The Official Reader will read it.

READER. Before reading this report on the Prevention of the Desecration of the American Flag, by permission of the President General, I wish to make a little explanation. About an hour ago, when this was called for, it was not to be found, and I made the statement that the Recording Secretary General had let the *Post* reporter have it, and that he had not returned it. Lest a false impression should be conveyed to this congress that the Recording Secretary General had done something that she should not do, I wish to say that it is customary—after reports have been presented and are supposed to be out of the way,—to loan them to newspaper reporters, in order that they may be properly presented in the press. I did not mean for a moment to intimate that the Recording Secretary General had done anything that she should not do. I make this explanation as a matter of privilege. She was doing what has always been done.

I will now read the report of the Committee to Prevent the Desecration of the American Flag.

*To the Daughters of the American Revolution in Continental Congress Assembled:*

The Committee to Prevent Desecration of the American Flag, herewith presents its seventh annual report. The past year has been an eventful one in the movement to protect the Flag from desecration, a noticeable advance having been made during the twelve months; but we have not yet the privilege of announcing a successful end to our labors.

The events of the year have not all given cause for congratulation. The Empire State, by decision of the Appellate Division of its Supreme Court (a decision of three to two), pronounced the law of New York unconstitutional,—which forbade desecration of the National Flag.

The Court holds, however, that it is within the power of the Legislature to make it a misdemeanor "to publicly mutilate, deface, defy, defile, trample upon, or cast contempt upon the National Flag."

This decision was based upon the opinion that the law was "an unauthorized interference with the liberty of the citizen," and that there is nothing in the use of the Flag as a trademark that suggests the idea that it is degraded or belittled.

The emblem of our country and government has had one hundred and twenty-seven years' of association with all that is great and noble in our National history. It has been maintained through this century and a quarter, by such suffering and sacrifice as is unknown elsewhere in history, and has become a symbol of loyalty, dear and sacred to all true and thoughtful Americans. It is the standard for which hundreds of thousands of our bravest have vied with each other in giving up their lives. [Applause.] It has grown to be something more than a printed rag, purchased on the street corner and owned for private benefit. Questions of taste or sentiment are not matters of argument, but the world is mainly ruled by such influences.

This decision from New York is a cause for deep regret. It could hardly have been made without a complete knowledge of the ignoble uses and the base accompaniments which attend the free use of the flag for advertisement, and the Court evidently considered such uses and accompaniments unobjectionable when thus giving license for such advertisement.

We can but feel that there is occasion for serious and disquieting thought when those placed so high in power and authority, hold so lightly the blood-bought symbol of our Country, our Government, and our liberty. We are again brought to realize the weakness of State laws to protect our Flag, upon which the chairman of your committee has repeatedly expressed her views in other reports.

In contrast with this unfortunate finding of the Court of New York, I am pleased to record publicly the patriotic decision made in March, 1903, and previously, by the United States Commissioner of Patents, that the United States Flag and Shield of the United States, the portrait of the President, and of any member of his family, were all forbidden for use in any trademark registered at the United States Patent Office. [Applause.] This decision marks a notable advance for the protection of our Flag; but unregistered trademarks will still have free use of the Flag, Shield and portraits.

Our outlying Dependencies, having smaller and simpler means of government, can perhaps meet this question of Flag desecration more easily. At least they have done so in Porto Rico owing to the strict fidelity and loyalty of Governor Hunt, of Porto Rico, who on October 22nd, 1903, issued an order forbidding insult to the American Flag or draping it in black to express defiance, or as a menace to the Government of the United States. This was followed on March 6th, 1904, by the passage of a law, by the legislative body of Porto Rico, to prevent desecration of the United States Flag and also forbidding the use of the black flag.

In the autumn of last year, a new society was organized to aid in the effort to protect the Flag from misuse and indignity, under the name of "The American Flag Protective Society," with Admiral George Dewey

as President, and with a list of officers and directors containing many names distinguished in public life. In November, this society officially announced its support to the bill to prevent desecration of the American Flag, which had been introduced in Congress in behalf of the Daughters of the American Revolution by Senator Quarles and Representative Davidson. The fruits of this union of effort were soon evident, in the active interest shown by a number of members of Congress. [Applause.]

This unselfish and patriotic support of the bill introduced for the Daughters of the American Revolution, resulted on March 12, 1904, in the action of the United States Senate, which passed unanimously the bill to prevent desecration of the American Flag, introduced by Hon. Joseph V. Quarles in behalf of our National Society. [Applause.] The chairman of the Flag Committee rejoices in presenting to you the report of this first great step towards final success. Enclosed is a copy of the bill as passed by the Senate. The House of Representatives as yet has taken no action upon our bill, although it has many friends there. It is in charge of the Judiciary Committee, Hon. John J. Jenkins, chairman; and the chairman of your committee again appeals to every Daughter who may hear or read these words, to urge representative and influential citizens to write to the Representatives from their districts asking for their prompt and favorable action upon the bill to prevent the desecration of the American Flag (H. R. 4699, introduced in behalf of the Daughters by Hon. J. H. Davidson), in order that the bill may become a law at the present session of Congress.

We now face our half-accomplished task, and we must realize the need of individual exertion, or we fail to reach the longed-for success. The large body of the House of Representatives must be impressed with the demand for the law, or they will not grant it. Much and varied legislation absorbs their attention and our personal effort only can make this law of importance to them. We ask each of you to help and without delay. We have but to look about us with open eyes and mind to see the necessity for this legislation. The air is full of threatening and defiant discontent. Misleading names cover ugly, intolerant, malicious teachings. Our Country, offering its widespread freedom as a shelter beneath which the oppressed of all lands shall find refuge, has nurtured good and evil-minded with the same impartial care; and in the liberty, which was her generous gift to each and all, she has given a weapon which is being prepared for her own hurt.

The women of our land are closely connected with all that is passing day by day. We are called to aid in every movement in town or city. We are told continually that this is a land which protects caste, oppression and corruption. On the one hand, we are harassed with details of suffering and poverty, which no government of mankind could prevent while our nature is human. On the other hand, we see approaching us, as a great threatening cloud, a vast organized body, developed under our fostering and forbearing Government, and controlling every means of our daily existence, which stands menacing and revengeful and demands the destruction of Government and law.

never could there be a time when the teaching of true patriotism was more requisite, when our Country could have more urgent need for the energies of our noble society, and when a law to teach respect for our Flag and to protect it from desecration could be more wisely enacted. [Applause.]

As usual, the Milwaukee Chapter has borne the expense of the work of the committee during the past year.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANCES SAUNDERS KEMSTER,

*Chairman Committee to Prevent Desecration of the American Flag, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution.*

MILWAUKEE, WIS., April 15th, 1904.

The following is the bill to prevent desecration of the American Flag, which was passed by the Senate, March 12th, 1904, and was introduced in behalf of the Daughters of the American Revolution by Senator Joseph V. Quarles, and which has been before Congress since December, 1897:

#### A BILL.

##### TO PREVENT THE DESECRATION OF THE AMERICAN FLAG.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United State of America in Congress assembled, That any person or persons, corporation or company who shall in any manner place upon or attach to or cause to be in any manner placed upon or attached to the flag or coat of arms of the United States, or any semblance, imitation, or representation thereof, any advertisement, trademark, label, inscription, words, design, or device, or any representation of any person or thing, or who shall exhibit or display or sell, or cause to be exhibited, displayed or sold, or who shall hold in possession for exhibition, display, or sale the flag or coat of arms of the United States, or any semblance, imitation, or representation thereof whereon is placed or to which is attached any advertisement, trademark, label, inscription, words, design or device, or any representation of any person, or thing, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

SECTION 2. That any person or persons, corporation or company who shall imitate or represent, or cause to be imitated or represented, the flag or coat of arms of the United States as an advertisement, trademark, label or device for exclusive or personal gain, or profit upon any material, article, goods, or merchandise, or who shall exhibit, display, or sell, or cause to be exhibited, displayed, or sold, or who shall hold in possession for exhibition, display, or sale any material, article, goods, or merchandise bearing in any manner any semblance, imitation, or representation of the flag or coat of arms of the United States as an advertisement, trademark, label or device for exclusive or personal gain or profit shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor: *Provided, however,* That the devices now attached to the representation of the flag of the

United States and worn by the Grand Army of the Republic as the badge and insignia of their order may continue to be so worn by them.

SECTION 3. That any person or persons who shall tear down, trample upon, or treat with malice or indignity, wantonly deface, or destroy the flag or coat of arms of the United States, or any semblance, imitation, or representation thereof, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

SECTION 4. That any person, corporation, or company violating any provision of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten dollars, or by imprisonment not less than thirty days nor more than one year.

SECTION 5. That this act shall not be construed to cover or prohibit any act permitted or required by any law of Congress, or by any lawful regulation of the War Department or the Navy Department, nor to prohibit a representation of the flag or coat of arms of the United States in any book or periodical, or in any historical representation or decorative picture unassociated with advertisement of any kind.

READER. Madam Chairman, do you wish me to read the bill which is appended? [Applause.]

PRESIDING OFFICER. No. The report of the Flag Committee has already been accepted, but under the three minute rule it was too long to be read in full at that time. It has now been completed. Before any motions are entertained, the Official Reader has an announcement to make.

READER. The Missouri Chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution beg to extend their hospitality to the members of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution on Flag Day, June 14th, and invite their attendance at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition on that day. Signed by Mrs. John M. Taylor.

Mrs. TAYLOR. I hope that you will all come.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I hope that you will accept that invitation by a rising vote.

Mrs. McLEAN. I second the motion.

PRESIDING OFFICER. While you are waiting for Mrs. Lockwood to write this motion the Official Reader has another announcement to make.

READER. The President General desires to state that she has added the name of Mrs. Thomas H. Whitney to the Valley Forge Committee. Mrs. Lockwood's resolution.

"I move a rising vote of acceptance on this invitation to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition on Flag Day."

PRESIDING OFFICER. You have heard the motion. The motion is before the House.

(The motion was put and carried.)

PRESIDING OFFICER. The acceptance of this invitation seems to be unanimous. You may be seated.

Mrs. LIPPITT. I have a word to say in regard to the report of the Committee on Desecration of the Flag which has just been presented. I am

not a member of that committee, but I am Vice-President of the American Flag Protective Association, and I beg to call the attention of the Delegates to the fact that in our lobby out there, one of the tables used for selling souvenirs of Washington is, in the first place, covered and draped with an American Flag, and in the second place on top of the American Flag are put all the objects that are for sale. I call that desecration of the American Flag! [Applause.]

(The President General, Mrs. Fairbanks, resumed the Chair.)

READER. I am requested to read this motion.

"I move that the year's notice to Miss Dutcher to close the making of the Recognition Pin be given now."

This is signed by Mrs. C. A. Godcharles, Mrs. Hoopes, Miss Massey, Mrs. Tulloch, Mrs. Getchell, Mrs. Snowden Mitchell, Mrs. George M. Ball and Mrs. M. Hampton Todd.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you wish to discuss this? If not, I will put the motion.

(The motion was put and lost.)

Mrs. DAVOL.

I move that Mrs. Dutcher Key be allowed to continue her sale of pins, now giving her notice of the annulment of the contract next year.

Seconded by Mrs. Dyer.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That motion is out of order, as a similar motion to that has just been acted upon.

Mrs. DAVOL. Is it not sufficiently distinct to be voted upon? May I hold this up to be compared with the other?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You may.

Mrs. DAVOL. Mine is made out about Mrs. Key.

READER. I have this motion from Mrs. Eagan.

"I move that the Treasurer General be authorized to pay the employees \$2 each for extra work at night."

This is signed by Mrs. Katherine L. Eagan, Chairman of the House Committee, and is seconded by Mrs. Lockwood.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you mean the employes of this theatre? Whom do you mean by the "employes?"

(Mrs. Eagan suggested that the words "of this theatre" be inserted in the motion, which was done.)

READER. I am directed by the Chair to read a statement from Mrs. Kinney. It is as follows:

"Probably without a single exception the Daughters are returning to their respective homes, proud and happy in having witnessed and taken part in the imposing ceremonies with which the corner-stone of our



Memorial Hall was laid. Very few of us realize the immense amount and variety of detail work which was necessary in order that the exercises might proceed from start to finish without a break. We wanted a flawless occasion, and we had it. I offer no apologies for that wild wind which played such havoc with our spring bonnets. [Laughter.] For that we are not responsible. For such things as we were responsible I believe there has not been a single adverse criticism.

The splendid success of the occasion is very largely due to the untiring efforts of the Chairman of the Committee on Arrangements for the day. She planned with patience and executed with care and tact the thousand and one duties which are so necessary in connection with such an occasion. Mrs. Tulloch should have "a rainbow in her soul from a sense of duty done," and well done. [Applause.] But in addition to the "rainbow" it seems to me this congress should make some fitting acknowledgment of her services in connection with our "red letter day." I therefore

Move, that as an expression of our hearty appreciation of her splendid services as Chairman of the Committee on Arrangements for the laying of the corner-stone of Continental Hall, the Thirteenth Continental Congress extend a rising vote of thanks to Mrs. Miranda Barney Tulloch.

(Signed) MRS. SARAH T. KINNEY.

This motion was numerous seconded.

(A rising vote was taken and unanimously carried.)

MRS. KINNEY. Madam President General, I take great satisfaction in interrupting the order of the evening for the purpose of presenting to you, Madam Chairman, this check for \$100 for the Continental Hall fund. [Applause.] It is the gift of Mrs. Mary A. Turner, of Connecticut. She is not even a Daughter, but she has attended one or two meetings in this building, and I believe that she was present at the exercises when we had the corner-stone laid. And she is very enthusiastic over Continental Hall, and she is very happy to make this contribution, and you will be interested to know that she is 88 years "young!" [Laughter and Applause.]

MRS. MANLY, of Maryland.

I move a vote of thanks to Mrs. Turner.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Manly has moved a vote of thanks to Mrs. Mary A. Turner, 88 years young. May she live long and prosper! [Applause.]

(A rising vote was taken, and the motion was unanimously carried.)

READER. The motion of Mrs. Eagan is now in my hands. It is.

"I move that the Treasurer General be authorized to pay the employees of this theatre \$2 each for extra work at night."



PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you wish to discuss it?

Mrs. STANLEY. How many are there of these employes?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Eagan, how many are there?

Mrs. McLEAN. I understand the resolution to state that it is by the suggestion of the President General. Therefore I will send it at once.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is not by the President's suggestion. You did not so state, did you, Mrs. Eagan?

Mrs. EAGAN. No.

Mrs. McLEAN. I will second it at once, anyway, because I think that the employes who stay here at night deserve this recognition.

(The motion was put and carried.)

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. I have a motion which was prepared this morning, but which was not offered, and I consider this an opportune time, while you are in a generous mood, to offer it.

I move that the Editor of the Genealogical column of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE receive compensation for her services,—such compensation to be fixed by the Board.

Mrs. GODCHARLES. I second the motion.

Mrs. IREDELL. I second the motion.

Mrs. KEIM. I second the motion.

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. I would like to speak to this motion. Mrs. Lydia Bolles, who is Genealogical Editor of the Magazine, has given her services free, and the Editor of the Magazine has testified to the value of her services. Mrs. Newcomb has aided, without compensation, many members of this society, and she has worked faithfully. She needs this compensation from the society as a testimonial of her worth. I do not ask for a large amount for Mrs. Newcomb, but I do not think the members of the society would care to have Mrs. Newcomb give the work, that she so patiently gives, without some compensation.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you wish to discuss this?

(Cries of "No," "no!")

(The motion put and carried.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair has here on the table several motions, and they will take precedence of everything else.

Miss MILLER, District of Columbia. I rise to a question of privilege; that is, whether any motion has been made authorizing the Board to go ahead, to proceed, with the building of Continental Hall? I have not heard any such motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It was made last year.

Miss MILLER. To go ahead with it?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes; and in the appointing of the Building Committee it was also included.

Miss MILLER. That is what I wanted to know.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If you think that there is any doubt about it, you had better make your motion now. The Chair was not here when that motion was made. Make the motion and the Chair will entertain it.

Miss MILLER.

I move that the Chairman of the Continental Hall committee be authorized to have the work on Continental Hall begun, and to proceed with the building.

Seconded by Mrs. Mussey, of the District of Columbia.

Miss RYAN, of New Jersey. I second the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That the work on Continental Hall shall go on?

Miss MILLER. Yes, Madam President General.

(The motion was put and unanimously carried.)

READER. I have here a motion of Mrs. Hoopes.

"I move that a chapter which does not subscribe to the MAGAZINE can not have its proceedings published in the MAGAZINE."

This is seconded by Miss Brazier.

(The Reader, at the request of several members, read the motion a second time.)

Mrs. HOOPES. The motion is that a chapter which does not subscribe to the Magazine can have no proceedings published. I do not wish to speak to my motion. I spoke before I sent it up.

Miss HUEY. Do I understand that the chapter as a chapter must subscribe, or that the members of the chapter must subscribe? This resolution says that the chapter must subscribe. Now it might be that a large proportion of the members of the chapter subscribed, but that the chapter did not do so as a chapter.

Mrs. HOOPES. They ought to.

Mrs. WEED. I rise to a point of order. Is not that motion in the negative form?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. A motion should always be in the affirmative.

Mrs. HOOPES. I think I wrote it that way. I think I wrote "can have no proceedings published." I did not put in "cannot," I am sure.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It will be put in the affirmative form then.

Mrs. BOWDEN. If we subscribe for this Magazine and put it in a library in the city would that be subscribing for it?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It certainly would.

Mrs. BOWDEN. You think although all the members—all the individual members—might subscribe, yet it would not be considered as the chapter subscribing?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Have you discussed this all that you wish to?

(The motion was put and lost.)

Mrs. HODGE. Madam President General.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Hodge, of Ohio.

Mrs. HODGE. Madam President General, I desire to read this resolution.

WHEREAS, The first landing of the Pilgrims was in Provincetown Harbor, Cape Cod, and there, in the cabin of the "Mayflower," was signed that immortal compact, of which it has been said, it is the foundation of civil and religious liberty in this country, and

WHEREAS, It seems to be meet and proper that an event of such wonderful historic significance should be commemorated by a suitable memorial, and

WHEREAS, The legislature of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts has appropriated twenty-five thousand dollars for the purpose of aiding in the erection, at Provincetown, of such a memorial; the Cape Cod Pilgrim Memorial Association has raised, by public subscription, about twenty thousand dollars; a bill has passed the United States Senate appropriating forty thousand dollars for the said purpose, and a similar bill in the House of Representatives has been reported favorably by the House Committee on the Library and is now on the calendar awaiting action. Now, therefore be it

*Resolved*, That The Daughters of the American Revolution, in Congress assembled, do hereby express to the House of Representatives of the United States, its hearty approval of House Bill No. 1933, appropriating forty thousand dollars, to aid the Cape Cod Memorial Association in erecting at Provincetown, Massachusetts, a suitable memorial to the landing of the Pilgrims, and do further express its earnest hope that the bill may be passed at this session of Congress.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you wish to discuss the motion?

(Cries of "no," "no!")

(The motion was put and carried.)

Mrs. HENRY. I would like to

move that souvenir spoons be presented to the Pages of the Thirteenth Continental Congress.

Mrs. DARWIN. I second the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. A motion to that effect has been sent up to the stage in writing.

READER. The motion had been sent up by Mrs. Tulloch in writing. Here it is.

"I move that spoons be presented to the Pages who have served during the session of the Thirteenth Continental Congress."

That is seconded by Mrs. Masury.

Mrs. HENRY. I second that also.

(Motion put and carried.)

Mrs. ROOME. Will it be in order to give notice of a proposed amendment to the next Continental Congress.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is in order. You cannot discuss it, however, you know. You can simply read it.

Mrs. ROOME. I offer the following proposed amendment to Article VIII, Section 3.

I move to amend Art. VIII, Sec. 3 of the Constitution, by striking out the first sentence and inserting in lieu thereof the following words: "*Any local Chapter shall be entitled to retain one-half of the annual dues of those members who belong to it for the fiscal year for which those dues are paid; and one-half of the life membership fees paid to its treasurer, for its own use.*" Also, by striking out the first five words of the second sentence, and inserting in lieu thereof the following words: "*Any local Chapter may in its*" \* \* \* \* Further, by striking out the word "their" and inserting the word "its," making it read "its own use."

LILLIAN PIKE ROOME,

Regent of "*Thirteen Colonies Chapter*," N. S. D. A. R.,  
Seconded by Miss Virginia Miller.

Mrs. ROOME. That is simply to make it conform with the first section.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Roome has given notice of this amendment.

Mrs. WEED. I have a motion which it is necessary to pass to-night.

READER. I have here a motion first offered by Mrs. Little:

"I move to amend the Constitution and By-laws by striking out the word "General," wherever it appears in connection with the word "President," or "Vice-President."

Seconded by Caroline C. Little, New York State Regent; M. B. F. Lippitt, Rhode Island State Regent; Susan Carpenter Frazer, Pennsylvania State Regent; Mary A. Lyons, Virginia State Regent; Sara Coolidge Brooks, Mary Evans Rosa, Frances Ingraham Mann, Corresponding Secretary General; Martha Witherbee Foster, Vice-President General; Elizabeth Patterson Burnham, Vice-President General; Augusta P. Shute, Treasurer General; Mary L. Stringfield, North Carolina, State Regent; Katherine L. Eagan, State Vice-Regent, Florida; Evelyn Fellows Masury, Massachusetts, State Regent; Virginia Shedd Hodge, Ohio, State Regent.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. A good idea. You have heard this proposed

amendment. The Chair has here a motion which she will place in the hands of the Reader to be read at once.

READER. This is a motion of Mrs. McLean.

"WHEREAS, Mrs. Charles Sweet Johnson served the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution with ability and distinction during many years of faithful and arduous effort as Registrar General and as Vice-President General in Charge of Organization; therefore, be it

"*Resolved*, That this Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution spread upon its minutes its sense of grateful memory, combined with an emotion of profound sorrow in that death has deprived the society of her presence and labors."

Miss MILLER. I second the motion.

Also seconded by Miss Huey.

(The motion was put and unanimously carried.)

READER. Miss Brazier makes this motion.

"I move a letter of thanks to Governor Hunt, now in this city, for his personal efforts in securing legislation to prevent Flag desecration."

Seconded by Mrs. Samuel Rees.

(Motion put and carried.)

READER. Mrs. Scribner, of Indiana, moves that a rising vote of thanks be given to the Railroad Committee, Mrs. Estey, Chairman, whose duties have been so arduous and of such great benefit to the Delegates and visitors to the Thirteenth Continental Congress. This is seconded by Mrs. Penfield, of Indiana.

(The motion was put and carried.)

READER. I am requested to read a statement.

"William Daniel Cabell, of Norwood, Nelson county, Va., died on February 18, 1904, at the residence of his son-in-law, Hon. A. Moore, Jr., at Berryville, Va.

"Mr. Cabell was a charter member of the 'Society of the Sons of the American Revolution of the District of Columbia,' and was present at the first meeting (presided over by the late Admiral Porter) when the society was formed and organized, and was for several years its Vice-President. He was also a member of the 'Sons of the Revolution' and was an ardent advocate of the union of the two societies.

"As the husband of Mary Virginia Ellet Cabell, Mr. Cabell was deeply interested in the work of the Daughters of the American Revolution. During the early years of the society the meetings of the National

Board were frequently held in the drawing rooms of his residence, 1407 Massachusetts avenue, and many elegant entertainments were given to the Daughters at his hospitable home."

Mrs. Cabell's present address is 14 East Fourteenth Street, Atlanta, Ga.  
Mrs. McLEAN.

I move a vote of sympathy to Mrs. Cabell, who, with a few of us here now, was present at the first Conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution before even a Continental Congress was held,—which Conference was held in the house of Mr. and Mrs. Cabell.

I know that all of you who were present that evening, and all those who are here tonight, will combine in sympathizing with her in her sorrow.

Mrs. FORSYTH. I second that with all my heart.

READER. Mrs. Keim desires to second this motion. She also was present when the first conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Cabell.

(The motion was put and unanimously carried.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair directs that the Corresponding Secretary General will convey this note of sympathy to Mrs. Cabell at the address mentioned.

Mrs. WEED. In the matter of the Recognition Pin, the congress has ordered that the contract be continued with Mrs. Key. Therefore, Mrs. Key must be protected. In the contract that was drawn up after the acceptance of the report of the committee no protection was afforded Mrs. Key. In the letter read you a moment ago Caldwell & Company say: "We will offer no objection to this, but the National Society shall relieve us from considering it an infringement of our license." I offer this motion.

I move that this Thirteenth Continental Congress authorize the Recording Secretary to notify J. E. Caldwell & Co., that the National Society of the D. A. R. relieve them from considering the Recognition Pin contract with Mrs. Dutcher Key an infringement of their license.

That is seconded by Mrs. Latham, of Tennessee.  
(Murmurs of protest.)

This question seems to be misunderstood. This is to protect Mrs. Key. If the congress gives the contract to Mrs. Key for the Recognition Pin and does not relieve Caldwell & Company from the necessity of protecting us and themselves against any infringement of the right to manufacture and to sell the pin, Caldwell & Company would be compelled to sue Mrs. Key under their contract.

Mrs. MUSSEY. I second that motion.

Mrs. WEED. I would like to have the Reader read the motion.  
 READER. This motion is.

"I move that this Thirteenth Continental Congress authorize the recording Secretary to notify J. E. Caldwell & Co., that the National Society of the D. A. R. relieve them from considering the Recognition Pin contract with Mrs. Dutcher Key an infringement of their license."

(The motion was put and carried.)  
 READER. Another motion.

I move that the Daughters of the American Revolution display the American flag from their homes on all patriotic occasions when possible.

This is the motion of Mrs. W. E. Stanley, State Regent of Kansas, and is seconded by Mrs. Charles Young, of Michigan.  
 (Motion put and carried.)  
 READER. I have a motion from Mrs. Davol.

"I move that a vote of thanks be extended to all who by their untiring efforts have made this Thirteenth Continental Congress a success."

(Motion put and carried.)  
 Mrs. McCARTNEY.

I move that a rising vote of thanks be given to our President General for her untiring efforts for the society.

[Great applause.]  
 Mrs. RICHARDSON. I second the motion.  
 (The congress tendered the President General a rising vote of thanks amid applause.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair thanks you from the bottom of her heart. She could have done nothing without your delightful and courteous aid.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD.

I move that a rising vote of thanks be given to the Minute Men, whose presence at our Congress has added dignity and ceremony to our sessions.

Mrs. WEED. I second the motion.  
 (The motion was put and unanimously carried.)  
 Mrs. LATHAM.



I move that a spoon be given to Mrs. Brooks, Chairman of the Pages, in recognition and appreciation of her faithful work.

Mrs. CRUMPACKER. I second that motion.

Mrs. CAREY. I second the motion.

(Motion carried.)

Mrs. LOCKWOOD.

I move a vote of thanks to the boys and girls of the press.

[Laughter and applause.]

(Motion carried.)

Mrs. McCARTNEY. I also

move a vote of thanks to our parliamentarian, and to Miss Richards, the Official Reader.

(Motion carried.)

Mrs. LIPPITT. I asked the ear of the House this morning for two minutes, and to keep within my limit I omitted a very well-prepared little paper on the motion which I put in the afternoon in behalf of the Bristol Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Rhode Island, that the Fourth of July be made more a day of service; and after I had occupied my two minutes one of the other Delegates, from Michigan, stated all there is in this, and very ably. I simply ask the courtesy of the House that this little prepared speech be incorporated in the proceedings as it was intended.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Lippitt asks that this be printed. Is there objection?

Mrs. McCARTNEY. I ask that it may be printed.

(The motion was seconded, put and carried.)

Mrs. DARWIN. Were there not some resolutions of sympathy to be presented to us to-night? Were there not two committees appointed to report to-night?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There were two committees, and the Chair will now ask them to present their resolutions.

The Official Reader read the following resolution, offered by Mrs. Bond and others.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to call a faithful Daughter home, thus depriving this Society of a constant example of cheerfulness, of courage under trial and of devotion to those duties which are at once the pride of American womanhood and the safeguard of the Republic, and

"WHEREAS, In the death of Harriet Alice Richards, State Regent of Wyoming, on October 27th, 1903, the Daughters of the American Revolution have lost an earnest member and co-worker, therefore be it

*"Resolved, That this Society feels deeply the loss of this valued member of the Order; and that the memory of her cheerful disposition, her untiring work, and her bravery in meeting and overcoming obstacles, shall be a constant source of inspiration to us for whom there is still much work to do.*

*"Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this Annual Congress and that the Recording Secretary General cause a copy thereof to be made and presented to the family of our beloved member.*

HENRIETTA I. W. BOND,  
ALICE ERVING WALKER,  
FLORENCE GREY ESTEY.

Mrs. DARWIN.

I move the adoption of the resolution.

(The motion was seconded and unanimously carried.)

OFFICIAL READER. I am instructed to read the following resolution:

"In the lamented death of Mrs. Robert Stockwell Hatcher, September 19, 1903, the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution has lost a valued and beloved friend and comrade. Her loyalty to the objects and aims of this society, her enthusiastic and untiring efforts for its well-being, her personal charm, and the still nobler beauty of her spiritual life, made her a most interesting and lovable character. We are grateful for the years of loyal and loving service which she gave to this society, and we desire to express the profound sense of loss which is felt in her untimely death by her personal and official friends in the organization. She has faded from our earthly horizon. We miss the clasp of her vanished hand and the sound of a voice that is still, but in our hearts the beautiful life and example of Georgia Hatcher will ever be a fragrant memory.

"In behalf of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution.

MARY STEWART CAREY,  
EVELYN FELLOWS MASURY,  
SARA THOMSON KINNEY.

Miss MILLER. I move the adoption of these resolutions.

Mrs. HENRY. I second the motion.

(The motion was put and unanimously carried.)

Mrs. CHURCHMAN.

I move a vote of thanks to the chairman of the House Committee and to the members of her committee, and to the tellers who sat up all night to count the votes.

Mrs. LOUNSBERRY, of North Dakota. I second the motion.

Miss MILLER. I was about to make that motion myself; I second it.  
(Motion put and carried.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to call to your attention two persons whom you have forgotten to thank. The Chair refers to the bugler who each morning has sounded that inspiring call to come to order, and to Mr. Percy Foster, who has each morning taken his place at the piano to lead the singing.

(Motion of thanks to the bugler and Mr. Foster put and carried.)

Mrs. FORSYTH. Madam President General and Daughters: These votes of thanks have recalled to my mind an offer of a gift that I was told of to-day. The society, as I understand, has had the offer from the young lady who designed the sketch illustrating "Rodney's Ride," that she would present that to the society with the right to have the proceeds given to Continental Hall, she gave the entire proceeds to the society, and it seems to me we ought to pass a vote of thanks and accept such an offer. I therefore

move that this Congress accept the offer of the illustrated copy of "Rodney's Ride" with the thanks of this Congress to Miss Wilmuth Garey.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I second that motion.

(The motion was put and carried.)

Mrs. GUSS. Is a motion to adjourn in order, with a few words from our President General?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That will be in order if you find that there is no other business, and no other motion, to come before us. I can scarcely believe that we have the table clear of motions. In fact, it is moving! [Laughter.]

Mrs. CHITTENDEN. I want to rise for a question of information. I would like to inquire if a motion has been sent to the platform from Mrs. Joy proposing an amendment to the constitution? I do not remember the number of the clause.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There was an amendment sent to the table by Mrs. Joy early this afternoon.

Mrs. CHITTENDEN. Changing the date of electing Delegates to this congress?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I do not believe that it has come up.

Mrs. McLEAN. My recollection is that it was announced here on the floor.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It was announced.

Mrs. McLEAN. Mrs. Joy sent it up. It was an amendment to change the date of the election.

Mrs. WHITE. May I ask the date on which we now hold the election for Delegates?

Mrs. McLEAN. The 1st of April was the date suggested by Mrs. Joy. The resolution must be there.

READER. Here it is. The motion is.

"I move to amend the by-laws of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Article 10, Section 2, by striking out 'February' and inserting 'March,' to make it conform to the constitution; also Article 10, Section 5, by striking out 'February' and inserting 'April.'"

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is that the one that you referred to, Mrs. Chittenden?

Mrs. CHITTENDEN. Is that Mrs. Joy's amendment? I thought she said April 1st.

READER. That is Mrs. Joy's proposed amendment.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. This corresponds to our other one.

READER. There are two proposed amendments here. The first is to Article 10, Section 2, which says "strike out February and insert *March*," and that agrees with the constitution, and then the other is to amend Article 10, Section 5, "to strike out February and insert *April*." There are two clauses to this amendment.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Which one was carried?

Miss HUEY. That cannot be voted on until 1906.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. 1906?

Mrs. WHITE, of Brooklyn. Madam President General, when we changed the date we forgot about this thing. I had 20 members elected to come here, and I am left alone the last day of the congress. Sickness, the grippe, and disaster of various kinds have taken them away one by one. We elect too long a time before the congress.

I move that we be allowed by the Credentials Committee to bring in any that are elected before April 1st.

Mrs. CHITTENDEN. I second that motion.

Mrs. WHITE.

I move that any that are brought in before April 1st, shall be considered as elected.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I am sure that affects the constitution, and we cannot do anything short of two years in the way of amending the constitution.

Mrs. WHITE. That is, this was an amendment to a by-law.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes.

Mrs. McLEAN. The by-laws, I think, are according to their present form.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. This is not an amendment to the constitution.

Mrs. McLEAN. No, it is an amendment to the by-laws, and they can be amended.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The by-laws may be altered or amended at any meeting of the congress, according to the constitution. According to this you can arrange that for the 1st of April if you choose now.

Mrs. McLEAN. I think the second clause provided 60 days notice to be given to the State

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is that what you wanted to read?

Mrs. AMMON, of Pennsylvania. The second part of Section 1.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There are two parts to it?

Mrs. AMMON. Yes.

READER. Article 16 of the By-Laws relative to the amendment says:

"SECTION 1. These by-laws may be altered or amended at any meeting of the Continental Congress."

The the next paragraph is:

"Amendments shall be sent to all the chapters at least sixty days before the meeting of the congress in which they are to be voted upon.

"SECTION 2. If adopted by a majority vote at a meeting of the Continental Congress, amendments shall take effect from the adjournment of the said meeting."

Miss DESHA. They meant to put that in the constitution and by-laws, but they forgot it, so that we are free to change that date next year.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, have we any other business before us?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded that we do adjourn until the Monday of the week in which the 19th of April falls in 1905.

Mrs. DAVOL. Can we not sing "Auld Lang Syne" before we adjourn?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes, if you will start it. [Laughter.]

(Mrs. Guss, of the District of Columbia, raised the air of "Auld Lang Syne," which was joined in by all the members of the congress standing.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Daughters of the Thirteenth Continental Congress and our friends who have graced us with your presence: We bid you all good-bye until the meeting of the Fourteenth Continental Congress, when we hope to see you here again, well and bright and happy, and working for the interest of our great National Society. And so, I say good-night. [Great applause.]

(Adjournment at 11.05 p. m., Saturday, April 23, 1904.)

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